Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 1, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

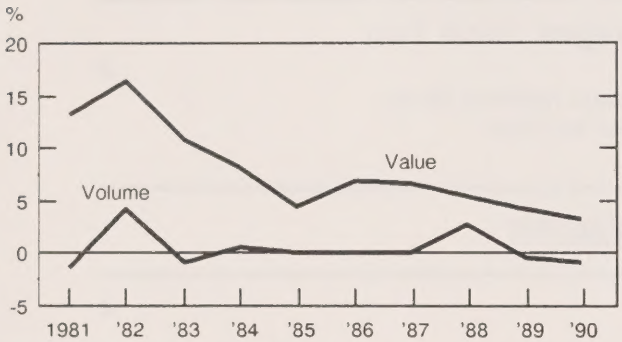
MAJOR RELEASE

Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1990

The volume of alcoholic beverages sold in 1989/90 totalled 2,512 million litres, down 24 million litres (1%) from the year before. For the second consecutive year, lower sales were recorded for all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits, wines and beer.

Percentage Change in Volume and Value of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages
Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1981-1990



Highlights

- In 1989/90, the sale of Canadian alcoholic beverages declined 59 million litres (3%) while the volume of imports rose by 35 million litres (17%), mainly attributable to an increased preference for imported beer.
- On a per-capita basis, the sale of alcoholic beverages (including coolers) in Canada averaged 119.5 litres per Canadian 15 years of age and over, a decline of 2.9 litres (2%) from 1988/89.
- The value of alcoholic beverages sold reached $9,896 million, up $311 million (3%) over the fiscal year 1988/89. This increase was well below the average annual increase of 8% for the 10-year period ending March 1989.
- The net profit of provincial liquor authorities amounted to $2,386 million, an increase of $103 million, or 5%, over the year 1988/89.

Spirits

The volume of spirits sold in Canada during the fiscal year 1989/90 amounted to 152 million litres, a drop of 4% from the previous year.

- The volume of Canadian spirits sold decreased by 6 million litres or 5% to 118 million litres while sales of imported spirits remained unchanged at 34 million litres.
- Per-capita sales to Canadians aged 15 years and over fell from 7.7 litres in 1988/89 to 7.3 litres in 1989/90.

Wines

Sales volume of wines totalled 246 million litres, down 10 million litres (4%) from 1988/89, led mainly by a decline in wine-based coolers.

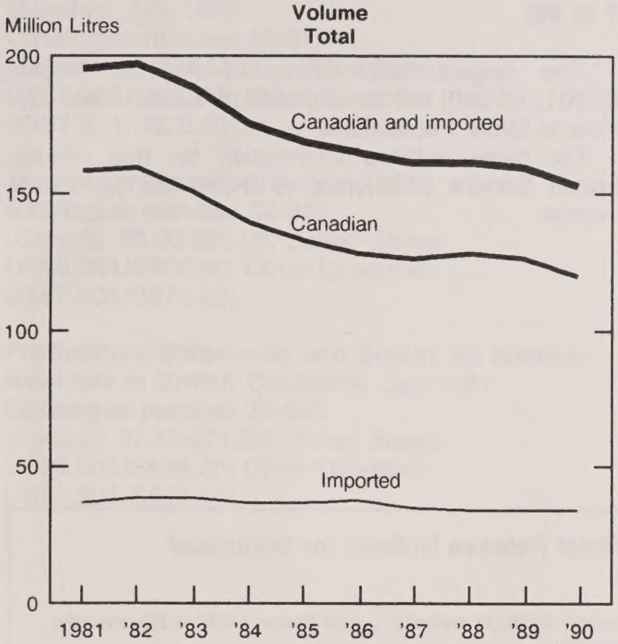
- The volume of Canadian wines sold during the year fell 8% (or 11 million litres) while imported wines rose 1%.
- Per-capita sales of wines to Canadians 15 years and over dropped to 11.7 litres from 12.3 litres in 1988/89.

Beer

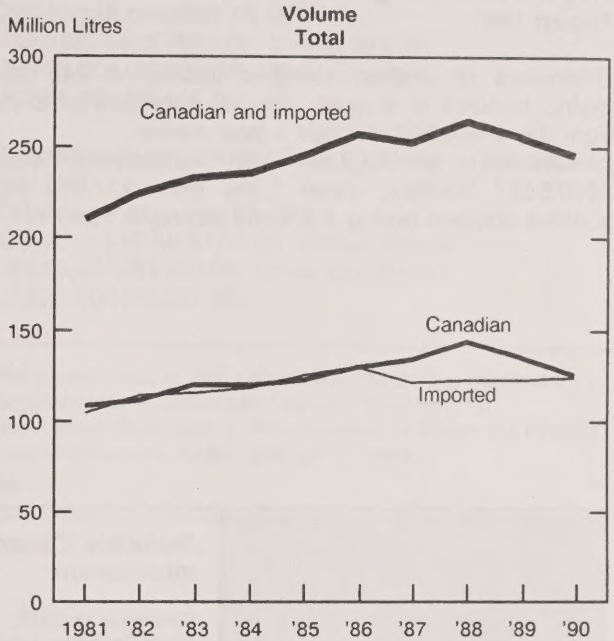
Sales of beer declined by 7 million litres to reach 2,114 million litres in 1989/90.

- The quantity of Canadian beer sold fell 2% or 41 million litres in 1989/90. In contrast, the sale of imported beer increased by 34 million litres (or 62%) bringing the total sale of imported beer to 89 million litres during the same period.
- Per-capita sales of beer (to Canadians 15 years and over) dropped from 102.4 litres in 1988/89 to 100.5 litres in 1989/90.

Sales of Spirits –
March 31, 1981-1990



Sales of Wines –
March 31, 1981-1990



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728-2731.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available by province. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Jim Doré (613-951-0767) or Tom Caplan (613-951-0885), Data Dissemination Section.

Sales of Alcoholic Beverages by Value and by Volume and Per Capita (15 Years and Over)
Years Ended March 31, 1981-1990

	Value		Volume	
	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
	Thousands of Dollars	Dollars	Thousands of Litres	Litres
1981	5,320,840	282.1	2,411,987	127.9
1982	6,187,496	323.7	2,507,823	131.2
1983	6,840,666	354.6	2,476,870	128.2
1984	7,390,366	379.2	2,488,441	127.5
1985	7,702,380	390.4	2,488,024	126.1
1986	8,219,609	412.1	2,488,177	127.1
1987	8,745,421	432.9	2,489,068	123.2
1988	9,207,490	450.0	2,555,511	124.8
1989	9,585,383	462.6	2,536,353	122.4
1990	9,896,338	470.7	2,511,969	119.5

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Asphalt Roofing

August 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 240 258 metric bundles in August 1991, a decrease of 5.1% from the 4 468 507 shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1991 shipments were 26 976 527 bundles, down 1.9% from 27 509 870 bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The August 1991 issue of Asphalt Roofing (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, July 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

The Sugar Situation, August 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Telephone Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, July 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

September 1991

Index to Data Releases, September 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Cheese, Process and Instant Skim Milk Powder	July 1991	September 3, 1991
Coal and Coke Statistics	June 1991	September 6, 1991
Consolidated Federal/Provincial/ Territorial and Local Government Finance (Correction)	1990/91	September 6, 1991
Construction Type Plywood	July 1991	September 26, 1991
Consulting Engineering Industry and Software Development and Computer Services	1989	September 20, 1991
Consumer Price Index	August 1991	September 13, 1991
Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by Manufacturing Industries	1988	September 10, 1991
Corporation Taxation Statistics	1988 Preliminary Data	September 13, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	August 1991	September 24, 1991
Dairy Review	July 1991	September 20, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1991	September 23, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1991	September 10, 1991
Education, Advance Statistics	1991-92	September 3, 1991
Education in Canada	1989-1990	September 11, 1991
Eggs, Production	July 1991	September 16, 1991
Electric Lamps	August 1991	September 20, 1991
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	May-August 1991	September 26, 1991
Electric Power Statistics	July 1991	September 27, 1991
	June 1991	September 3, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	July 1991	September 6, 1991
Electrical Appliances, Specified Domestic	July 1991	September 5, 1991
Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 24, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1991	September 27, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	July 1991	September 19, 1991
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	July 1991	September 26, 1991
Family Income Inequality in the 1980s		September 17, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	July 1991	September 11, 1991
Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training (Revision)	1982-83 to 1990-91	September 24, 1991
Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 6: August Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops	1991	September 6, 1991
Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Quarterly	Second Quarter 1991	September 6, 1991
Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 13, 1991
Focus on Culture	Autumn 1991	September 17, 1991

Index to Data Releases, September 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Footwear Statistics	July 1991	September 10, 1991
Foundation Garment Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 23, 1991
Glove Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 23, 1991
Grain and Oilseed Consumption by Livestock and Poultry	1990	September 10, 1991
Gypsum Products	July 1991	September 6, 1991
Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 6, 1991
Help-wanted Index	August 1991	September 4, 1991
Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 27, 1991
Impaired Driving Statistics, Trends	1990	September 17, 1991
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	July 1991	September 25, 1991
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	July 1991	September 6, 1991
Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 13, 1991
Industrial Product Price Index	August 1991	September 26, 1991
International Trade, Preliminary Statement	July 1991	September 19, 1991
Iron Foundries Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 23, 1991
Labour Force Survey	August 1991	September 6, 1991
Labour Income, Estimates	June 1991	September 9, 1991
Leading Indicator, Composite	June 1991	September 3, 1991
Livestock Report	July 1, 1991	September 4, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	August 1991	September 25, 1991
Major Appliances,Production and Sales	August 1991	September 30, 1991
Major Grains, Deliveries	July 1991	September 30, 1991
Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 27, 1991
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	July 1991	September 16, 1991
Manufacturing Shipments of Selected Clothing Commodities	1990	September 10, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	July 1991	September 20, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	August 1991	September 25, 1991
Mobile Home Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 13, 1991
Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 27, 1991
Narrow Fabric Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 23, 1991
Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 27, 1991
Natural Gas, Sales	July 1991	September 20, 1991
New Housing Price Index	July 1991	September 9, 1991
New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1991	September 9, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	June 1991	September 4, 1991

Index to Data Releases, September 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Oils and Fats	July 1991	September 24, 1991
Other Office, Store and Business Machine Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 27, 1991
Other Publishing Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 6, 1991
Other Spun Yarn and Woven Cloth Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 6, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	July 1991	September 12, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	July 1991	September 16, 1991
Periodical Publishing	1989-1990	September 4, 1991
Perspectives on Labour and Income: Retirement Special	Autumn 1991	September 5, 1991
Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 23, 1991
Plastic Film and Sheeting Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 27, 1991
Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 23, 1991
Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 24, 1991
Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1991	September 23, 1991
Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 6, 1991
Potato Production/Seeded Area	1990 and 1991	September 13, 1991
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	September 1, 1991	September 27, 1991
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	July 1991	September 25, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	July 1991	September 10, 1991
Quarterly Demographic Statistics	April-June 1991	September 24, 1991
Rail in Canada	1989	September 30, 1991
Railway Carloadings	July 1991	September 16, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1991	September 3, 1991
	10-day Period Ending August 31, 1991	September 23, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1991	September 26, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1991	September 26, 1991
Railway Operating Statistics	June 1991	September 12, 1991
Raw Materials Price Index	August 1991	September 26, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1991	September 30, 1991
Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 24, 1991
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales	July 1991	September 4, 1991
Refractories Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 13, 1991
Retail Trade	July 1991	September 23, 1991
Rigid Insulating Board	July 1991	September 3, 1991
	August 1991	September 30, 1991

Index to Data Releases, September 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Rolled Steel, Shipments	July 1991	September 18, 1991
Sawmills East of the Rockies	July 1991	September 24, 1991
Sawmills in British Columbia	July 1991	September 26, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey		September 4, 1991
Soft Drinks	August 1991	September 20, 1991
Statscan CANSIM Disc: Update	1991	September 18, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	July 1991	September 16, 1991
Steel Primary Forms	July 1991	September 12, 1991
	Week Ending August 24, 1991	September 3, 1991
	Week Ending August 31, 1991	September 6, 1991
	Week Ending September 7, 1991	September 27, 1991
	Week Ending September 14, 1991	September 27, 1991
	Week Ending September 21, 1991	September 27, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	July 1991	September 18, 1991
Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 6, 1991
Sugar Sales	August 1991	September 10, 1991
Telephone Statistics	July 1991	September 24, 1991
Tire and Tube Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 6, 1991
Tobacco Products	August 1991	September 20, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1991	September 13, 1991
Wholesale Trade	July 1991	September 24, 1991
Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	September 13, 1991
Youth Court Statistics	1990-91	September 20, 1991

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 2, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

August 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of August sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.5 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 7.2% from July 1991.
- Three of the four major products contributed to this decrease in sales. Sales of heavy fuel oil showed a 12.2% drop, diesel fuel oil fell 8.8% and motor gasoline moved down 6.5%. Light fuel oil registered the only increase, up 11.9% over July 1991.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 11.4% from August 1990, recording a volume of 7.1 million m^3. Three of the four main products registered significant decreases. Heavy fuel oil sales fell 24.8%, diesel fuel oil 10.9% and motor gasoline decreased 8.7%. Only light fuel oil increased 11.0%.
- Following this August decrease, total product sales for 1991 are now 7.6% behind volumes recorded in 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil decreased 21.1%, light fuel oil 12.1%, diesel fuel oil 5.4% and motor gasoline 4.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of November 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	May 1991 r	June 1991 r	July 1991 r	August 1991 p	August 1991/ July 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 746.9**	**6 581.8**	**6 955.5**	**6 453.2**	**-7.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 829.7	2 709.3	2 847.8	2 664.1	-6.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 354.6	1 320.8	1 457.0	1 328.4	-8.8
Light Fuel Oil	517.8	523.3	564.4	631.5	11.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	734.6	725.2	791.3	694.6	-12.2
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	August 1990	August 1991	Total January-August 1990	Total January-August 1991	Cum. 1991/ 1990
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**8 002.6**	**7 089.7**	**56 501.2**	**52 230.9**	**-7.6**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 388.0	3 093.0	22 889.8	21 966.5	-4.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 738.9	1 548.5	11 076.3	10 477.9	-5.4
Light Fuel Oil	215.9	239.7	4 276.0	3 757.7	-12.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	780.6	587.2	6 685.2	5 276.8	-21.1

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised.*

■

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 3, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

1990 Domestic Travel – Touriscope

The 1990 issue of *Domestic Travel* presents a selection of statistical data on travel by Canadians within Canada. It features national and provincial data for the years 1980 to 1990.

The first part of the publication consists of highlights and charts covering the main trends. The second part contains 28 statistical tables grouped in five units of measurement: person-trips, person-nights, persons, household-trips and expenditures. The tables include traveller characteristics (sex, age, income, educational attainment, occupation, etc.), travel characteristics (origin, destination, purpose, duration, distance, mode of transportation, accommodation, etc.) and activities participated in (such as sightseeing, visiting parks, golfing, skiing, etc.).

The 1990 edition of *Domestic Travel* (87-504, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Chadwick (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), August 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, August 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, August 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 6: The Elementary-Secondary Teaching Force, September 1991.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

Touriscope: Domestic Travel, Canadians Travelling in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 87-504
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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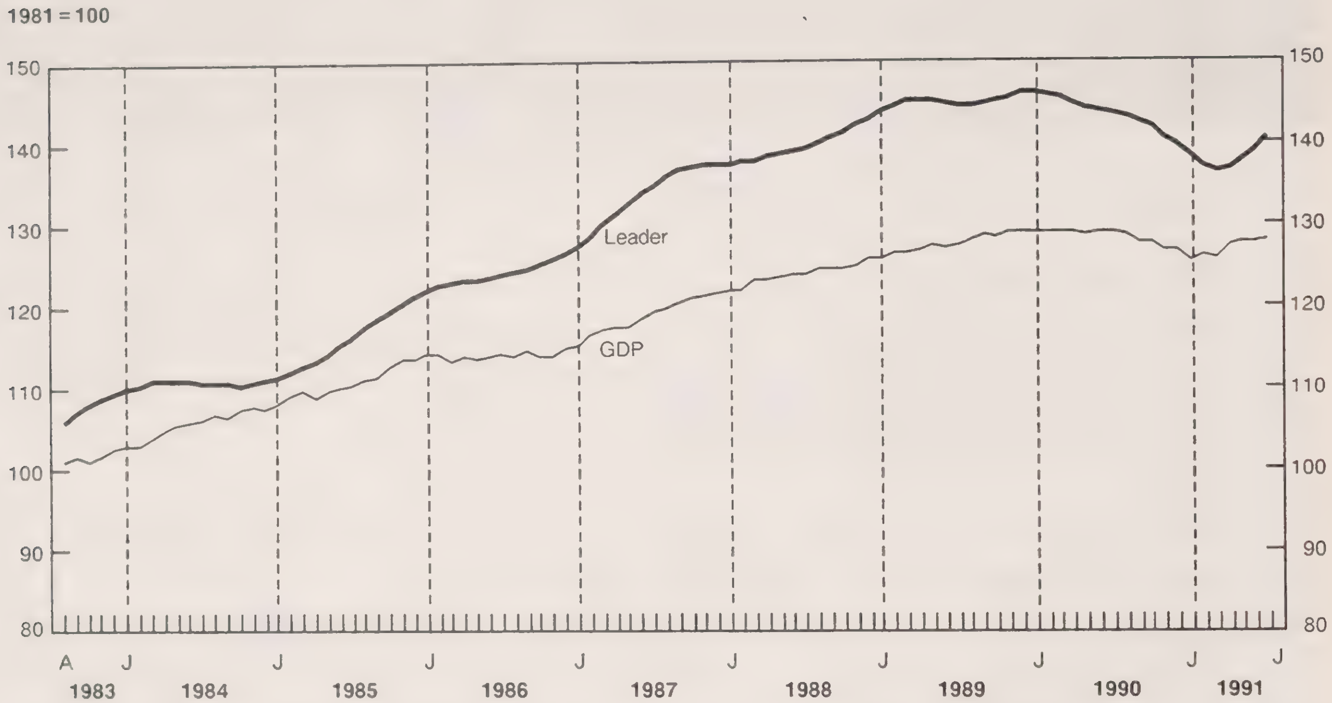
Friday, October 4, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

July 1991

The growth in the leading indicator continued to accelerate, reaching 1.2% in July. All 10 components rose for the first time in six years. The gains were strongest for consumer durable goods, which had lagged behind the other components earlier in the year. Overall, the upturn of the index in the last four months has been slightly less rapid than in the previous three economic recoveries, as has been the gain in GDP.

All of the indicators of household demand improved in July. The housing index continued to grow rapidly, up 6.0%. This gain in housing demand contributed to the first rise in furniture and appliance sales this year. The increase in sales of durable goods shifted from cars to other goods. Prices of durable goods remained moderate, while labour income was sluggish.

The growth of new orders for durable goods slowed from 1.8% to 1.4%, as export demand remained restrained. This weakness accompanied a drop in business services employment, which accounted for the slowdown in overall services employment. However, shipments rose steadily which led to a 0.03-point increase in the ratio of shipments to finished goods inventory. The increase in shipments also came partly from higher production, which in turn raised the average workweek for the second straight month after nearly two years of decline.

The Toronto stock market index and the real money supply both recorded gains of about the same magnitude as those registered in June.

The United States leading indicator posted a fourth straigth increase in July, with the 0.7% gain slightly larger than in previous months. Consumer confidence fell, however, while slack demand for durable goods led to a drop in retail sales in August.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

For more information on the economy, order the October issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of October 21-25. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	May	June	July	June	July
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	0.7	0.9	1.2	138.9	140.5
Unsmoothed	1.2	0.4	0.9	143.3	144.6
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	978[4]	980[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.5	1.0	1.4	3,540[4]	3,588[4]
Housing index[1]	6.1	6.4	6.0	117.6	124.7
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	0.3	1.8	1.4	8,629[4]	8,746[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	0.01	0.02	0.03	1.36	1.39
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.3	0.3	37.6	37.7
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.4	0.3	0.3	1,771	1,776
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.3	0.5	0.7	188.5	189.8
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.9	1.4	1.2	3,438	3,479
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	0.2	0.2	0.3	24,001[4]	24,073[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics

Annual 1989

Preliminary 1989 data are now available from the For-hire Trucking Commodity Origin and Destination Survey. The survey measures the inter-city (distances of 25 km or more) commodity movements of Canadian-domiciled for-hire carriers.

Highlights

- Revenue earned on domestic shipments was $5.4 billion in 1989, up 5.0% from 1988;
- A total of 162.4 million tonnes of commodities was transported within Canada in 1989, compared to 177 million tonnes in 1988;
- Over 54.4 billion tonne-kilometres were recorded within Canada, compared to 57.9 billion tonne-kilometres during 1988.

More detailed information is available by contacting Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division, Facsimile (613) 951-0579. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 4.0% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.2% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telecommunication Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the telecommunication equipment industry (SIC 3351) totalled $2,660.6 million, up 10.3% from $2,411.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5574.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Parts and Components Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic parts and components industry (SIC 3352) totalled $1,486.4 million, up 18.3% from $1,256.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5575.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, July 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Refined Petroleum Products, June 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Electric Power Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 7-11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
7	Short-term Expectations Survey	
9	Help-wanted Index	September 1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1991
9	New Housing Price Index	August 1991
9	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1991
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1991
11	Labour Force Survey	September 1991
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	August 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 7, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Short-term Expectations Survey

Forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for September 1991, of merchandise exports and imports for August 1991, and of the July to August 1991 change in the Gross Domestic Product are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-to-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for September was 5.7%, with minimum and maximum values of 5.5% and 6.2%, respectively. Last month, the mean forecast was equal to the actual change (5.8%).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for September was 10.5% (minimum 10.0%, maximum 10.7%). Last month, a mean forecast of 10.4% underestimated the actual figure by 0.2%.

The survey showed $11,879 million as the mean forecast of merchandise exports in August 1991, with a minimum and maximum of $11,500 million and $12,500 million. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11,155 million with minimum and maximum values of $10,500 million and $12,000 million, respectively.

Note to Users

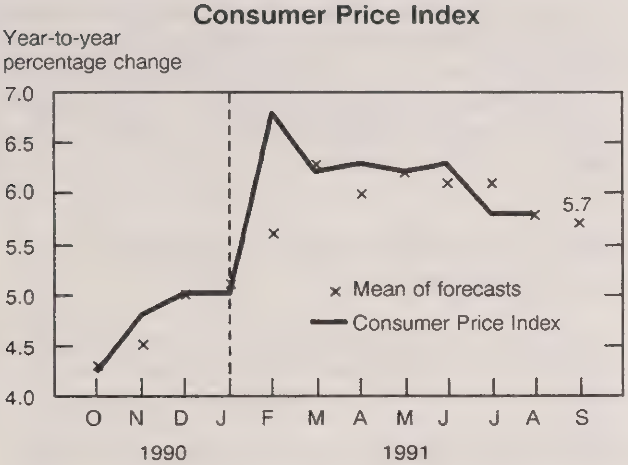
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, the nominal merchandise exports and imports (replacing the Trade Balance) and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

Gross Domestic Product, introduced to participants for the first time, was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between July and August 1991 with minimum and maximum rates of no change and 0.6%.

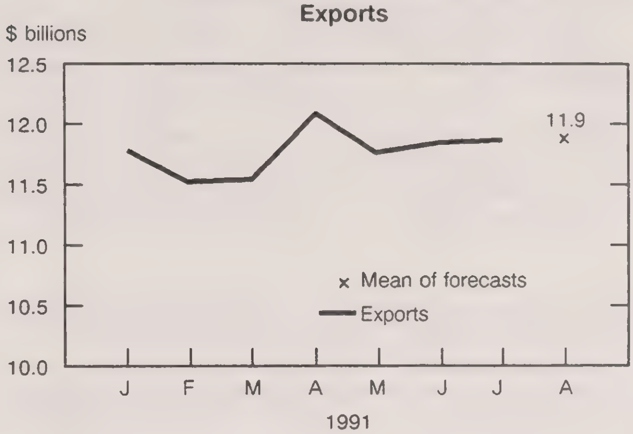
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

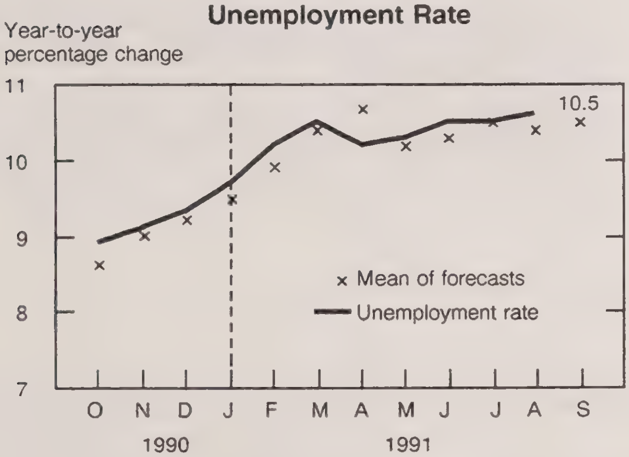
Consumer Price Index



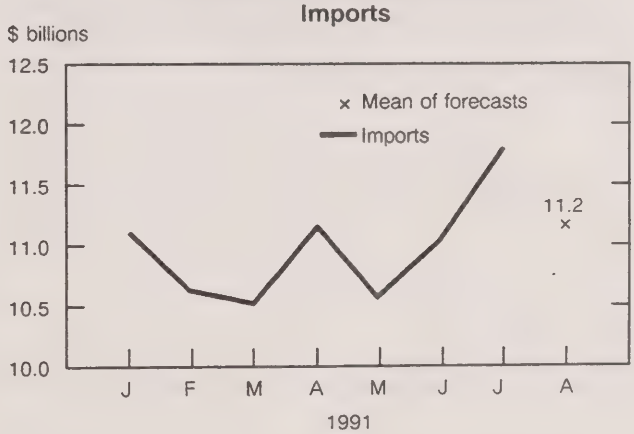
Canadian International Trade Exports



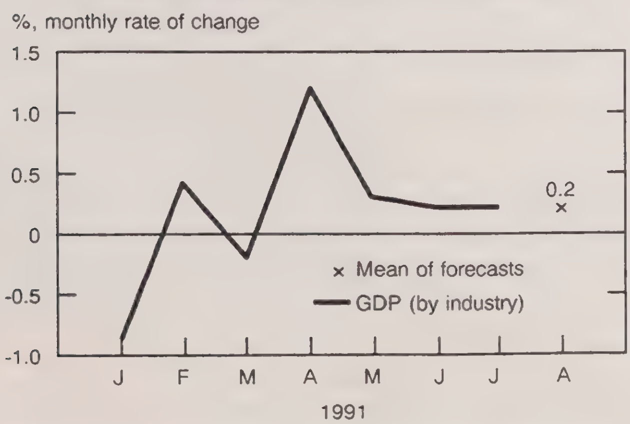
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

July 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 180 kilotonnes in July 1991, down 3.0% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 40 777 kilotonnes, up 2.3%.
- Exports in July fell 28.1% from July 1990 to 2 250 kilotonnes while imports decreased 20.4% to 1 036 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 19 499 kilotonnes, 3.5% above last year's level.
- Coke production decreased to 312 kilotonnes, a difference of 15.6% from July 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The July 1991 issue of Coal and Coke Statistics (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

September 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of September 1 amounted to 25 929 tonnes as compared with 25 301 tonnes last month and 28 358 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Second Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 8, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

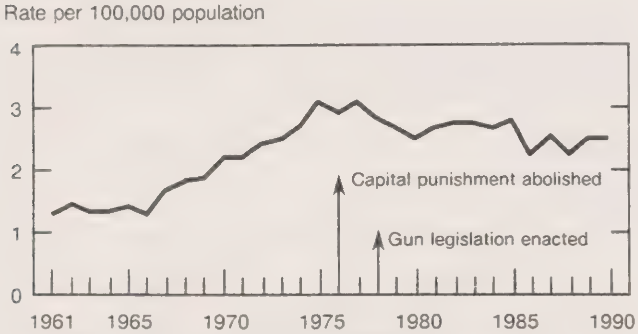
PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Homicide in Canada
1990

In 1990, 656 homicides occurred in Canada, one less than in the previous year. When this number is translated into the rate of homicides per 100,000 population (2.47), the resulting figure is very similar to both the rates for 1989 (2.51) and the previous 10-year average (2.55).

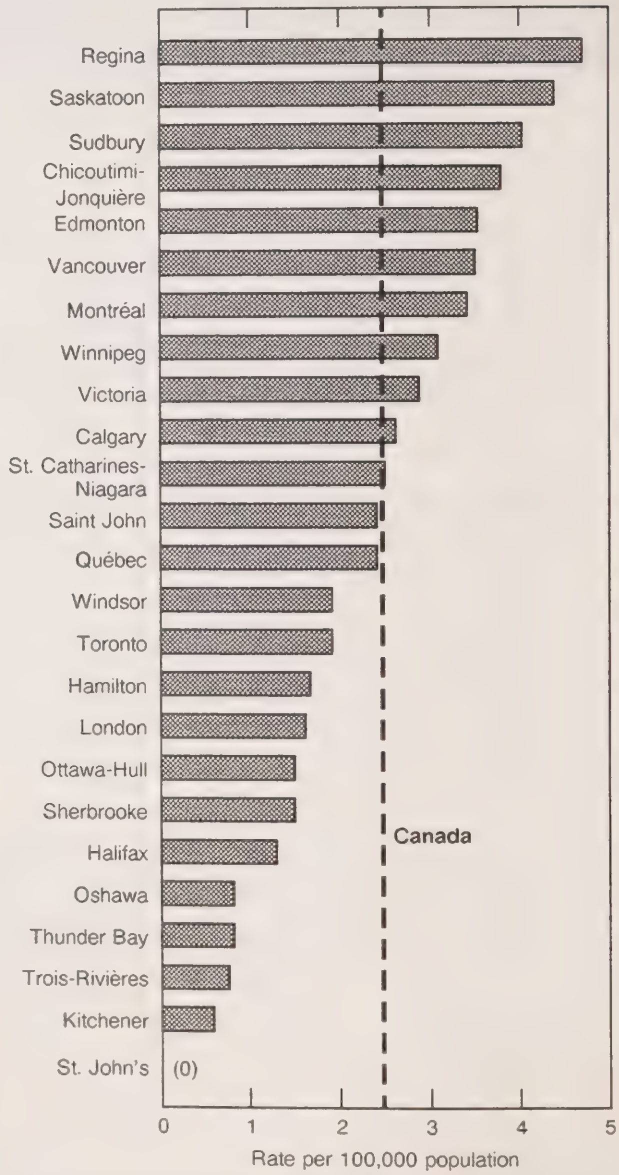
Rate of Total Homicides, Canada, 1961-1990



Highlights

- For the first time since 1982, Saskatchewan reported the highest provincial homicide rate (3.60), followed closely by Manitoba and British Columbia (3.51). Newfoundland had no homicides.
- Among Canada's 25 major metropolitan areas, Regina had the highest homicide rate (4.72), followed by Saskatoon (4.39). For the second year in a row, St. John's was the only major metropolitan area not to report a homicide.
- A preliminary estimate of the homicide rate in the United States in 1990 (9.51), revealed a rate almost four times that of the Canadian rate (2.47).

Homicide Rates[1], Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1990



[1] *Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population figures for Census Metropolitan Areas as provided by Statistics Canada, Population Estimates Division.*

- Stabbings accounted for one-third of all homicides in 1990, shootings 30% and beatings 21%. Stabbings were up 27% from 1989 and 19% from the previous 10-year average. On the other hand, shootings were down 10% from 1989 and 5% from the previous 10-year average.

- While the overall use of firearms to commit homicide appears to be declining, handgun use showed an increase for the second year in a row; from 45 homicides caused by handguns in 1988 to 68 in 1990.

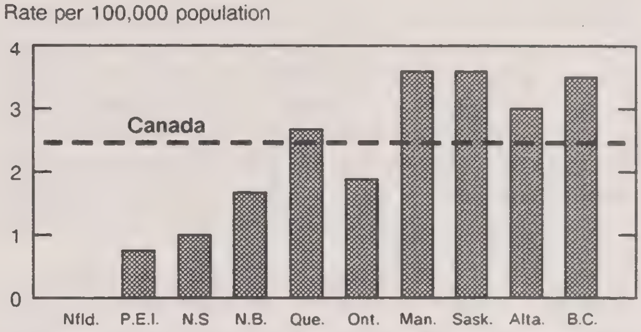
- Of those offences for which an accused was identified in 1990, 37% were committed by a family or common-law relation.

- As in previous years, approximately one-half of all homicide victims were killed in their own residence.

- Males accounted for 86% of all those accused of committing a homicide in 1990 and 64% of all victims.

- As in most years, in 1990 the 18-29 age group accounted for the highest percentage of homicide victims (29%) and accused (45%). Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 9% of all accused.

Rates for Homicide Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1990



- Two police officers were murdered while on duty in 1990; no officers had been killed in this way in either of the previous two years.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401-00160405.

The Vol.11, No. 14 issue of the *Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada,* 1990 (85-002, $3.90/$78) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales

September 1991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 79 098 tonnes for all types of sugar in September 1991, comprising 74 417 tonnes in domestic sales and 4681 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 708 299 tonnes: 652 105 tonnes in domestic sales and 56 194 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 80 604 tonnes in September 1990, of which 74 943 tonnes were domestic sales and 5 661 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 709 644 tonnes: 661 740 tonnes in domestic sales and 47 904 tonnes in export sales.

The September 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

August 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,076,545 pairs of footwear in August 1991, a decrease of 28.1% from the 2,888,198[r] (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to August 1991 totalled 16,399,241 pairs of footwear, down 24.1% from 21,600,328[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The August 1991 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

August 1991

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 72,876 kitchen appliances in August 1991, up 15.4% from the 63,126 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 27,455 in August 1991, a decrease of 2.8% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances amounted to 526,376 (revised). Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 amounted to 572,632 units.

The August 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

August 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 253,916 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in August 1991, a decrease of 25.1% from 338,884 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,246,132 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to August 1991, down 15.5% from the 1,474,685 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The August 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

August 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 134 907 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1991, an increase of 28.2% from the 105 270 (revised) tonnes produced in August 1990.

January to August 1991 production totalled 1 005 552 tonnes, down 0.7% from the 1 013 075r tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for August 1991, August 1990, and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The August 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Cement

August 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 066 964 tonnes of cement in August 1991, a decrease of 11.1% from the 1 200 330r (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 4.2% from the 1 024 168 tonnes shipped in July 1991.

January to August l991 shipments totalled 6 166 588 tonnes, down 15.9% from the 7 332 607r (revised) tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .

The August 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada, 1990, Vol.11, No. 14.
Catalogue number (85-002)
(Canada: $3.90/$78; United States: US$4.70/US$94; Other Countries: US$5.45/US$109)

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∞

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Wednesday, October 9, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

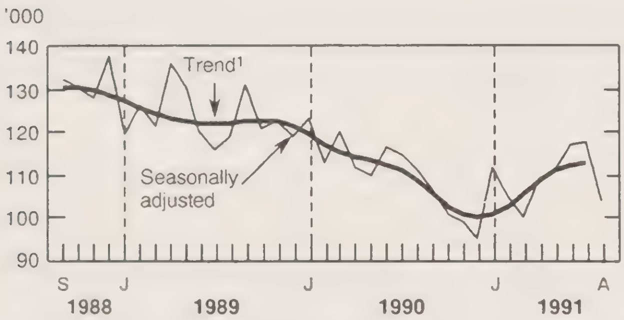
August 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of new motor vehicles totalled 104,000 units in August 1991, a sharp decline of 11.9% from the revised July figure. In August, passenger car sales decreased by 12.8% while truck sales posted a decline of 9.8%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



1 The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

- The August drop in new motor vehicle sales marked a break from the forward momentum which began in April 1991.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 16.7% in August 1991 to a level of 46,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cara recorded a decline of 4.5% to a level of 25,000 units. The August decline for North American passenger car sales followed four consecutive monthly increases whereas the decrease in imported passenger car sales followed a gain of 1.3%.

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 99,000 units in August 1991, down 9.2% from the August 1990 level. Sales of trucks recorded a decline of 13.1%, while passenger car sales decreased by 7.4%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 10.5% while imported passenger car sales were down by 2.2% from their level in August 1990. The decline in imported passenger car sales was attributable to a sharp decrease of 22.6% in sales of cars imported from "other countries" whereas sales of Japanese cars increased by 3.7%.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 32.0% in August 1991 from 28.5% a year earlier. This gain was mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers as their market share declined to 61.2% from 63.3% in August 1990.

- Sales of new motor vehicle were down in all provinces in August with the most notable declines occurring in Prince Edward Island (-27.0%), Alberta (-15.4%) and Newfoundland (-13.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The August 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

August 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	May 1991 r	June 1991 r	July 1991 r	August 1991p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**110,926**	**116,572**	**117,681**	**103,731**
	+2.1	**+5.1**	**+1.0**	**-11.9**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	49,541	53,735	54,983	45,817
	+6.6	+8.5	+2.3	-16.7
Overseas	26,176	25,437	25,758	24,595
	+0.5	-2.8	+1.3	-4.5
Total	**75,717**	**79,172**	**80,742**	**70,413**
	+4.4	**+4.6**	**+2.0**	**-12.8**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**35,208**	**37,400**	**36,939**	**33,318**
	-2.5	**+6.2**	**-1.2**	**-9.8**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	August 1991	Change 1991/90	January-August 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**98,964**	**-9.2**	**925,873**	**-3.4**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	42,182	-10.5	420,150	-1.0
Japan	22,041	+3.7	169,782	-1.6
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	4,748	-22.6	43,088	-3.3
Total	**68,971**	**-7.4**	**633,020**	**-1.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	24,660	-12.3	246,378	-7.3
Overseas	5,333	-17.0	46,475	-9.3
Total	**29,993**	**-13.1**	**292,853**	**-7.6**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

New Housing Price Index

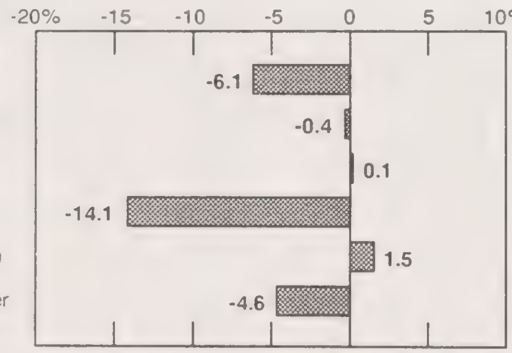
August 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 134.4 in August, down 0.2% from the revised July 1991 index of 134.7. The estimated House Only Index decreased 0.2% while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.1%.

The largest monthly decrease in new housing prices was registered in Toronto (-0.7%) while the largest monthly increase was recorded in London (0.7%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 6.1% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a decrease of 14.1% since August 1990.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, August 1991



Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of GST. In August 1991 this index was 139.7, unchanged from the revised Canada Total level for July 1991.

Available on CANSIM: Matrix 2032.

Note to Users

Users of the New Housing Price Index series are advised that all Canada total New Housing Price Index series (1986 = 100) have been revised retrospectively to 1986. The revisions affect all Canada total index series (those for house and land, land only, and house only), including their analytical versions (where prices are estimated net of the Goods and Services Tax). With the exception of the combined Sudbury-Thunder Bay indexes, no city indexes have been affected by these revisions.

The revisions result from changes to city-weights used to calculate the Canada total indexes. These weights are used to reflect the varying inter-city proportions of residential construction activity over time. New weights now reflect an average of the three most recent years housing completions valued at 1986 base-year prices rather than those of 1981 previously applied. The change is in line with the basic methodology and calculation procedures of the 1986 = 100 series. Another modification introduced to city-weights relates to their annual updates. These updates will now be implemented regularly in January of every year.

Available on CANSIM : matrix 2032.

Revised data will appear in the second quarter 1991 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, $18/$72), available in October.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Yoon Hwang (613-951-9616), or the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607) Prices Division.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	% change August 1991/ July 1991	% change August 1991/ August 1990
Canada – Total	**134.4**	**134.7**	**143.2**	**-0.2**	**-6.1**
Canada (House only)	**125.5**	**125.8**	**133.6**	**-0.2**	**-6.1**
Canada (Land only)	**160.9**	**161.0**	**169.4**	**-0.1**	**-5.0**
St.John's	126.5	126.5	118.4	–	6.8
Halifax	109.2	109.2	109.6	–	-0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.3	114.2	113.5	0.1	0.7
Quebec City	134.5	134.5	131.5	–	2.3
Montreal	134.3	134.4	134.2	-0.1	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	122.4	122.7	122.9	-0.2	-0.4
Toronto	146.8	147.8	170.8	-0.7	-14.1
Hamilton	135.5	136.3	143.9	-0.6	-5.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	133.3	133.7	138.0	-0.3	-3.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	129.5	129.5	140.2	–	-7.6
London	147.3	146.3	145.5	0.7	1.2
Windsor	127.1	127.1	128.8	–	-1.3
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.2	134.4	130.8	-0.1	2.6
Winnipeg	108.4	108.7	109.1	-0.3	-0.6
Regina	111.7	111.1	108.8	0.5	2.7
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.7	–	-0.9
Calgary	132.4	131.7	137.1	0.5	-3.4
Edmonton	141.1	140.5	139.0	0.4	1.5
Vancouver	126.1	126.1	132.2	–	-4.6
Victoria	123.0	123.0	120.6	–	2.0

– *Nil or zero.*

Estimates of Labour Income

July 1991

The July 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $33.2 billion, an increase of 3.4% from July 1990. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 3.4%, down from the 1990 annual change of 6.7%.

Supplementary labour income rose significantly in July (8.1%) compared to July 1990, due in large part to an increase in employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

1 Labour income is composed of two components - wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- For the second consecutive month, seasonally adjusted wages and salaries were virtually unchanged (-0.1%) in July, following strong growth in May (+0.7%) and April (+0.6%).
- Wages and salaries in health and welfare services rose by 0.9%, while finance, insurance and real estate (+1.3%) recorded a fourth consecutive monthly increase.
- Declines in wages and salaries occurred in transportation, communications and other utilities (-1.0%), manufacturing (-0.5%), commercial and personal services (-0.5%) and local administration (-1.5%).

- Most provinces registered little change in wages and salaries in July compared to the previous month. The exceptions were Newfoundland (+0.9%), Manitoba (-0.7%) and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad (-2.3%).

Unadjusted

- In July 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 2.9% from July 1990, bringing the year-to-date growth rate to 3.2%.

- Continuing weakness in wages and salaries was noted in manufacturing, construction and federal administration. In the latter industry, the July 1990 estimate included large special payments which affect the year-to-year comparisons.

- Health and welfare services (7.6%) and finance, insurance and real estate (8.8%) recorded the highest year-over-year growth rates in wages and salaries in July.

- New Brunswick (4.4%), Alberta (4.7%) and British Columbia (5.1%) recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in July than the national growth rate of 2.9%. These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces and territories and by a year-to-year decline in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054) Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	July 1991[p]	June 1991[r]	May 1991[f]	July 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	332.7	269.0	218.7	319.3
Forestry	246.8	245.0	201.3	241.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	702.0	716.6	692.9	668.9
Manufacturing industries	5,321.4	5,396.0	5,220.1	5,472.2
Construction industry	2,141.1	2,044.2	1,944.4	2,255.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,864.4	2,880.1	2,808.9	2,739.9
Trade	4,171.8	4,177.7	4,131.8	4,010.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,757.3	2,723.0	2,674.9	2,534.9
Commercial and personal services	4,179.0	4,121.4	4,046.8	3,998.5
Education and related services	2,106.6	2,551.9	2,539.3	1,977.7
Health and welfare services	2,519.0	2,495.1	2,459.5	2,341.6
Federal administration and other government offices	947.1	951.8	972.4	959.1
Provincial administration	698.9	692.0	676.6	672.4
Local administration	650.2	656.3	625.5	614.1
Total wages and salaries	**29,638.2**	**29,920.1**	**29,213.1**	**28,805.5**
Supplementary labour income	3,517.6	3,356.5	3,276.2	3,254.0
Labour income	**33,155.8**	**33,276.6**	**32,489.4**	**32,059.6**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	234.2	226.9	231.5	224.9
Forestry	213.5	212.9	214.1	208.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	687.7	689.2	682.4	654.7
Manufacturing industries	5,154.0	5,180.9	5,186.2	5,277.5
Construction industry	1,894.2	1,887.1	1,891.8	1,993.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,810.2	2,837.8	2,794.3	2,698.3
Trade	4,124.0	4,105.5	4,099.8	3,983.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,685.5	2,650.9	2,637.5	2,467.8
Commercial and personal services	4,014.4	4,035.0	4,064.2	3,862.5
Education and related services	2,457.0	2,458.0	2,450.7	2,305.8
Health and welfare services	2,476.7	2,455.5	2,426.5	2,301.9
Federal administration and other government offices	914.9	914.5	943.9	927.3
Provincial administration	674.0	676.7	679.5	648.5
Local administration	624.1	633.6	631.2	582.1
Total wages and salaries	**28,967.9**	**28,982.4**	**28,962.1**	**28,132.5**
Supplementary labour income	3,437.6	3,251.1	3,248.8	3,177.8
Labour income	**32,405.5**	**32,233.5**	**32,210.9**	**31,310.3**

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates.*
[f] *Final estimates.*

Help-wanted Index

September 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

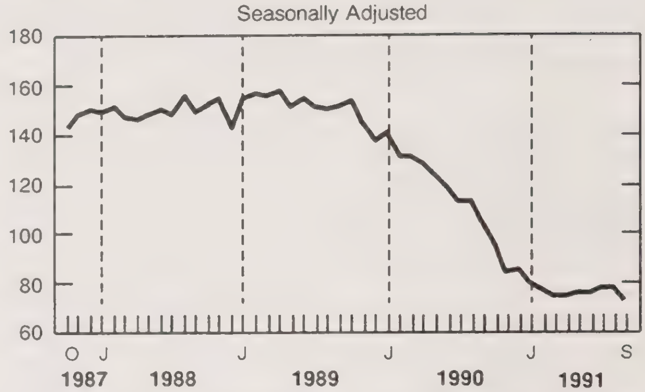
Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started a decline which accelerated in 1990. In 1991, the trend slowed and the index stabilized at 75 in the second quarter. The rise to 77 in July and August was offset by a five-point decrease (to 72) in September, though, leaving the third-quarter average of the Help-wanted Index virtually at the same level as in the first two quarters of the year.

Changes by Region:

- Between August and September 1991, the Help-wanted Index decreased 13% in the Prairie provinces (to 47 from 54), 9% in Ontario (to 67 from 74), and 4% in the Atlantic provinces (to 109 from 114). In the other two regions, the index decreased one point, falling to 81 in British Columbia and 82 in Quebec.
- Compared with September 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions: 39% in the Prairie provinces, 33% in Ontario, 31% the Atlantic provinces, 30% in British Columbia, and 27% in Quebec.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Since January 1991, only seasonally adjusted help-wanted indices have been released in *The Daily*. Users interested in trend-cycle estimates, or indices for selected metropolitan areas, please contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1990						
September	104	159	112	100	77	116
October	94	138	109	87	71	97
November	84	124	99	74	69	93
December	85	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	79	117	88	73	63	85
February	76	120	84	70	57	79
March	74	114	78	71	56	78
April	74	107	86	67	55	80
May	75	118	89	66	52	78
June	75	109	82	70	53	82
July	77	104	86	74	51	85
August	77	114	83	74	54	82
September	72	109	82	67	47	81

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Geographical Distribution of Personal Income

1990

National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates for the geographical distribution of personal income and of selected components are now available.

This release includes preliminary estimates for the year 1990 and revised data for the years 1987-89, which can be obtained in computer printouts from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6662-6669.

These statistics, plus additional tables released in June 1991 providing an analysis of the Income and Expenditure Accounts by sectors of the Canadian economy, will appear in November in the publication *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates,* 1979-1990 (13-201, $39). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Luke Rispoli (613-951-3803), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

August 1991

Production of process cheese in August 1991 totalled 6 544 223 kilograms, a decrease of 2.7% from the revised July 1991 number and a decrease of 15.4% from the revised August 1990 total. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 50 964 223[r] (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 55 366 567[r] kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 371 975 kilograms, an increase of 35.9% from July 1991 and an increase of 39.9% from August 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 966 592 kilograms, compared to the 2 919 663 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The August 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

August 1991

Manufacturers shipped 16 897 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August 1991, down 23.0% from the 21 956 thousand square metres shipped in August 1990 but up 5.3% from the 16 044 thousand square metres shipped in July 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 121 921 thousand square metres, a decrease of 31.2% from the January to August 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 19).

The August 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

August 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1991 totalled 129 032 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from the 122 899 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 147 537 tonnes, up 14.0% from the 1 006 226 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The August 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Heritage Institutions, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00;
Other Countries: US$42.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

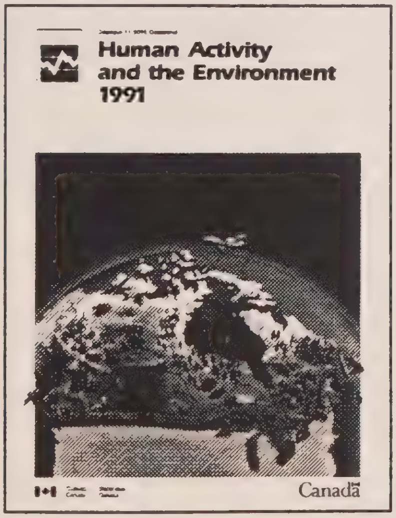
Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 10, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Human Activity and the Environment

1991

Statistics Canada announces the release of *Human Activity and the Environment 1991*, the third edition of Statistics Canada's compendium of environmental statistics.

Environmental issues are one of the most important Canadian concerns. *Human Activity and the Environment 1991* provides an authoritative source of information linking the human population and its socio-economic activity to the environment.

The book contains 152 tables, 80 figures and 37 maps covering a wide range of topics. The value of this information for environmental analysis is increased by showing information for drainage basins and ecological zones.

The third edition of *Human Activity and the Environment* (11-509E, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Kirk Hamilton (613-951-8585), Yvan Gervais (613-951-3833) or Doug Trant (613-951-3765), Integration and Wealth Accounts Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Human Activity and the Environment

1991

Increasingly, human activities not only affect the environment but we are also dependent upon it for our continued well-being. New environmental legislation has been enacted, and many advisory bodies broaden the basis for environmental policies. At the same time, environmental education from kindergarten to university is increasing.

Human Activity and the Environment 1991 presents systematic, accessible and comprehensive information in a form applicable to environmental analysis. While the information focuses on the human activities which interact with the natural environment, it also provides information on the quality of the existing environment.

Human Activity and the Environment 1991 enhances existing socio-economic data for environmental analysis. The book contains new presentations on energy use and details showing industries' potential impact on the environment. The types of potential impact include: use of natural resources, use of potential contaminants, and intensity of energy use.

An indication of the breadth of topics covered in *Human Activity and the Environment 1991* follows:

- The size and distribution of the population are major factors in determining its environmental impact. Ninety per cent of Canada's population is concentrated in 8.5% of its land area. In some areas, the population density is over 1,000 persons per square kilometre.

- The environment has direct benefits for the population: for example, the direct economic benefits of wildlife in 1987 are estimated at $6.1 billion.

- Mitigation of the effects of human activity on the environment also accounts for considerable economic activity. In 1989-90, all levels of government spent $6.4 billion on environmental activities.

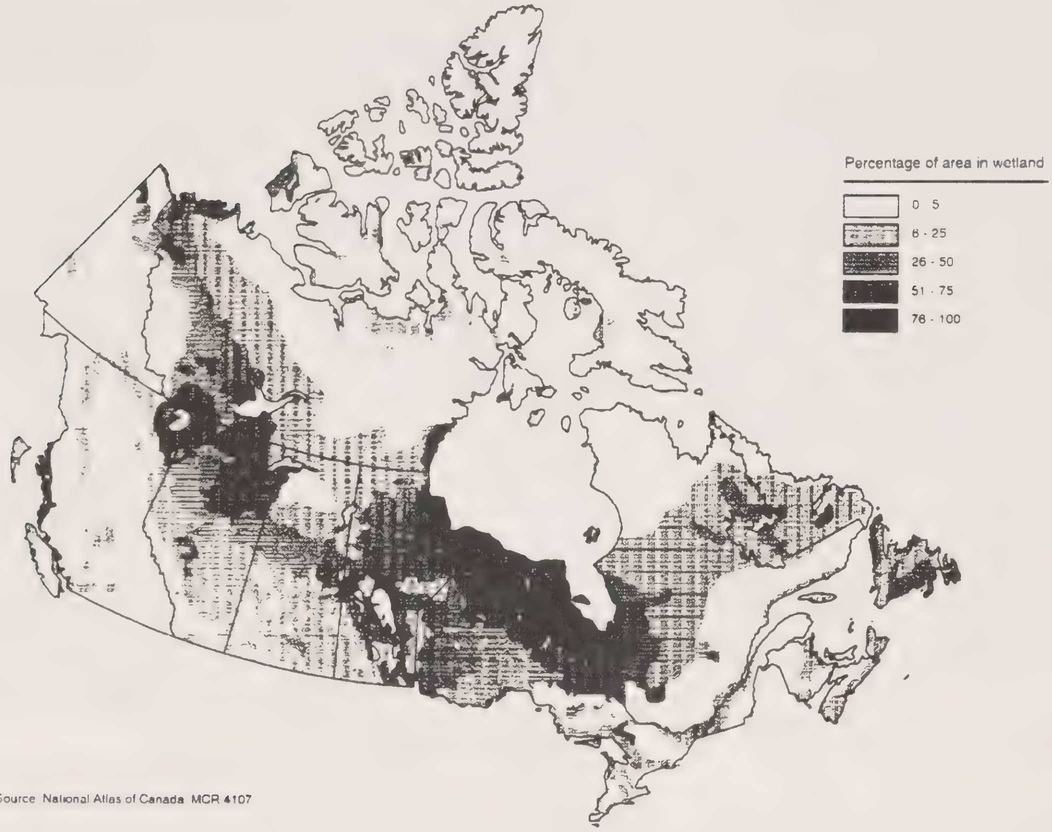
- Canada contains 10% of the world's productive forest (which provides employment for almost 900,000 Canadians). The Boreal Forest of Canada amounts to one-third of the world total of this type of forest.

- Sometimes the environment fights back. Between 1983 and 1989, Canada had seven major earthquakes, 12 major storms and 17 major floods. As well as 40 deaths and 214 injuries, these natural disasters caused damages estimated at $469 million.

The third edition of *Human Activity and the Environment* (11-509E, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Kirk Hamilton (613-951-8585), Yvan Gervais (613-951-3833) or Doug Trant (613-951-3765), Integration and Wealth Accounts Division. □

Distribution of Wetland, 1986



Source National Atlas of Canada MCR 4107

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in August from July's level of 123.1. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.8%, the lowest rate of annual change recorded since June 1990.

On a monthly basis, the index for Saint John increased slightly by 0.5% in August due to increments in the existing contracts for bricklayers and asbestos workers.

On an annual basis, the largest increase in union wage rates for construction trades was observed for Toronto (6.6%), followed closely by Sudbury (6.0%) and Thunder Bay (5.9%). For the remaining cities, annual increases ranged between 0.7% in Edmonton and 5.8% in Windsor and Ottawa. The indexes for cities in Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes – Basic Rate plus Supplements

August 1991

(1986 = 100)

	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	% change August 1991/ July 1991	% change August 1991/ August 1990
Canada	**123.1**	**123.1**	**119.7**	-	**2.8**
St. John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	-	-
Halifax	120.2	120.2	115.5	-	4.1
Saint John	126.6	126.0	120.6	0.5	5.0
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	124.1	-	-
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	124.1	-	-
Montreal	124.1	124.1	124.1	-	-
Ottawa	133.4	133.4	126.1	-	5.8
Toronto	136.4	136.4	127.9	-	6.6
Hamilton	130.5	130.5	124.2	-	5.1
St. Catharines	130.8	130.8	124.8	-	4.8
Kitchener	129.1	129.1	124.6	-	3.6
London	132.5	132.5	125.5	-	5.6
Windsor	132.9	132.9	125.6	-	5.8
Sudbury	134.0	134.0	126.4	-	6.0
Thunder Bay	133.5	133.5	126.1	-	5.9
Winnipeg	117.7	117.7	112.6	-	4.5
Calgary	110.9	110.9	109.9	-	0.9
Edmonton	108.8	108.8	108.0	-	0.7
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	116.8	-	-
Victoria	115.9	115.9	115.9	-	-

\- *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

August 1991

Highlights

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,015 million in August 1991. After removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 8.9% from August 1990. Concessions sales totalled $70.5 million, 6.9% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during August 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales including Concessions

Province

Newfoundland,	$16.4 million;
Prince Edward Island,	$4.6 million;
Nova Scotia,	$33.6 million;
New Brunswick,	$23.0 million;
Quebec,	$197.0 million;
Ontario,	$402.0 million;
Manitoba,	$40.9 million;
Saskatchewan,	$28.8 million;
Alberta,	$116.4 million;
British Columbia,	$152.4 million.

Metropolitan Area

Calgary,	$41.6 million;
Edmonton,	$51.6 million;
Halifax-Dartmouth,	$17.5 million;
Hamilton,	$28.0 million;
Montreal,	$104.0 million;
Ottawa-Hull,	$47.4 million;
Quebec City,	$27.8 million;
Toronto,	$151.9 million;
Vancouver,	$82.3 million;
Winnipeg,	$35.9 million.

Note to Users:

Department store sales estimates for 1991 exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST), as well as provincial sales taxes. Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, it is estimated that the amount of FST included in department store sales for Canada in 1990 represented 3.5% of total sales. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of October 21.

Department Store Sales excluding Concessions

Province

Newfoundland,	$13.9 million;
Prince Edward Island,	$4.4 million;
Nova Scotia,	$31.0 million;
New Brunswick,	$21.0 million;
Quebec,	$185.8 million;
Ontario,	$373.3 million;
Manitoba,	$37.2 million;
Saskatchewan,	$26.3 million;
Alberta,	$109.0 million;
British Columbia,	$143.0 million.

Metropolitan Area

Calgary,	$38.6 million;
Edmonton,	$48.7 million;
Halifax-Dartmouth,	$16.3 million;
Hamilton,	$26.0 million;
Montreal,	$98.5 million;
Ottawa-Hull,	$44.8 million;
Quebec City,	$26.2 million;
Toronto,	$142.6 million;
Vancouver,	$77.7 million;
Winnipeg,	$33.0 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (levels 10-12).

The August 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available the fourth week of October. For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

August 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 388 353 cubic metres in August 1991, a decrease of 18.0% from 4 130 778^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 942 345 cubic metres, up 6.6% from 4 638 178^r cubic metres in August 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 364 663 cubic metres, an increase of 3.4% from 8 089 420^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 10.8% to 16 483 382 cubic metres from 18 486 253^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 25 667 570^r cubic metres, a decrease of 3.3% from 26 533 036^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 6.7% to 39 884 455^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 37 366 496^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 68 553 158^r cubic metres, was up 2.6% from 66 807 660^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The August 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage, (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

August 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for August 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 56 365 tonnes in August 1991, an increase of 4.5% from the 53 918 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The August 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

July 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,504 million for July 1991, a decrease of 8.2% from the $1,638 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The July 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

1991 First Half (Preliminary) and 1990 (Revised)

Preliminary 1991 first half and revised 1990 figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

August 1991

Figures for August 1991 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Human Activity and the Environment, 1991.
Catalogue number 11-509E
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Exports by Country, January-June 1991.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States:
US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries:
US$115.75/US$463).

Imports by Commodity, July 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States:
US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries:
US$77.10/US$771).

Labour Force Information, September 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76;
Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available Friday, October 11 at 7 a.m.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255
Fax: 1-709-772-6433

Maritime Provinces
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
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Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725
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Fax: 1-514-283-7969

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Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

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Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba
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Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

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Fax: 1-204-983-7543

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Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

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Park Square
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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
Fax: 1-403-495-3026
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

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Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

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Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: October 15-18

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

September 1991

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for September 1991 showed the estimated level of unemployment declined by 52,000 while employment rose slightly. The unemployment rate fell to 10.2 (-0.4), returning to the level observed last April. The participation rate decreased to 66.2 (-0.2).

Employment

For the week ending September 21, 1991, the estimated level of employment increased to 12,366,000 (+28,000). The rise in this month's employment was noted mainly among men aged 15 to 24 who experienced a smaller than usual decline for this time of the year. The overall employment/population ratio rose to 59.4 (+0.1), the first increase since last May.

- Employment increased by 21,000 (+1.1%) in manufacturing and by 19,000 (+2.3%) in public administration while it declined by 15,000 (-2.1%) in construction. There was little or no change in the other industries.

- The estimated level of employment rose by 5,000 (+2.6%) in Newfoundland, by 4,000 (+0.8%) in Manitoba and by 20,000 (+1.3%) in British Columbia. There was little or no change noted in the other provinces.

- Full-time employment growth, evenly distributed between men and women, was partly offset by a decline in part-time employment among women.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In September 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment decreased by 52,000 to 1,410,000. The unemployment rate dropped 0.4 to 10.2 while the participation rate declined for a third consecutive month.

- The decline in the level of unemployment was noted among young men (-21,000), adult women (-21,000) and adult men (-11,000).

Note to users

1. *The publication* Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey *(catalogue 71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey, is available. It can be ordered from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6, 1- 800-267-6677.*

2. *The document Historical Labour Force Estimates, 3-Month Moving Averages, July 1991 was recently released. It contains the labour force characteristics at the subprovincial, provincial and national levels. It is available on paper or computer diskettes. The price for this data is as follows: $60 for the paper document (314 pages), $30 for the diskettes. Data for individual regions can be purchased separately.*

3. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T. For further information call:*
   Doug Drew 613-951-4720
   Jean-Marc Lévesque 613-951-2301
   Vincent Ferrao 613-951-4750
   General Inquiries 613-951-9448

- The level of unemployment fell by 40,000 in Ontario and was accompanied by a decline in labour force participation (-29,000). Unemployment declined slightly in Newfoundland (-3,000) and there was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

- The unemployment rate declined to 16.4 among youths (-0.8) and to 8.9 among adults (-0.2).

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	September	Month to Month Change
Newfoundland	17.8	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	17.3	+1.2
Nova Scotia	12.6	-0.2
New Brunswick	12.8	--
Québec	12.1	+0.1
Ontario	9.2	-0.7
Manitoba	9.3	-0.4
Saskatchewan	7.5	--
Alberta	8.0	+0.1
British Columbia	9.7	-0.3

Changes since September 1990
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment declined by 199,000 from the level a year ago (-1.6%).
- Among persons aged 15 to 24, employment fell by 144,000 (- 6.7%) and it declined by 56,000 (-0.5%) for those aged 25 and over.
- The employment/population ratio decreased to 54.2 (-3.6) for youths and to 61.1 (-1.6) for adults.
- Full-time employment decreased by 297,000 (-2.8%) with losses of 227,000 among men and 70,000 among women. Part-time employment increased by 98,000 (+5.1%), with increases noted mostly among men (+79,000).
- Employment was down by 178,000 in the goods-producing industries (-4.7%) and was little changed in the service-producing sector.
- Declines were noted in construction (-10.8%), manufacturing (-4.7%), trade (-4.3%), and transportation, communication and other utilities (-4.1%). Employment rose by 3.6% in agriculture.
- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 221,000 to 1,282,000, an increase of 20.8%.
- The unemployment rate rose by 1.6 to 9.3.
- The participation rate dropped to 66.0 (-1.0).

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1991 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1991 and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students

- The number of returning students increased by 86,000 over last year and the unadjusted level of employment declined slightly to 701,000. The employment/population ratio decreased to 38.1 (-2.6).
- The overall participation rate for returning students declined by 1.9 to 44.0.
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 13.4 in September, an increase of 2.0 from the rate of a year ago.

Other Students

- The number of students in this group increased by 17,000 over last year and their employment level remained virtually unchanged at 246,000. The employment/population ratio decreased by 2.7 to 68.2.
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 18.2, up 1.7 over last year. The participation rate declined by 1.4 to 83.5.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the September 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of October, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	September 1991	August 1991	September 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,776	13,800	13,745
Employment (,000)	12,366	12,338	12,579
Unemployment (,000)	1,410	1,462	1,166
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.2	10.6	8.5
Participation Rate (%)	66.2	66.4	67.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.4	59.3	61.4
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,743	14,182	13,721
Employment (,000)	12,461	12,762	12,660
Unemployment (,000)	1,282	1,419	1,061
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.3	10.0	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	68.2	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.9	61.4	61.8

Farm Product Price Index
August 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada fell in August to 92.3, the lowest level recorded since July 1979. The overall index dropped 7.1% from the revised July level of 99.4 as both the crops (-17.4%) and the livestock and animal products (-1.1%) indexes declined. The sharp drop in the crops index reflects lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley which came into effect on August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

The percentage changes in the index between July and August 1991, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+ 1.7%
• Prince Edward Island	+ 4.9%
• Nova Scotia	-1.1%
• New Brunswick	+ 5.9%
• Quebec	-0.1%
• Ontario	-0.7%
• Manitoba	-12.9%
• Saskatchewan	-21.6%
• Alberta	-11.5%
• British Columbia	no change
• **Canada**	**-7.1%**

Crops

The crops index fell 17.4% in August to a level of 80.1. A sharp drop in the cereals index (-30.1%) more than offset an increase in the potatoes (+ 1.7%) index.

- The cereals index, which recorded a 30.1% drop in August, stood at 62.0, its lowest level since January 1973. The decline in the cereals index resulted from the lower CWB initial prices for wheat and barley, effective August 1, 1991. Initial prices were set at lower levels because of the low prices prevailing in export markets. The 1991-92 initial price for #1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat was set at $95/tonne, almost 30% below the previous year's level of $135/tonne. Similar declines were recorded in the initial prices for the standard grades of durum wheat (-28%), feed barley (-22%) and designated (malting) barley (-30%).

Note to Users

The Farm Product Price Index is a measure of the month-to-month change in the prices received by producers from the sale of agricultural commodities. These prices are measured at the point where ownership first changes hands. They include any bonuses or premiums which can be attributed to specific commodities, but exclude any storage, transportation, processing and handling charges which are deducted before the producer is paid. The prices can vary from month to month as a result of changes in price, changes in the quality of products sold or a combination of the two. As a result, the index is not a measure of pure price change, but a measure of the change in the return to producers per unit of product marketed.

A Laspeyres formula is used in calculating the index. Thus, the index expresses current farm prices as a percentage of the prices prevailing in the base period. Currently, the index is based upon products which, during the 1981-84 period, accounted for about 95% of the value of farm cash receipts in each province.

Approximately 80% of the monthly price data used in the index are collected from administrative sources. These sources include the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Grain Commission, Agriculture Canada, provincial departments of agriculture, marketing boards and other federal and provincial agencies and boards. The remaining price data are obtained from a monthly survey of producers across Canada. Survey respondents are asked to report the average prices prevailing in their neighbourhoods as of the middle of the month.

Comparisons of current index numbers with those prior to August 1990 should be made subject to the following caution. The prices used in the index for wheat and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) subsequent to July 1990 are initial prices only. CWB initial prices represent a minimum guaranteed price to producers for grain delivered to the Board during the crop year (August 1 to July 31) regardless of the price at which the Board is able to sell the grain. At the end of the crop year, the Board, after accounting for the expenses it incurs in purchasing and marketing the grain, distributes any surplus to producers in the form of a final payment. The final payments, if any, on the 1990-91 crops will probably not reach producers until January 1992 and will not be reflected in the index until the release of the March 1992 numbers. As a result, any comparison of the cereals, total crops and total index numbers over time should consider that upward revisions to these series are possible as wheat and barley prices are revised to include the value of final CWB payments.

- Following three months of declines, the oilseeds index remained unchanged in August at a level of 96.9. Slight increases in flaxseed and soybean prices were offset by decreased canola prices.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index declined 1.1% in August to 99.8, as prices for cattle and calves, hogs, eggs and poultry all decreased. The index stood 5.8% below the year-earlier level of 106.0 and at its lowest level since January 1990.

- The hogs index fell 2.1% in August to a level of 85.5, following a 6.2% drop in July. The expectation that pork production in the United States will increase during the rest of 1991 and into 1992 was a contributing factor to the fall. The index stood 20.4% below the recent peak of 107.4 reached in June 1990 when hog prices were at their highest level in almost three years.
- The cattle and calves index decreased 1.2% in August, the third straight month that prices have declined. Cattle prices have followed those in the United States, which declined over the summer months because of more market-ready cattle on U.S. feedlots. The index, which stood at 107.1 in August, has fluctuated in a fairly narrow range between 103.5 and 113.8 over the past five years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on October 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending October 5, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 5,1991 totalled 237 828 tonnes, a decrease of 9.4% from the preceding week's total of 262 565 tonnes but up 46.5% from the year-earlier level of 162 296 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 9 792 239 tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from 9 920 054 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending September 28, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 28,1991 totalled 262 565 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 257 267 tonnes and up 56.0% from the year-earlier level of 168 359 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 9 554 411 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from 9 757 758 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production
October 1991 Issue

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available. The October issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* will be available in late October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1373, 1375-1386, 1388-1390, 1392-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5614-5615, 5617, 5619-5620, 5623-5624, 5627.

For further information order the October issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72) or contact L. Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

Rubber Hose and Belting Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled $248.6 million, up 1.4% from $245.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Shingle and Shake Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shingle and shake industry (SIC 2511) totalled $237.3 million, up 4.5% from $227.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5459.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Door and Window Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden door and window industry (SIC 2543) totalled $1,322.8 million, up 6.3% from $1,244.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5465.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Bed Spring and Mattress Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bed spring and mattress industry (SIC 2691) totalled $399.0 million, up 11.3% from $358.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5479.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry (SIC 2692) totalled $872.7 million, up 7.6% from $811.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5480.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Other Furniture and Fixture Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other furniture and fixture industries n.e.c. (SIC 2699) totalled $384.3 million, up 13.3% from $339.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5481.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Business Forms Printing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business forms printing industry (SIC 2811) totalled $1,115.5 million, up 5.0% from $1,062.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5497.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Electrical Products Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical products industries n.e.c. (SIC 3399) totalled $472.9 million, down 21.6% from $603.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5586.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Footwear Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 15-18, 1991
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
15	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	June 1991
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1991
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1991
17	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1991
18	Consumer Price Index	September 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 15, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in June 1991 amounted to 7.8 million cubic metres, an increase of 1.1% over June 1990. Year-to-date production at 47.5 million cubic metres recorded a 1.3% increase over the previous year.

- Imports of crude oil decreased 13.4% from June 1990 to 2.0 million cubic metres. Exports increased 3.4%, marking the 13th increase in the last 14 months when compared to the same month of the previous year. Exports for the year-to-date at 22.8 million cubic metres were 24.8% greater than last year.

- Deliveries to refineries were 6.4 million cubic metres, a 5.0% decrease from June 1990 and the sixth consecutive year-over-year decline.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.0 billion cubic metres, rose 10.1% over June 1990, the ninth consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of natural gas, at 3.5 billion cubic metres, increased 10.9% over June 1990, the 15th consecutive monthly increase. Exports for the first half of 1991 were 22.9 billion cubic metres, a 17.8% increase over 1990. Domestic sales including direct sales, at 2.9 billion cubic metres, were down 2.5% from June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The June 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1991	% Change from June 1990	January - June 1991	% Change from January - June 1990
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 802.8	1.1	47 491.5	1.3
Exports	3 400.9	3.4	22 829.4	24.8
Imports	1 991.8	-13.4	13 786.4	-8.7
Refinery receipts	6 434.6	-5.0	39 253.5	-10.1
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	7 977.6	10.1	53 096.5	8.0
Exports	3 515.3	10.9	22 923.9	17.8
Canadian sales	2 882.0	-2.5	30 320.5	-0.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

1991 First Half (Preliminary) and 1990 (Revised)

The following is a supplement to the release notification contained in *The Daily*, Thursday, October 10, 1991 for the Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes:

The indexes for 1991 are calculated from data representing the first six months of 1991. Some items within the series designate unique goods and are collected via an end-of-year mail survey. Their last registered index level was carried forward for the first six months of 1991. This marks the first publication of these indexes for a six-month period.

Starting in 1991 the federal sales tax was removed from items where previously it had been deemed applicable. The goods and services tax is not applied to any item within the EUCPI models. Preliminary estimates for the first half of 1991 have resulted in every model, except for the hydro-electric generating station, showing a decrease in its total movement, ranging from -0.4% for the steam electric generating station to -3.6% for the transformer station.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1991

- In July 1991, Canadian Level I air carriers reported sharp declines in every indicator for both scheduled and charter services.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary first quarter 1991 data indicated that the number of passengers on domestic scheduled services totalled 2.5 million for all city-pairs and 1.4 million for the top 25 city-pairs, down 18% and 17%, respectively, compared to the first quarter 1990.

- Preliminary first quarter 1991 data indicated that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services decreased by 20% from the corresponding 1990 figure.

- In 1990, the increases of "the air fare index - all fares" in the domestic sector were more moderate than in 1989, ranging between 8% for the third quarter to 12% for the fourth quarter. These increases were largely explained by the economy fares. During 1990, "the air fare index - discount fares" for the southern and northern sectors continued to go up, but at a slower rate than in 1989.

- In 1990, unlike in the 1981-83 recession, general management and administration was the hardest hit employment category in level I airlines with a 32% decrease in the number of employees.

The Vol. 23, No. 10 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.4 million tonnes, an increase of 10.5% over the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 11.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 1.1% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey

Second Quarter 1991

The results for the second quarter from the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, 1991, covering the activities of 50 large for-hire trucking carriers, are now available.

Highlights

- The 50 large carriers, earning $25 million or over annually, reported total operating revenues of $795.2 million during the second quarter of 1991; 82.0% of the revenues were generated domestically while 18.0% were from international movements.

- Salaries and wages accounted for 36.3% of the total operating expenses, fuel for 5.9%, payments to owner-operators for 22.8%, other purchased transportation expenses for 5.7% and the remaining 29.3% for other expenses such as maintenance and administration.

- The operating expenses recorded were $787.5 million for the quarter. The operating ratio experienced by these carriers during this quarter was 0.990 which is an improvement compared to the ratio of 1.0 12 in the previous quarter.
- This ratio is, however, a deterioration from the ratio of 0.975 recorded for the same quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

August 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in August 1991 was 207 718 tonnes, up 6% from the 195 236 tonnes milled in August 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 10% to 158 969 tonnes in August 1991 from 144 620 tonnes in August 1990.

Crushing

The canola crushings for August 1991 amounted to 93 524 tonnes, down 2% from the 95 534 tonnes crushed in August 1990. The resulting oil production decreased .5% to 37 589 tonnes from 37 662 tonnes in August 1990. Meal production decreased 2%, to 56 613 tonnes from 57 979 tonnes in August 1990.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 12% to 77 324 tonnes in 1991 from 68 874 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 8% to 13 632 tonnes in August 1991 from 12 640 tonnes in August 1990. Meal production increased 17% to 60 326 tonnes from 51 680 tonnes in August 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats

August 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in August 1991 totalled 51 717 tonnes, a decrease of 9.3% from the 57 039 tonnes produced in July 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 461 394 tonnes, an increase of 14.0% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 404 899 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 965 tonnes in August 1991, down from the 10 268 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 81 579 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 76 138 tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 211 tonnes in August 1991 from 4 400 tonnes in July 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 47 284 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 46 345 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The August 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

August 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 500 tonnes in August, an 11.0% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 800 tonnes, a decrease of 5.4% from August 1990.

An estimated 629 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in July 1991, a decrease of 2.8% from July 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1991 to 4 287 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.5% from the January-July 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The August 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on October 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

August 1991

Canadian egg production in August 1991 was 40.0 million dozen, a 0.4% decrease from August 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.4% between August 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,271 from 2,273.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric Lamps

September 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,689,619 light bulbs and tubes in September 1991, an increase of 5.6% from the 24,330,804 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 194,022,529 light bulbs and tubes, up 9.4% from the 177,281,744 sold during the same period in 1990.

The September 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

August 1991

Canadian firms produced 151 577 cubic metres of waferboard in August 1991, a decrease of 7.9% from the 164 667 cubic metres produced in August 1990. Particleboard production totalled 94 750 cubic metres, down 2.9% from 97 545 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for August 1991 was 8 334 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 3.1% from the 8 604 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in August 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1991 totalled 980 953^r cubic metres, down 31.2% from the 1 426 340 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 698 380^r (revised) cubic metres, down 12.7% from the 800 211 cubic metres in January to August 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard totalled 65 166 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 0.5% from the 65 488 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The August 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be

available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

August 1991

Steel, primary forms, production for August 1991 totalled 1 080 064 tonnes, an increase of 57.6% from 685 114[r] (revised) tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 8 434 411 tonnes, down 6.7% from 9 035 397[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The August 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Women's Clothing Contractors Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's clothing contractors industry (SIC 2445) totalled $363.0 million, up 7.5% from $337.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5449.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Household Furniture Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other household furniture industries (SIC 2619) totalled $190.3 million, down 12.4% from $217.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5476.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2961) totalled $2,305.1 million, up 10.8% from $2,079.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5512.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Non-current-carrying Wiring Devices Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-current-carrying wiring devices industry (SIC 3392) totalled $188.3 million, down 2.3% from $192.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5585.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, 35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Organic Chemical Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial organic chemical industries n.e.c. (SIC 3712) totalled $5,752.5 million, up 2.5% from $5,611.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6871.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, 35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Agricultural Chemical Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled $333.4 million, up 20.7% from $276.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, 35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Instruments and Related Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other instruments and related products industry (SIC 3912) totalled $794.9 million, down 1.2% from $804.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6885.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Clock and Watch Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled $35.4 million, up 9.6% from $32.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6886.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, August 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Railway Carloadings, July 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Gas Utilities, June 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 16, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 8

Husband-Wife Family Data
1989

A set of 10 tables containing 1989 data for husband-wife families in Canada is now available. Information such as family income distributions, income by source and demographic details such as the number of children and average family size are available by postal area.

These tables will be of interest to those requiring up-to-date and reliable family data, including social planners, analysts, the business sector and the academic community.

For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office or call Client Services, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

August 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 1.2% in August following a decrease in July. The August increase was largely due to the motor vehicle industry following shutdowns in July. Unfilled orders for all manufacturing industries decreased 0.8%, the twentieth decrease in the last 22 months. Inventory levels declined for the eighth month in a row as 17 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases.

The **short term trends** for shipments and new orders increased for the fifth consecutive month mainly due to the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries. For all manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries, the trend for shipments showed no change in the most recent period following 26 months of decreases. The trend for unfilled orders declined 0.7% a month for the past two months. The inventories trend decreased for the nineteenth consecutive month.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.6 billion in August, an increase of 1.2% from the previous month. Fourteen of the 22 major groups recorded increases with transportation equipment (+4.5%), refined petroleum and coal products (+3.6%) and electrical and electronic products industries (+3.1%) accounting for most of the increase.

  The **trend** for shipments increased for the fifth consecutive month following two years of declines. Much of this improvement was concentrated in a few industries. The trends for only four of the 12 largest major groups increased in the two most recent periods: transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, fabricated metals and wood industries. Industries where the trend continued to fall included paper and allied products, machinery and refined petroleum and coal products.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 1.0% in August to $35.1 billion with 17 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. Lower levels in the fabricated metal products (-3.4%), transportation equipment (-1.5%) and food Industries (-1.8%) accounted for most of the decline. The trend for inventories (owned) has declined for 19 consecutive months.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased to 1.49 in August from 1.52 in July. The trend continued to decline from a peak of 1.62 in February 1991 to 1.51 in the current period.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.8% to $24.0 billion. Unfilled orders have been declining for 22 months, apart from increases in August 1990 and April 1991. Most of the decrease in August 1991 was accounted for by transportation equipment (-1.1%), notably the aircraft and aircraft parts (-2.0%) and machinery industries (-3.2%). The trend for unfilled orders continued to fall at the same rate as in the previous period.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 2.7% to $23.4 billion following a decrease of 2.3% in July. The trend for new orders increased for the fifth consecutive month.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first eight months of 1991 were estimated at $184.9 billion, 6.5% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the August 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

***Note**: The appendix in the March/April 1991 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1988.*

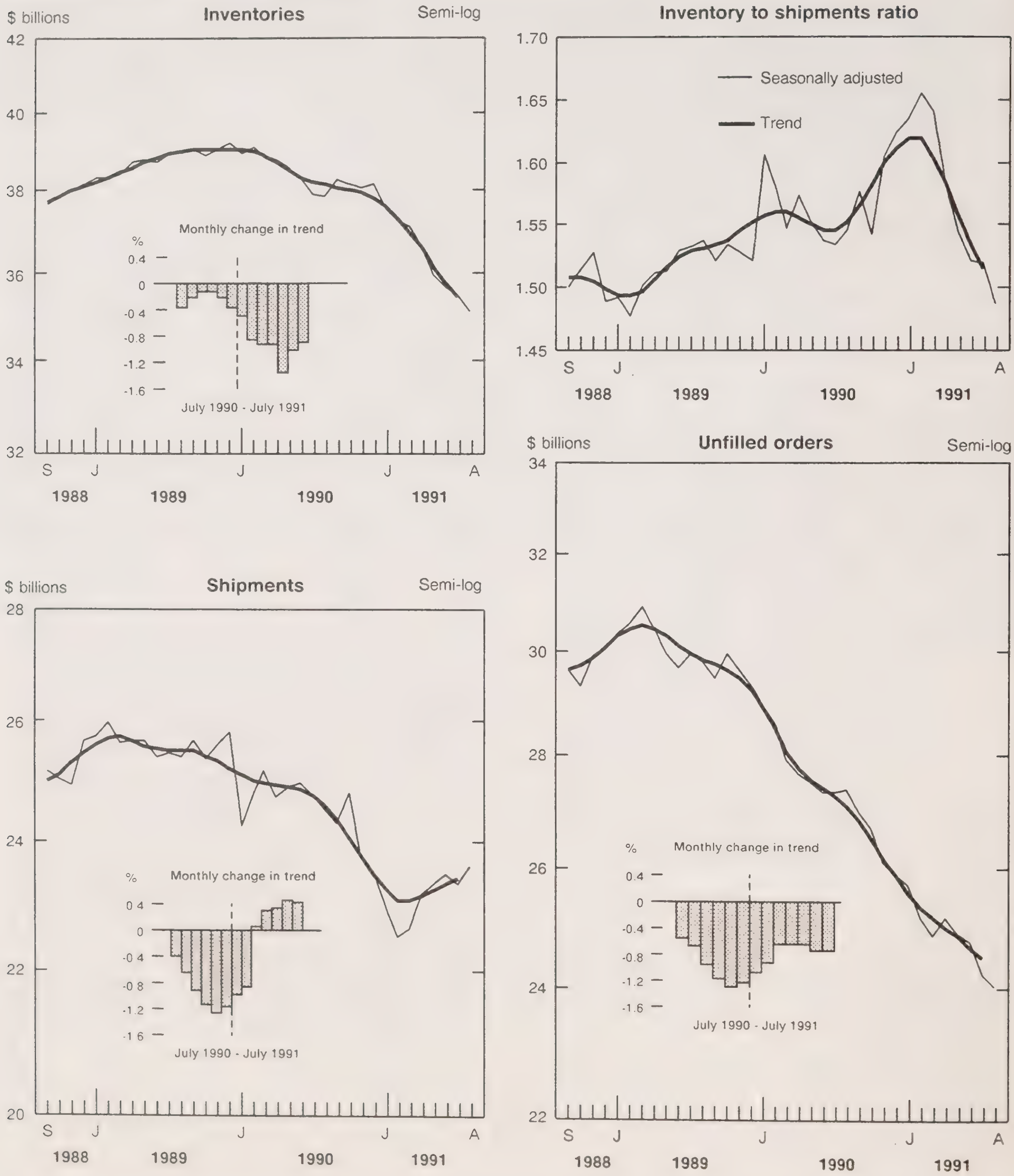
Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
August 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
August 1990	24,278	37,816	27,585	24,379	24,512	37,867	27,348	24,545
September 1990	24,682	37,840	27,027	24,125	24,260	38,229	26,962	23,874
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,757	38,178	26,692	24,487
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,636	37,676	25,496	21,865	22,957	37,532	25,691	22,818
February 1991	20,920	37,882	25,048	20,472	22,511	37,261	25,129	21,948
March 1991	22,904	37,736	24,864	22,720	22,628	37,095	24,825	22,324
April 1991	23,556	37,086	25,221	23,912	23,153	36,588	25,148	23,477
May 1991	25,050	36,147	25,189	25,018	23,304	35,954	24,878	23,034
June 1991	24,438	35,441	24,875	24,124	23,467	35,675	24,742	23,331
July 1991	21,595	35,022	24,329	21,049	23,317	35,430	24,224	22,799
August 1991	23,179	34,856	24,221	23,072	23,600	35,080	24,031	23,407

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
August 1990	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.54	1.55	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
September 1990	-1.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.58	1.56	-1.4	-0.9	-2.7	-1.2
October 1990	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.2	2.6	-1.4
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.5	1.63	1.62	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-0.8
February 1991	-1.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	1.66	1.62	-2.2	-0.9	-3.8	-0.7
March 1991	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	1.64	1.60	-1.2	-0.6	1.7	0.4
April 1991	2.3	0.3	-1.4	-0.9	1.58	1.58	1.3	-0.6	5.2	0.3
May 1991	0.7	0.3	-1.7	-1.3	1.54	1.56	-1.1	-0.6	-1.9	0.3
June 1991	0.7	0.5	-0.8	-1.0	1.52	1.53	-0.5	-0.7	1.3	0.4
July 1991	-0.6	0.4	-0.7	-0.9	1.52	1.51	-2.1	-0.7	-2.3	0.5
August 1991	1.2	*	-1.0	*	1.49	*	-0.8	*	2.7	*

** The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, August 1991



Husband-Wife Family Data

1989

While the median total income increased slightly over the previous year, a comparison of these data between the years 1988 and 1989 reveals that the distribution by provinces remained relatively unchanged during this period.

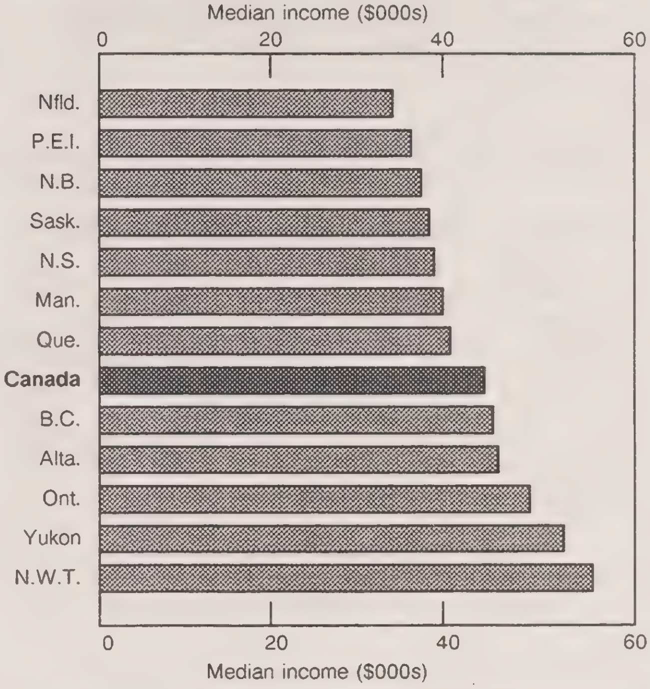
The accompanying graph provides, for Canada and the provinces, the median total income of husband-wife families for the year 1989.

This annual husband-wife family data base contains many other variables including family size, sources and levels of income and incidence of unemployment insurance.

The husband-wife family data are available for close to 23,000 areas: FSAs (the first three characters of the postal code) in cities and towns, rural postal codes, and for areas as small as postal walks. The data can be obtained on paper, diskette or magnetic tape.

For further information, please contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720) or your nearest regional reference centre.

1989 Median Total Income Husband-Wife by Province



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division Statistics Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1991

Postcensal estimates, by age, sex and marital status at June 1, 1991 are available today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6457 to 6469.

These estimates will appear in the following publication: *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1991* (91-210, $29).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

August 1991
(Revised)

- Department stores sales including concessions for August 1991 released on October 10, 1991, have been revised to $1,073 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (levels 10-12).

For further information, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, August 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, September 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, August 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Building Permits, July 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Exports by Commodity, July 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

August 1991

Exports grew to $12.4 billion in August, up $257 million from their revised July level of $12.2 billion. The biggest boost to the export sector came from the machinery and equipment group, which grew by $414 million to reach $2.8 billion. The largest influence on the growth of machinery and equipment exports in August was the aircraft, engines and parts group, which rose by $436 million. Exports of automotive products rose $198 million to $3.2 billion, their highest level since March 1990. Energy products showed an increase of $72 million, as crude petroleum exports rose by $75 million. All other major commodity groupings registered decreases in August.

Reversing the previous month's movement, imports fell to $11.3 billion, down by $417 million from July. Automotive products registered an increase in August, the only major commodity grouping to do so. At $2.7 billion, imports of automotive products were at their highest since March 1990. Machinery and equipment fell the most, declining by $207 million to $3.5 billion. Industrial goods and materials dropped by $127 million to $2.0 billion. The "other consumer goods" category decreased by $118 million in August, almost entirely due to a $112 million decrease for "miscellaneous consumer goods". Declines were also posted for energy products (-$83 million) and agricultural and fishing products (-$55 million).

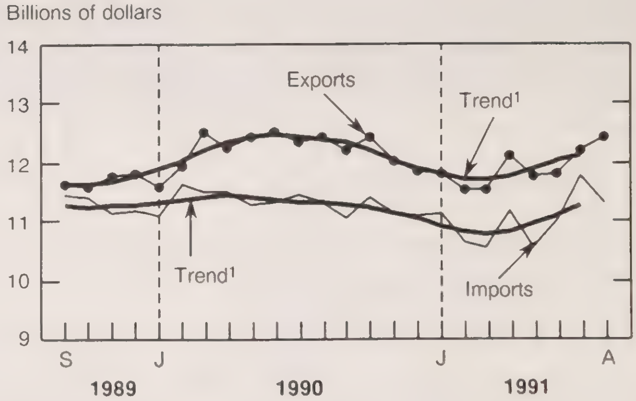
The trade surplus grew by $675 million in August, reaching $1.1 billion compared to the revised July figure of $453 million. Canada's trade surplus with the United States grew by $734 million in August, reaching $1.9 billion. Deficits were recorded with all other major trading partners.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

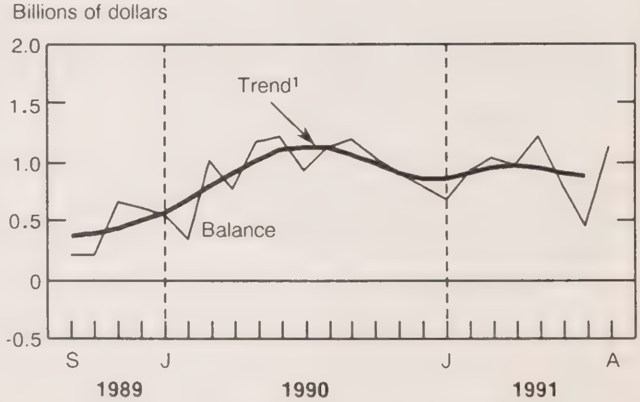
Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the August 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of November 1991, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

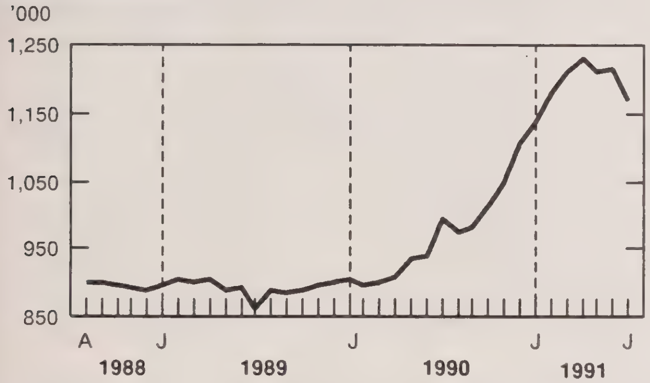
July 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended July 20, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,169,000, down 3.7% from a month earlier. This marks the third consecutive decrease in the number of beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between June and July 1991, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased in all provinces and territories. The largest proportional changes occurred in the Yukon (-7.1), Quebec (-5.4%), Saskatchewan (-4.3%), Manitoba (-3.0%), Ontario (-2.2%), Prince Edward Island (-2.2%) and Alberta (-2.0%).

- In July 1991, total benefit payments[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 3.0% to $1,587 million. The number of benefit weeks increased 3.1%, to 6.3 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In July 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,225,000, up 19.0% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 25.7% to 637,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 12.5% to 588,000.

> ***Note to Data Users***
>
> *Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations, based on aggregations of postal codes, can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.*

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average:

	Beneficiaries, July 1991	% Change July 1991/1990
Toronto	139,980	52%
St. John's (Nfld)	13,470	47%
Oshawa	8,390	43%
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,080	37%
Hamilton	21,720	35%
Kitchener	14,580	35%
Vancouver	65,450	30%
Sudbury	5,920	28%
Calgary	25,930	21%

- Benefits paid during July 1991 totalled $1,446 million[2], up 50.1% from July 1990. Since the start of 1991, benefit payments amounted to $11,127 million, an increase of 39.6% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same seven-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.3% to $242.87, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 31.7% to 45.5 million.

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- A total of 342,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in July 1991. This represents an increase of 7.9% over the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 2,198,000 claims have been received, up 14.1% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The July 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for May, June and July 1991, will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	July 1991	June 1991	May 1991	July 1990	% change July 1991/ June 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($'000)	1,586,518	1,540,078	1,504,390	1,129,979	3.0
Weeks of benefit ('000)	6,307	6,117	6,319	4,787	3.1
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit ('000)	**1,169p**	**1,214p**	**1,212r**	**990**	**-3.7**

	July 1991	June 1991	May 1991	July 1990	% change July 1991/ July 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($'000)	1,445,506	1,290,171	1,609,500	962,792	50.1
Weeks of benefit ('000)	5,964	5,426	6,599	4,270	39.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	237.82	237.56	243.81	225.46	5.5
Claims received (000)	**342**	**256**	**267**	**317**	**7.9**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,225p	1,281p	1,419r	1,029	19.0
Regular benefits	1,054p	1,094p	1,202r	898	17.4

	January to July 1991	January to July 1990	% change 1991/1990
Benefits			
Amount paid ($'000)	11,126,551	7,972,863	39.6
Weeks of benefit ('000)	45,520	34,553	31.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	242.87	230.74	5.3
Claims received ('000)	**2,198**	**1,926**	**14.1**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average ('000)	**1,460p**	**1,149**	**27.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Figures not available.

■

Sales of Natural Gas

August 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during August 1991 totalled 2 706 million cubic metres, a 2.5% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in August 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from August 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 332 million cubic metres (-5.2%); commercial sales, 281 million cubic metres (-8.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 092 million cubic metres (-1.1%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 35 672 million cubic metres, a 0.8% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 8 926 million cubic metres (+0.3%); commercial sales, 7 345 million cubic metres (-0.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 19 401 million cubic metres (-1.5%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (September 1990 to August 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 1.2% decrease from the previous period (September 1989 to August 1990).

The August 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

August 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	12 302	37 596	231 841	2 121	283 860
Ontario	163 249	105 935	477 480	155 729	902 393
Manitoba	17 140	9 042	27 084	600	53 866
Saskatchewan	22 700	14 880	3 000	94 913	135 493
Alberta	71 342	64 100	886 237	-	1 021 689
British Columbia	45 065	49 926	107 468	105 830	308 289
August 1991 – Canada	**331 798**	**281 489**	**1 733 110**	**359 193**	**2 705 590**
August 1990 – Canada	350 106	308 126	1 851 135	264 862	2 774 229
% change	-5.2	-8.6		-1.1	-2.5
Year-to-date Canada 1991	**8 925 691**	**7 344 925**	**16 396 142**	**3 005 074**	**35 671 832**
Year-to-date Canada 1990	8 901 702	7 370 691	17 059 992	2 632 628	35 965 013
% change	0.3	-0.3		-1.5	-0.8
Sum of September 1990 – August 1991	**13 588 035**	**11 182 864**	**25 113 234**	**4 300 453**	**54 184 586**
Sum of September 1989 – August 1990	13 457 318	11 169 582	26 080 926	4 112 423	54 820 249
% change	1.0	0.1		-2.6	-1.2

***Note**: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*

- *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

August 1991

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1991 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

The August 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

August 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,118 million in August 1991, down 0.9% from August 1990.

Operating expenses were $810.6 million, a decrease of 1.8% from August 1990. Net operating revenue was $307.5 million, an increase of 1.5% from August 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The August 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of October 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1991

Rolled steel shipments for August 1991 totalled 932 007 tonnes, a decrease of 4.4% from the preceding month's total of 974 537 tonnes but an increase of 6.0% from the year-earlier level of 879 232 (revised) tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 322 474 tonnes, a decrease of 14.2% compared to 8 534 944ʳ tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The August 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1991

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at October 1st, 1991 and revised figures for September 1st, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1988.
Catalogue number 25-202
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Consumer Price Index, September 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available Friday, October 18 at 7 a.m.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, April-June 1991.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: October 21-25

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

September 1991

National Highlights

All-items

Between August and September, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell 0.2% to a level of 126.7 (1986 = 100). This was the first monthly decline for 1991 and the largest since January 1983. In May and June the All-items index had increased 0.5% each month and a further 0.1% in July and August. Four of the major component indexes declined in the latest month while three registered increases. The largest downward impact on the CPI came from a drop of 1.3% in the food index while most of the upward pressure resulted from a rise of 1.8% in the recreation, reading and education index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index showed no change in September which confirms the slowdown observed since July 1991.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between September 1990 and September 1991 was 5.4%, a smaller increase than the 5.8% rise observed in July and August. It was the lowest year-over-year increase since December 1990.

The compound annual rate of increase for September, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (June to September) was 1.6%, also noticeably lower than the 3.2% annual rate of increase registered between May and August.

Food

The food index fell a further 1.3% in September, after declines of 0.6% in July and 1.2% in August. The index for food purchased from stores dropped 2.0% in September, the largest decline since September 1978. On the other hand the index for food purchased from restaurants rose by a marginal 0.1%.

The 2.0% fall in the index for food purchased from stores was mainly attributable to greater than normal seasonal declines for fresh vegetables. This index was down 15.7% in September 1991, compared to a decline of 12.2% in September 1990. Large price declines, mostly of storage type vegetables (potatoes, onions, carrots and cabbage) associated with the domestic harvest, accounted for the latest change. The fresh fruit index fell 6.4% in September marking the availability of domestic supplies of apples and pears. Price declines were also noted for citrus fruits and bananas. In September, prices of selected dairy products, pasta products, beakfast cereal, carbonated beverages and ready cooked meat and chicken also fell. On the other hand, moderate increases were registered for beef, pork and selected bakery products.

Over the 12-month period, September 1990 to September 1991, the food index increased 3.9%. This was the lowest year-over-year increase for the past 12 months. It represented a noticeable deceleration since the 6.8% increase posted in June 1991. In the latest period, the index for food purchased from stores rose 1.2%, while the index for food purchased from restaurants jumped 10.3%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.1% in September, following increases of 0.3% in July and August. The main upward pressure was a 1.8% increase in the recreation, reading and education index. The housing index, up 0.1%, also contributed to the rise. Some proportion of the overall increase was dampened by declines of 0.7% in the clothing index and 0.2% in the transportation index.

The sharp 1.8% increase in the recreation, reading and education index was due to a 16.9% annual rise in university tuition fees which ranged from a low of 8.5% in Ontario to a high of 43.8% in Quebec. Last year, in September 1990, fees in Quebec had increased by 70.0% after remaining unchanged for more than 20 years. A small upward effect on the overall change in recreation, reading and education index resulted from higher cablevision charges in Quebec. However lower prices for selected home-entertainment equipment and reading material had a moderating effect.

The housing index edged up 0.1%, following monthly increases varying between 0.2% and 0.3% since April 1991. This small increase reflected several offsetting effects. Most of the upward pressures was associated with higher prices for furniture and household textiles, combined with higher prices for rented accomodation and child care services. A large part of the moderating effect resulted from a 0.2% decline in the owned accomodation index resulting from declines in home

maintainance and repair charges, mortgage interest costs and prices of new homes. Prices of new homes fell consistently between May 1990 and March 1991. Since April 1991, the new-home market strengthened until the 0.1% decline in September. Lower prices were also registered for fuel oil and piped gas. The drop in fuel oil prices was in line with the downward trend observed since last spring.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index rose 0.2% exerting a small upward pressure on the overall non-food index. The rise was associated with an increase of 0.5% in cigarette prices as the price of alcoholic beverages fell on average 0.1%. Higher manufacturers' prices in Canada and an increase in taxes on cigarettes in British Columbia were responsible for the 0.5% increase.

The clothing index fell 0.7% in September after posting increases of 0.3% in July and 0.9% in August. The September weakness was present across nearly all categories of clothing. The women's wear and men's wear indexes fell 0.8% and 0.9% respectively. Declines of 1.0% and 2.7% were also registered for the girls' and the boys' wear indexes. Widespread promotional pricing has more than offset price increases on new fall stocks. A 3.8% rise in the clothing material index contributed marginally to the slowing down of the overall price fall.

A drop of 0.2% in the transportation index also contributed to the moderate rise in the all-items excluding food index. This index has posted moderate gains since September 1990. The decline in the latest month was the result of a drop of 8.1% in the air transportation index and a rise of 1.3% in the gasoline index. Most of the decline in the air transportation index was attributable to seasonal reductions in air fares to destinations in the United States, Europe and the Caribbean. Gasoline prices rose in the province of Quebec after a rise in taxes but fell in several Prairie cities. The transportation index also registered moderate increases in rental charges for automobiles and a rise in city bus fares.

The health and personal care index fell 0.2% in September. The latest change resulted from price declines for personal care supplies and equipment and non-prescribed medicines. A small offsetting effect was found in higher charges for dental care.

Over the 12-month period, September 1990 to September 1991, the all-items excluding food index rose 5.7%, down from the 6.0% increase registered in both July and August. The latest rise represented the lowest 12-month increase since December 1990.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index moved up 0.1%, down from the 0.4% increase noted in August. Between April and May, this index registered increases varying from 0.1% to 0.3%. Over the 12-month period, September 1990 to September 1991, the index climbed 5.7%, slightly less than the 5.9% increase noted in August. The 12-month change in the latest month was the lowest since December 1990.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change September 1991 from	
	September 1991	August 1991	September 1990	August 1991	September 1990
All-items	**126.7**	**126.9**	**120.2**	**-0.2**	**5.4**
Food	120.4	122.0	115.9	-1.3	3.9
All-items excluding food	128.1	128.0	121.2	0.1	5.7
Housing	125.3	125.2	120.2	0.1	4.2
Clothing	129.2	130.1	118.3	-0.7	9.2
Transportation	119.3	119.5	117.4	-0.2	1.6
Health and personal care	128.5	128.7	121.1	-0.2	6.1
Recreation, reading and education	131.9	129.6	123.2	1.8	7.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	164.1	163.8	138.6	0.2	18.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to1986	78.9	78.8	83.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.8				

Goods and Services

The goods index fell 0.5% in September following declines of 0.1% in both July and August. The latest decline was largely attributable to lower prices for food purchased from stores and for clothing. The semi-durable and the non-durable goods indexes fell 0.5% and 0.7% while the durable goods index and the services index rose 0.1% and 0.2% in September.

Between September 1990 and September 1991, the goods index increased 5.1%, compared to the 5.6% gain posted in August. The services index also registered a deceleration, down from a 6.0% increase in August to a rise of 5.6% in September. According to the 12-month rates of increase, both the goods and the services indexes were on a downward trend since June of this year.

City Highlights

Between August and September, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from a decline of 0.6% in Regina to increases of 0.3% for both Halifax and Quebec City. In Regina, a fall of 11.0% in gasoline prices accounted for the sharp decline in the transportation index which was more than 10 times lower than the fall in the same index for Canada. In Halifax, a larger than average rise was reported in the housing index, while in Quebec City, significant advances were observed in its indexes for recreation, reading and education and transportation.

Between September 1990 and September 1991, increases in city CPI's ranged from 4.1% in Toronto to 7.7% in Quebec City.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. Most of this movement was attributable to a decline in the food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, and, to a lesser extent, lower prices for poultry, bakery products, cured meats and prepared meats. Further downward pressures resulted from decreased air fares and lower prices for personal care supplies. Partially offsetting these declines were fee increases for post-secondary education, higher prices for men's and girls' wear, and increased prices for cigarettes. The housing index advanced marginally, as increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses were largely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher prices for clothing, increased fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for personal care supplies. The transportation index remained unchanged, as higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle rentals were completely offset by a decline in air fares. The main sources of downward pressure came from the food and housing indexes. The food index fell largely due to lower prices for fresh produce, although price declines for chicken, pork and beef were also noted. Within housing, lower prices for fuel oil more than offset increased charges for electricity, household furnishings and equipment and child care. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.8%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Much of the advance was identified with higher fees for post-secondary education, and increased housing charges. The rise in the latter mainly reflected higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for child care, and higher charges for owned and rented accommodation. Price increases for women's wear, cigarettes, recreational equipment and personal care supplies were also recorded. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce offset lower prices for chicken, dairy products and bakery products. The transportation index fell, as lower air fares more than offset increased fees for vehicle rentals. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. The main sources of upward pressure came from a rise in post-secondary tuition fees, increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and higher prices for gasoline. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of household furnishings and equipment, vehicle rentals, personal care supplies and dental care. A decline in the food index had a major moderating effect, as lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, chicken, bread, soft drinks and eggs. Further moderating effects resulted from lower prices

for clothing, home entertainment equipment, recreational equipment and fuel oil. Household operating costs also declined. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.3%.

Quebec City

Increased charges for post-secondary education and higher prices for gasoline, cablevision services and cigarettes accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The overall advance was partially slowed by a decline in the food index, which mainly reflected lower prices for fresh produce. Further downward pressures resulted from a decline in the clothing index. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for fuel oil were offset by increased charges for household furnishings and equipment and child care. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.7%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were increased fees for post-secondary education, and higher prices for gasoline, cigarettes and cablevision services. The housing index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and increased charges for child care and rented accommodation, partly offset by a decline in fuel oil prices. Increased charges for personal care supplies and dental care were also registered. Declines in the food and clothing indexes had a considerable moderating effect. The fall in the food index was largely associated with lower prices for fresh produce, prepared meats, soft drinks, chicken, cereal and bakery products, and pork. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.2%.

Ottawa

The All-items index fell 0.2%, as four of the seven major components registered declines. The food index posted the largest decline, mainly reflecting lower prices for fresh produce. A decline in air fares and lower prices for gasoline resulted in a fall in the transportation index. Declines in the clothing and health and personal care indexes were also recorded. The overall fall was partly offset by increased fees for post-secondary education, higher prices for household furnishings and cigarettes, and increased charges for rented accommodation. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.4%. The largest downward impact originated in the food index, where lower prices were observed for fresh produce, dairy products, prepared meats and beef. Lower prices for clothing and decreased air fares also exerted a considerable downward influence. A drop in the prices of personal care supplies and decreased charges for vehicle rentals were also recorded. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for household furnishings and increased charges for rented accommodation were offset by a decline in charges relating to owned accommodation. A rise in post-secondary tuition fees had a notable upward impact. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. The largest upward impact originated in the housing index, where increased charges for natural gas and higher prices for household textiles and appliances were observed. Increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses were recorded as well. Advances in post-secondary tuition fees, increased charges for personal care supplies and higher prices for gasoline and cigarettes also contributed to the latest rise. The overall increase was moderated by a decline in the food index, which reflected lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, pork, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and sugar. A decline in air fares also exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.7%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a result of a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher fees for post-secondary education, increased household operating expenses, higher prices for household textiles and a rise in charges relating to rented accommodation. Higher prices for men's and women's wear were also noted. Offsetting these advances were lower gasoline prices, decreased air fares and a decline in the food index. The fall in the food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, pork, chicken and prepared meats. Lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also registered. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Regina

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes led to the 0.6% fall in the All-items index. The largest decline occured in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were recorded. A drop in the food index also had a major downward impact, as lower prices for fresh produce and pork more than offset price increases for beef, chicken and bakery products. Decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and clothing were also registered. Moderating these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased prices for cigarettes. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as declines in the transportation, food and clothing indexes offset advances in the remaining four major component indexes. Within the transportation index, declines in gasoline prices and air fares were recorded. The fall in the food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, pork, cured meats and prepared meats. Offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also advanced. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Edmonton

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.1% fall in the All-items index. The largest downward impact originated in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares were recorded. Lower prices for clothing, fresh produce, soft drinks and dairy products also exerted a notable downward impact. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Largely offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings and equipment and for rented and owned accommodation. Advances in post-secondary tuition fees also exerted a considerable upward influence. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. Decreased housing charges, particularly for natural gas, owned accommodation and household furnishings and equipment, exerted a notable downward influence. Lower air fares and a decline in clothing prices were also registered. The food index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, and cereal and bakery products more than offset higher prices for beef, restaurant meals and dairy products. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these downward pressures were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased prices for cigarettes. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.7%.

Vancouver

Increased fees for post-secondary education and higher overall food prices accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, bakery products, soft drinks, eggs and prepared meats. Price increases for cigarettes were also noted. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies, decreased charges for owned accommodation and a decline in prices for household furnishings and equipment. The transportation index remained unchanged, as higher prices for gasoline and a rise in local bus fares were offset by a decline in air fares. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Victoria

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, owing to several offsetting movements. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were advances in post-secondary tuition fees, in gasoline prices and in local bus fares. Price increases for household furnishings and equipment, a rise in rented accommodation charges and higher prices for personal care supplies also had a notable upward impact. Offsetting a large proportion of these advances was a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, dairy products and prepared meats. The Clothing index also fell slightly. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the September 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
Sept. 1991 index	121.4	117.6	118.1	130.2	113.4	126.6	130.0	139.7
% change from August 1991	-0.2	-2.0	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	2.7	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.8	4.7	4.4	10.3	1.3	8.6	7.7	14.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Sept. 1991 index	126.2	126.3	119.0	125.5	115.4	133.8	130.1	183.9
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0
% change from Sept. 1990	6.8	6.1	4.2	11.2	3.6	7.8	5.9	22.0
Halifax								
Sept. 1991 index	125.2	128.8	119.4	126.0	115.2	128.8	126.4	170.1
% change from August 1991	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	1.7	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.2	5.1	4.4	8.0	2.1	7.6	4.5	13.6
Saint John								
Sept. 1991 index	124.6	123.1	120.3	126.1	115.6	127.2	124.5	181.0
% change from August 1991	0.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0
% change from Sept. 1990	6.3	4.3	5.5	8.1	3.4	6.4	4.2	23.0
Quebec City								
Sept. 1991 index	126.0	117.3	125.3	133.8	114.1	128.8	135.1	161.7
% change from August 1991	0.3	-1.7	0.0	-0.5	0.7	0.1	4.6	0.7
% change from Sept. 1990	7.7	4.7	5.8	15.7	3.4	7.7	10.8	19.4
Montreal								
Sept. 1991 index	127.5	118.7	127.5	133.7	115.7	129.9	138.3	164.7
% change from August 1991	0.1	-2.3	0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.2	4.9	0.4
% change from Sept. 1990	7.2	3.0	5.7	15.1	2.8	8.6	10.9	22.2
Ottawa								
Sept. 1991 index	126.2	119.5	124.4	128.5	120.6	133.9	130.9	161.8
% change from August 1991	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.4
% change from Sept. 1990	5.3	4.0	4.6	7.2	2.3	5.3	6.7	18.1
Toronto								
Sept. 1991 index	129.1	123.8	129.5	128.8	121.1	132.2	133.4	161.0
% change from August 1991	-0.4	-1.4	0.0	-1.2	-0.5	-0.4	1.1	0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	4.1	4.6	2.4	5.9	0.6	4.9	6.6	18.0
Thunder Bay								
Sept. 1991 index	125.2	118.5	122.5	128.0	120.5	125.0	129.6	169.1
% change from August 1991	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.7	3.2	6.5	8.3	0.8	5.8	4.9	20.4
Winnipeg								
Sept. 1991 index	125.6	122.4	122.4	127.9	120.2	127.1	130.8	161.1
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.4	1.5	0.0
% change from Sept. 1990	4.9	3.6	5.0	7.8	0.9	4.4	5.7	14.8

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
Sept. 1991 index	126.3	127.5	117.8	134.9	121.7	139.6	129.4	163.2
% change from August 1991	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-2.8	0.1	1.5	0.7
% change from Sept. 1990	5.3	6.2	3.8	14.3	-2.4	6.4	7.2	18.5
Saskatoon								
Sept. 1991 index	126.3	127.4	119.7	133.8	118.2	150.1	128.1	151.9
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	-1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	5.3	6.9	3.5	14.4	-0.8	4.9	5.6	14.5
Edmonton								
Sept. 1991 index	125.2	119.6	121.4	128.2	118.7	125.7	130.8	175.9
% change from August 1991	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.7	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	5.1	4.9	4.6	9.3	0.4	4.8	6.1	18.2
Calgary								
Sept. 1991 index	125.7	120.6	121.0	129.5	119.0	125.1	129.8	175.7
% change from August 1991	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.7	5.4	4.4	9.1	2.8	5.1	6.4	17.5
Vancouver								
Sept. 1991 index	124.1	122.1	119.8	122.6	124.6	121.6	128.2	152.6
% change from August 1991	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.9	0.3
% change from Sept. 1990	4.5	4.8	2.6	7.4	2.2	5.6	6.7	13.4
Victoria								
Sept. 1991 index	124.0	121.9	119.3	123.8	123.9	120.2	130.1	152.6
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	4.9	4.5	4.0	8.9	2.3	5.0	5.7	12.9

1 *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.4% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 9.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 2.1% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.3% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: *Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.*

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

August 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for August 1991 reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 12.2% while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 9.6% from August 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for August 1991 will be published in the November issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Women's Sportswear Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's sportswear industry (SIC 2442) totalled $1,012.6 million, up 8.2% from $936.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5446.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden kitchen cabinet and bathroom vanity industry (SIC 2542) totalled $900.8 million, up 9.5% from $822.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5464.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Millwork Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other millwork industries (SIC 2549) totalled $920.7 million, up 6.7% from $862.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5466.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division ■

Coffin and Casket Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled $49.4 million, up 0.6% from $ 49.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Wood Preservation Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wood preservation industry (SIC 2591) totalled $343.5 million, up 9.3% from $314.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5469.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Other Wood Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wood industries (SIC 2599) totalled $283.2 million, up 3.8% from $272.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5472.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Wooden Household Furniture Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden household furniture industries (SIC 2611) totalled $1,144.9 million, up 6.7% from $1,073.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5474.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3818), Industry Division.

Other Commercial Printing Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other commercial printing industries (SIC 2819) totalled $5,288.6 million, up 7.4% from $4,922.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5498.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Service Bulletin Aviation, Vol. 23, No. 10, October 1991.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Railway Operating Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Retail Trade, July 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20.50/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).
Released Thursday, October 17.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 21-25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
21	Retail Trade	August 1991
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	August 1991
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

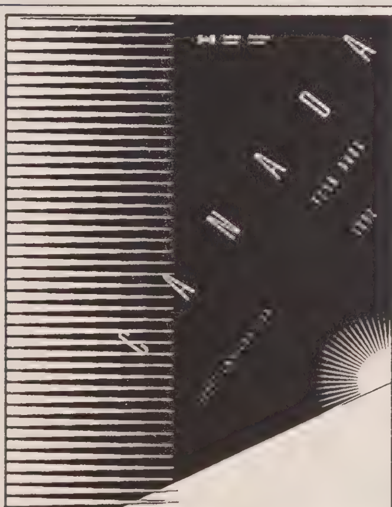
Statistics Canada

Monday, October 21, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)



1992 Canada Year Book

Statistics Canada is pleased to announce the release today of the *1992 Canada Year Book.*

Designed as a special, commemorative issue, the *1992 Canada Year Book* forms Statistics Canada's contribution to the upcoming 125th anniversary celebrations of Canada's founding as a nation. With a special introduction from the Governor General of Canada, and a new larger format, this Year Book features many exciting changes and innovations.

Chief among these are the more than 300 archival photos, which highlight Canadian achievement since 1867 and the series of short feature articles which blend with the text to give readers a sense of Canada's history and development. In addition, the 1992 Year Book presents a full colour photo gallery of selected Canadian art and a new chapter on achievement in Canadian sport.

The *Canada Year Book* also celebrates its own anniversary in 1992, since it first appeared 125 years ago as the *Year Book and Almanac of British North America for 1867.* Since then, it has grown to become Canada's most comprehensive reference document, chronicling all aspects of national life.

The *1992 Canada Year Book* is a landmark publication. Bound as a hard cover volume, it features a full colour dust jacket, some 600 pages of text and analysis, and more than 300 tables, charts, graphs and maps in addition to its new, larger format and photo 'galleries'. With its clear, concise and readable text, it is an essential reference for students, librarians, researchers and all wanting to know more about Canada and Canadians.

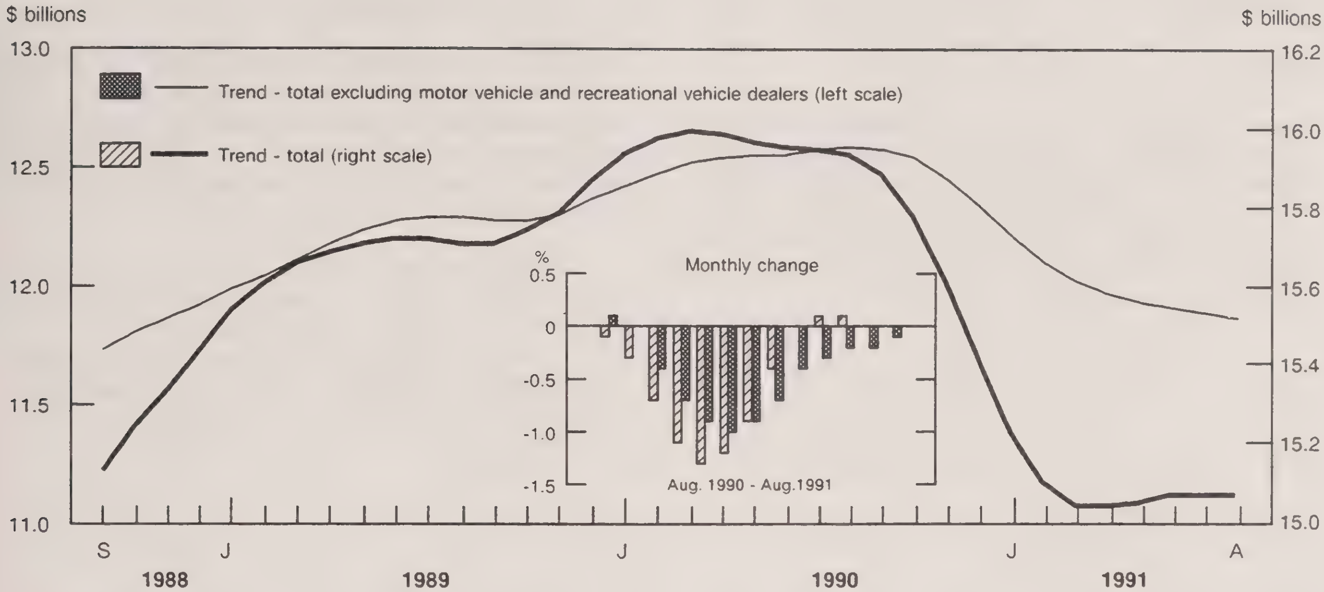
To order the *1992 Canada Year Book* (11-402E, $49.95 in Canada – plus $5.05 for postage and handling, $US60 in the United States, $US70 all other countries – shipping and handling included), write to Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KIA OT6, or call toll free 1-800-267-6677.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Sales - Canada Trends[1]



[1] *Trends represent weighted averages of data.*

Retail Trade

August 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales decreased 1.3% to $14.9 billion in August, following no growth in July. This is the largest monthly decline since January 1991.
- Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales remained virtually unchanged in August, following moderate growth of 0.3% in July and a decline of -1.5% in June.
- The August decrease was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to declines reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-6.1%), supermarkets and grocery stores (-0.8%) and gasoline service stations (-2.1%).

Note to Users

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.

- The drop in sales reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers followed a 1.1% decline in July after three monthly gains. The decline in sales by supermarkets and grocery stores marked the fifth consecutive monthly decrease. General merchandise stores' sales advanced 0.7% to the highest level since December 1990.

- Seven provinces registered declines, ranging from -2.1% in Ontario and British Columbia to -0.2% in New Brunswick and Manitoba. Increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (1.5%) and Newfoundland (0.2%), and sales remained virtually unchanged in Saskatchewan. Sales decreased by 1.3% in the Yukon and 0.9% in the Northwest Territories.

Trends

- As illustrated in the accompanying chart, after declining sharply from April 1990 to March 1991, the trend for total retail trade has since remained virtually unchanged. Total retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers continue to have a declining trend, but at a slowing rate.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first eight months of 1991 amounted to $116.4 billion, down 2.2% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data). In July, cumulative sales were also 2.2% lower than the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The August 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

August 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted Aug. 1990	Unadjusted July 1991 r	Unadjusted Aug. 1991 p	Unadjusted Aug. 1991/1990*	Seasonally Adjusted Aug. 1990	Seasonally Adjusted May 1991 r	Seasonally Adjusted June 1991 r	Seasonally Adjusted July 1991 r	Seasonally Adjusted Aug. 1991 p	Seasonally Adjusted Aug 1991/July 1991	Seasonally Adjusted Aug 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,748	3,614	3,832	2.3	3,567	3,608	3,599	3,586	3,557	-0.8	-0.3
All other food stores	352	316	315	-10.3	330	321	313	302	299	-1.0	-9.5
Drug and patent medicine stores	764	714	736	-3.7	755	758	738	734	734	--	-2.8
Shoe stores	154	114	136	-11.6	153	135	136	131	130	-0.6	-15.2
Men's clothing stores	140	116	128	-8.9	177	148	148	146	148	1.6	-16.2
Women's clothing stores	318	280	299	-5.9	327	306	300	304	299	-1.6	-8.7
Other clothing stores	336	259	322	-4.1	336	317	314	310	312	0.8	-7.0
Household furniture and appliance stores	724	626	672	-7.3	705	615	620	628	638	1.6	-9.5
Household furnishings stores	230	183	181	-21.3	219	172	167	177	171	-3.3	-21.8
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,506	3,622	3,039	-13.3	3,426	3,166	3,293	3,257	3,058	-6.1	-10.7
Gasoline service stations	1,393	1,265	1,244	-10.7	1,282	1,167	1,150	1,182	1,157	-2.1	-9.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,073	942	896	-16.5	1,054	912	877	877	880	0.4	-16.4
General merchandise stores	1,732	1,591	1,755	1.3	1,803	1,765	1,738	1,768	1,780	0.7	-1.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	590	505	525	-11.0	575	555	511	502	507	1.0	-11.8
Other durable goods stores	464	382	423	-8.7	460	413	392	400	410	2.6	-10.8
All other retail stores	955	894	973	1.9	852	833	837	826	850	2.8	-0.3
Total, all stores	**16,479**	**15,422**	**15,478**	**-6.1**	**16,021**	**15,190**	**15,132**	**15,130**	**14,932**	**-1.3**	**-6.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,973**	**11,800**	**12,439**	**-4.1**	**12,595**	**12,025**	**11,838**	**11,873**	**11,873**	**--**	**-5.7**
Department store type merchandise	5,452	4,769	5,177	-5.0	5,510	5,183	5,063	5,100	5,130	0.6	-6.9
Regions											
Newfoundland	317	295	300	-5.3	303	283	284	284	285	0.2	-6.0
Prince Edward Island	74	68	68	-7.8	65	60	60	59	60	1.5	-7.6
Nova Scotia	542	491	501	-7.6	516	492	481	479	476	-0.7	-7.7
New Brunswick	429	404	407	-5.2	409	397	397	392	391	-0.2	-4.3
Quebec	4,140	3,841	3,875	-6.4	3,980	3,775	3,714	3,762	3,704	-1.6	-6.9
Ontario	6,009	5,636	5,594	-6.9	5,962	5,577	5,558	5,595	5,480	-2.1	-8.1
Manitoba	570	508	520	-8.8	557	517	516	510	509	-0.2	-8.5
Saskatchewan	497	441	452	-8.9	486	441	436	433	433	--	-10.9
Alberta	1,714	1,604	1,631	-4.8	1,668	1,580	1,595	1,589	1,578	-0.7	-5.4
British Columbia	2,139	2,084	2,080	-2.8	2,049	2,010	1,970	2,011	1,969	-2.1	-3.9
Yukon	18	18	18	-2.2	15	16	15	15	15	-1.3	-0.7
Northwest Territories	32	32	32	0.2	31	30	31	31	31	-0.9	-1.5

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

September 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.82 billion cigarettes in September 1991, a 0.8% increase from the 3.79 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production for the first nine months of 1991 totalled 32.67 billion cigarettes, down 3.5% from 33.84 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in September 1991 totalled 3.39 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 13.5% from the 3.92 billion cigarettes sold in September 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 29.89 billion cigarettes, down 12.5% from 1990 cumulative amount of 34.15 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the September 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

September 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 185 608 thousand square metres in September 1991, an increase of 0.6% from the 184 554 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1991 domestic shipments totalled 1 517 965r (revised) thousand square metres, down 4.0% from the 1 580 615 thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The September 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

August 1991

Canadian firms produced 148 827 cubic metres of construction type plywood during August 1991, a decrease of 3.3% from the 153 864 cubic metres produced during August 1990.

January to August 1991 production totalled 1 120 509 cubic metres, a decrease of 20.1% from the 1 402 774 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The August 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1991

Highlights

- In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 0.3% from the same period last year to 14 384 078 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 99 411 917 m^3, are up 1.1% from 1990.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 2.9% compared to July 1990 while pipeline imports rose 46.2% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 are now up 22.1% from 1990 levels, while imports are up by 35.5%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 0.3% from 1990 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 12.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

July 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $18.3 million in July 1991. Operating revenues of $577.2 million were up $40.4 million or 7.5% from the July 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 10.3%. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 14.6% and freight car-kilometres increased by 7.5% compared to July 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The July 1991 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the fourth week of October.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

August 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for August 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The August 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Soft Drinks

September 1991

Data on soft drinks for September 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Western Grain Stabilization Expense Estimates

1990

Preliminary estimates of 1990 farm expenses necessary for the Western Grain Stabilization Act are now available. Final estimates will be released on October 25, 1991.

For further information, please contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled $648.5 million, up 8.4% from $598.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5388.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wine Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled $285.0 million, down 14.1% from $331.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5405.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalied $1,495.9 million, up 1.0% from $1,480.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the folding carton and set-up box industry (SIC 2731) totalled $990.8 million, up 3.2% from $960.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5489.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613- 951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Ophthalmic Goods Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled $280.0 million, up 10.9% from $252.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6887.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada Year Book,1992
Catalogue number 11-402E
(Canada: $55.00; United States: US$60.00; Other Countries: US$70.00).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, July 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, June 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, August 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Oils and Fats, August 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122.00; United States: US$36.50/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171.00).

Farm Product Price Index, August 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 22, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Department Store Sales and Stocks

August 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,091 million in August 1991, virtually unchanged from the previous month's revised estimates.
- Department store sales have fluctuated markedly since the beginning of the year. However, sales have shown little strength as the level for August was virtually unchanged from that of February 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,096 million at the end of August, a gain of 1.4% over the July 1991 revised value of $5,026 million. This increase followed a drop of 0.7% in July 1991.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.

- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.67:1 in August, an increase over the 4.61:1 ratio observed in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112, levels 1-3, series 4, 5 and 6.

The August 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of December.

For more information, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)
August 1991

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	August 1990	July 1991	August 1991	August 1990	May 1991 r	June 1991 r	July 1991 r	August 1991 p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	1,128	934	1,073	1,179	1,090	1,089	1,091	1,091
Total Stocks	4,934	4,781	5,108	4,964	4,997	5,062	5,026	5,096
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.37	5.12	4.76	4,21	4.59	4.65	4.61	4.67

r Revised.
p Preliminary.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending October 12, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 12, 1991 totalled 260 078 tonnes, an increase of 9.4% from the preceding week's total of 237 828 tonnes and up 93.1% from the year-earlier level of 134 707 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 10 052 317 tonnes, a decrease of 0.02% from 10 054 671 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report
September 1991

The situation report for September 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to- date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
August 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for August 1991 are now available. The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, September 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, October-December 1990.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116; Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

Railway Operating Statistics, June 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1990-91 Supplementary.
Catalogue number 81-258S
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 23, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale Trade
August 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.2 billion in August, up 1.0% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, sales levels were up 2.5%.
- The 1.0% gain in wholesale merchants' sales in August was led by the motor vehicles, parts and accessories industry.
- Seven of the nine trade groups registered higher sales in August. In terms of dollar impact, the most notable sales increases were reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+2.8%), other machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.4%) and food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.1%).
- Regionally, higher sales were recorded in eight provinces and territories, gains ranging from 2.6% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.2% in Nova Scotia.

Note to Users

Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In August, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.6 billion, down 0.3% from the previous month.
- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of August was down slightly to 1.56:1, compared to 1.58:1 the month before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The August issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. ☐

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

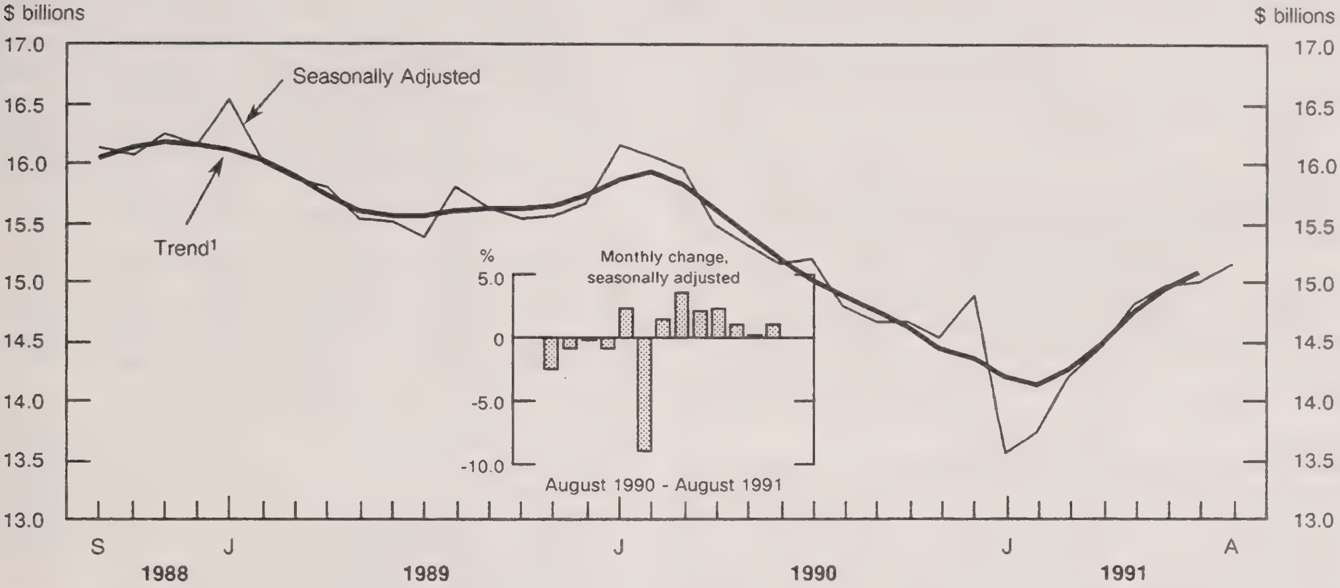
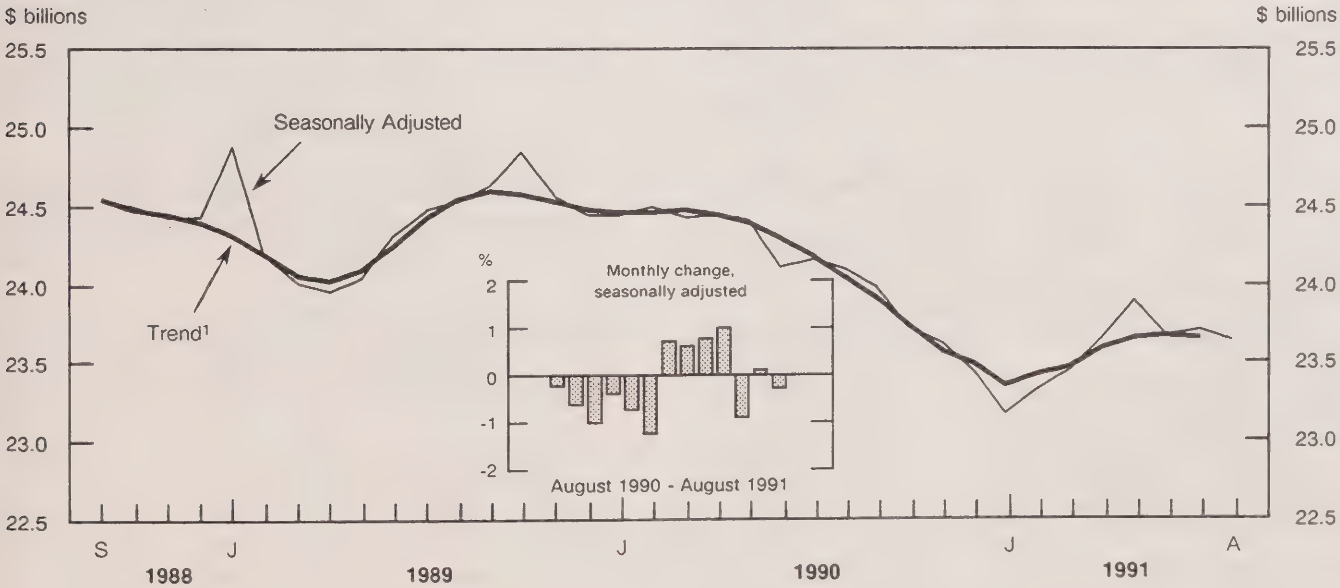


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

August 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	August 1990	July 1991r	Aug. 1991p	Aug. 1991/ 1990*	Aug. 1990	May 1991r	June 1991r	July 1991r	Aug. 1991p	Aug./ July 1991	Aug. 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,652	3,909	3,932	7.7	3,531	3,710	3,788	3,792	3,835	1.1	8.6
Apparel and dry goods	479	411	506	5.6	348	382	360	366	360	-1.6	3.5
Household goods	527	479	555	5.3	541	506	511	543	553	1.8	2.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,613	1,645	1,696	5.1	1,701	1,749	1,745	1,748	1,798	2.8	5.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,097	1,111	1,138	3.8	1,086	1,061	1,122	1,143	1,138	-0.5	4.7
Lumber and building materials	1,616	1,592	1,564	-3.2	1,413	1,356	1,352	1,379	1,381	0.2	-2.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	395	325	356	-10.1	338	339	325	292	306	4.8	-9.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,174	3,100	3,159	-0.5	3,342	3,268	3,345	3,334	3,381	1.4	1.2
Other products	2,449	2,267	2,310	-5.7	2,483	2,431	2,412	2,401	2,402	--	-3.3
Total, all trades	**15,003**	**14,838**	**15,215**	**1.4**	**14,784**	**14,802**	**14,960**	**14,998**	**15,154**	**1.0**	**2.5**
Regions											
Newfoundland	191	178	189	-1.3	174	161	167	172	171	-0.4	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	38	41	41	9.3	38	38	37	39	40	2.4	5.2
Nova Scotia	397	386	381	-4.0	390	366	373	370	371	0.2	-4.8
New Brunswick	295	268	278	-5.7	280	239	254	254	259	1.8	-7.6
Quebec	3,948	3,584	3,941	-0.2	3,720	3,527	3,708	3,710	3,766	1.5	1.2
Ontario	5,916	5,962	6,099	3.1	5,950	6,157	6,199	6,151	6,246	1.5	5.0
Manitoba	509	548	532	4.5	495	502	466	513	514	0.3	3.8
Saskatchewan	538	499	513	-4.7	512	503	492	482	479	-0.8	-6.5
Alberta	1,317	1,424	1,377	4.5	1,339	1,412	1,390	1,400	1,415	1.0	5.7
British Columbia	1,833	1,928	1,844	0.6	1,869	1,881	1,856	1,888	1,876	-0.7	0.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	21	20	1.4	18	18	19	18	18	2.6	3.0

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

August 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	August 1990	July 1991r	Aug. 1991p	Aug. 1991/ 1990*	Aug. 1990	May 1991r	June 1991r	July 1991r	Aug. 1991p	Aug./ July 1991	Aug. 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,584	2,733	2,797	8.3	2,611	2,788	2,709	2,731	2,789	2.1	6.8
Apparel and dry goods	825	875	836	1.3	776	802	791	787	782	-0.6	0.8
Household goods	1,215	1,084	1,104	-9.2	1,215	1,061	1,075	1,084	1,104	1.9	-9.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,492	3,292	3,235	-7.3	3,537	3,422	3,366	3,322	3,294	-0.9	-6.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,868	2,145	2,143	14.7	1,875	2,077	2,051	2,106	2,117	0.5	12.9
Lumber and building materials	2,475	2,200	2,218	-10.4	2,432	2,186	2,213	2,172	2,175	0.1	-10.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,488	1,363	1,340	-10.0	1,506	1,386	1,356	1,350	1,355	0.4	-10.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,154	7,232	7,090	-0.9	7,046	7,066	7,038	7,083	7,007	-1.1	-0.5
Other products	3,110	3,025	3,009	-3.2	3,101	3,097	3,074	3,068	3,005	-2.0	-3.1
Total, all trades	**24,212**	**23,948**	**23,773**	**-1.8**	**24,099**	**23,885**	**23,673**	**23,704**	**23,630**	**-0.3**	**-1.9**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains

August 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from August 1990, except in the case of barley, flaxseed and canola where marketings increased. Deliveries for August 1990 and August 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	953.2	752.6
• Durum wheat	149.8	87.4
• Total wheat	1 103.0	840.0
• Oats	59.8	38.7
• Barley	188.9	237.2
• Rye	69.9	61.8
• Flaxseed	8.5	17.4
• Canola	118.2	206.9
• Total	1 548.3	1 402.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The August 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain-Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

August 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 585 500 cubic metres of lumber and ties in August 1991, a decrease of 0.2% from the 2 591 900 cubic metres produced in August 1990.

January to August 1991 production was 21 174 100 cubic metres, a decrease of 8.2% from the 23 067 900 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The August 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

August 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for August 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The August 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Agriculture Experimental Balance Sheet

An experimental balance sheet for the Canadian agriculture sector is now available.

For further information, please contact May Holmes (613-951-2442) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Imports by Commodity, August 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The Labour Force, September 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 24, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Canadian Economic Observer
October 1991

The October issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The October issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in September, a technical note on the survey of short-term forecasts, and a feature article on regulated prices in the CPI. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

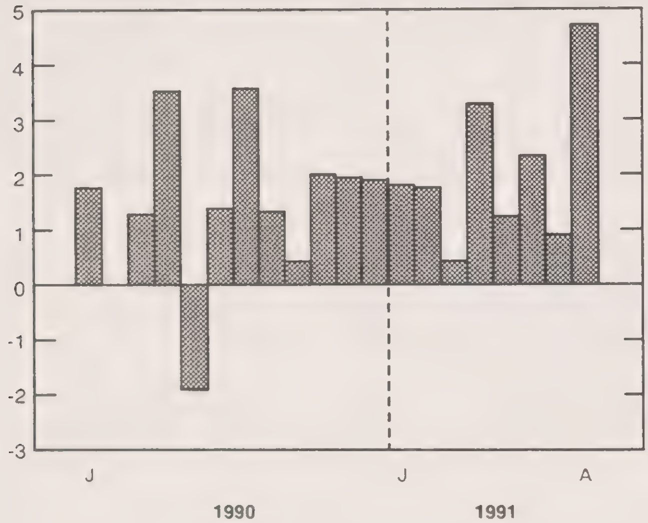
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

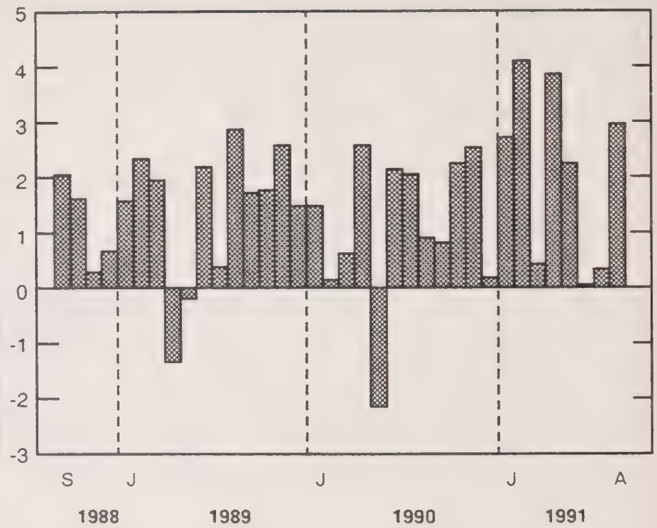
Canadian Securities[1]

$ Billions



Canadian Bonds

$ Billions



[1] Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

August 1991

Canadian Securities

In August 1991, non-residents invested a record $4.7 billion in Canadian securities, shattering by $1.1 billion the previous record of July 1990. Rebounding from the low investment in the previous month, the current month's massive foreign investment featured a return to the Canadian bond market of $3.0 billion and an additional $1.6 billion injection in the Canadian money market. Overseas investors, led by the British and the Japanese, accounted for most of the net buying with U.S. residents only small net buyers.

Non-resident investment in Canadian bonds increased sharply to $3.0 billion in August following two months of small net investments. Net foreign buying occurred in both secondary issues ($1.1 billion) and in the primary market ($1.9 billion).

In the secondary market, non-residents were net buyers of $1.1 billion of Canadian bonds in August, the largest monthly net investment since July 1990. The net investment in the current month follows net selling by non-residents of $3.8 billion over the first seven months of 1991. The net investment in August was primarily in outstanding Government of Canada issues as attention was diverted from the primary market. In the current month, heavy net buying of Canadian bonds of $1.9 billion by overseas investors was partially offset by net selling of $0.9 billion by U.S. residents.

New bond sales to non-residents at $2.8 billion in August were similar to July but $1.1 billion below the average for the first six months of 1991. Retirements of Canadian bonds held by non-residents fell $1.1 billion to $0.9 billion in August, in line with the average monthly retirements for the first seven months of 1991. Foreign purchases of Canadian corporate bonds rose sharply to $1.1 billion in the current month from a negligible amount in July. In contrast, new placements abroad by the provinces and their enterprises, which had averaged $2.6 billion in the first five months of the year, declined further to $1.3 billion in August. More than two-thirds of new issues floated in foreign markets in the current month were denominated in U.S. dollars – about twice the usual average. Conversely, Canadian dollar denominated issues were quite low in August, down from an average one-half of all new issues. Geographically, purchases of new bonds by non-residents were widespread.

Non-residents invested a substantial $1.6 billion in Canadian money market paper in August, up sharply from the $0.4 billion investment of the previous month. In the current month, net investments were recorded in both Government of Canada treasury bills ($1.1 billion) and all other paper ($0.6 billion). Geographically, about 80% of the investment ($1.3 billion) was attributable to U.K. residents purchasing mainly government treasury bills. U.S. investors' net buying of $0.3 billion was the result of heavier buying of federal enterprise paper offsetting selling of government treasury bills. Gross sales and purchases of all money market paper reached a record $22 billion in August. At the end of August, non-resident holdings of Canadian money market paper stood at $26.8 billion.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by $0.1 billion in August, the second consecutive monthly net investment following a full year of net disinvestments. The net investment in the current month was more than accounted for by new issues ($0.3 billion), bringing to $0.5 billion the foreign investment in new Canadian shares over the past three months. Geographically, the net investment in August was widespread. The gross value of trading with non-residents continued its downward decline to $2.4 billion in the current month, well below the $4.0 billion high recorded in March of this year. In August, Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 index continued their lateral movement, closing the month down less than 1%.

Foreign Securities

In August 1991, net investment in foreign securities by residents was virtually nil. However, Canadian residents sold a net $0.5 billion of foreign bonds, mainly U.S. Government issues, but purchased a similar amount of foreign stocks. This brought residents' net purchases of foreign stocks so far this year to an unprecedented $2.3 billion, surpassing the previous record $2.1 billion net investment for the entire year of 1986. In the current month, two-thirds of the net investment in foreign stocks was directed to overseas equities with one-third going to U.S. equities.

The August issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	Bonds: New issues	Bonds: Retire-ments	Bonds: Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**
				$ millions						
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-232	3,451	-495	2,724	-495	-418	**1,811**	257	91	**348**
February	183	5,208	-1,282	4,109	-1,875	-450	**1,784**	-390	-312	**-701**
March	-1,553	4,262	-2,272	438	155	-153	**440**	-57	13	**-45**
April	688	3,802	-624	3,867	-456	-123	**3,288**	-590	-411	**-1,001**
May	-244	3,179	-707	2,229	-756	-236	**1,237**	-318	-668	**-986**
June	-2,391	3,334	-902	41	2,341	-44	**2,339**	53	-535	**-482**
July	-191	2,601	-2,056	355	380	186	**921**	-486	203	**-284**
August	1,070	2,790	-911	2,950	1,641	131	**4,722**	450	-458	**-8**
January to August										
1990	763	15,022	-8,110	7,675	3,398	-170	**10,904**	-759	-164	**-923**
1991	-2,692	28,629	-9,248	16,690	935	-1,100	**16,524**	-1,056	-2,303	**-3,360**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families

1989

With the steady growth in the number of women in the paid labour force, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of dual-earner families. In 1979, dual-earner families as a proportion of all husband-wife families crossed the 50% threshold and this percentage continues to grow. In other words, dual-earner families have now become the new "norm".

The purpose of this annual report is to highlight those families in which both spouses worked, to explore various characteristics of these families and to compare their characteristics with other kinds of husband-wife families.

Families in which both spouses reported income from employment earnings ("dual-earner" families) increased from 32.3% of husband-wife families in 1967 to 62.3% in 1989. Single-earner families declined from 59.6% to 23.3% of the group. No-earner families (neither spouse had earnings) rose from 8.2% to 14.4%, reflecting growth in the number of elderly families and increased early retirement.

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, 1989 is the first in a series of annual reports presenting earnings of spouses in husband-wife families. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1990. This report compares 1989 earnings of husband-wife families by earning status and characteristics such as age, education, occupation and work experience.

Highlights

- For the 1967-1989 period the average income of dual-earner families increased 59.4% to $59,826 (measured in constant dollars); single-earner families showed a growth of 51.2% to $48,124.
- Average family income where the husband was the sole earner increased 52.9% to $49,002 while in families where the wife was the sole earner, income grew 125.8% to $43,140.
- Among dual-earner families, 79.5% had husbands that earned more than wives in 1989 compared with 18.8% in which wives earned more than husbands. In 1967, 88.5% of husbands earned more than wives compared with 10.8% of wives who earned more than their husbands.
- The average earnings of wives working full-year full-time in dual-earner families was $22,661; for husbands with similar work activity, the average earnings level was $37,022, resulting in an earnings ratio of 61.2%.

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, 1989 (13-215, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9775). Microdata tapes containing information on dual-earner families for 1989 and for earlier years may also be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.9% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic had no change from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 6.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.2% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

August 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.6 million tonnes in August 1991, an increase of 1.6% from the August 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 1.0% from the 1990 period. Receipts from United States connections also showed a decrease of 2.9%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The August 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of October.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 3.7% to 1 769 552 cubic metres in August 1991 from 1 837 418 cubic metres after revisions in August 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1991 totalled 2 888 365 cubic metres, an increase of 27.3% compared to 2 268 166 cubic metres in August 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 13 539 765 cubic metres, a decrease of 8.7% compared to 14 831 796 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The August 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 19, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 19,1991 totalled 270 947 tonnes, an increase of 4.2% from the preceding week's total of 260 078 tonnes and up 78.7% from the year-earlier level of 151 579 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 10 323 264 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from 10 206 250 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
September 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of September 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, October 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/310.00).

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, 1989.
Catalogue number 13-215
(Canada: $25.00; United States: US$30.00; Other Countries: US$35.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, September 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Construction Type Plywood, August 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, July 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Wholesale Trade, July 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 25, 1991 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**, August 1991 — 3
  Same-day automobile visits to the United States increased by 10.7% from August 1990, the second smallest year-over-year increase since 1988.

(Continued on page 2)

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

1990-91 (With Historical Data from 1986)

The Public Institutions Division is pleased to present the first edition of its new annual publication on Canadian public sector employment and remuneration. This edition includes employment and remuneration data for federal, provincial, territorial and local government as well as data for federal, provincial and territorial business enterprises for the period 1986 to 1991.

This publication has been designed to replace all of the division's former quarterly government employment publications. It includes quarterly, annual and functional tables and charts as well as short notes on various aspects of government employment. Also included are an analysis of public sector employment and remuneration concepts, and tables showing the relationship of data presented under these concepts to other series such as those of the Public Service Commission, the Treasury Board and the System of National Accounts.

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration 1990/91 (With Historical Data from 1986) (72-209, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact the Data Dissemination and External Relations Section (613-951-0885) or the Employment Section (613-951-8306), Public Institutions Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
August 1991

Highlights
Not Seasonally Adjusted

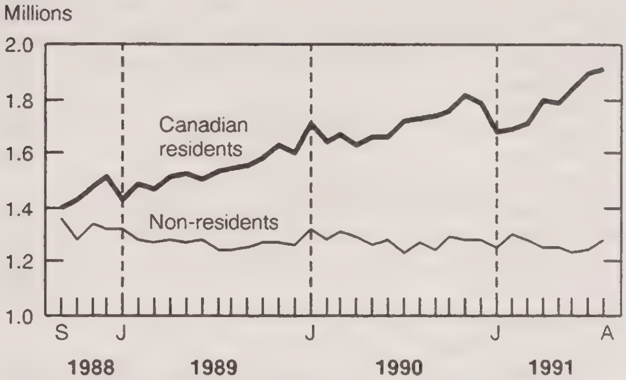
- In August, same-day automobile travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased 10.7% compared with August 1990, the second smallest year-over-year gain since April 1988. At the same time though, overnight automobile trips advanced 20.4% over the same month a year ago. Meanwhile, overnight trips by Canadian residents to the United States by other modes of transportation decreased 3.0%. Travel to countries other than the United States declined by 8.1% compared with the same month a year ago.

- United States residents' overnight trips by automobile to Canada increased 3.6% from August of last year while their visits by other modes of transportation declined by 1.0%. The number of visits of one or more nights to Canada from countries other than the United States was up slightly (1.0%), with direct entries from overseas 5.5% higher than in August 1990.

Recent Changes, Seasonally Adjusted

- The number of same-day trips to the United States by automobile, on a seasonally adjusted basis, showed a marginal increase of 0.3% in August, following three consecutive monthly declines.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



- The seasonally adjusted number of overnight trips by Canadian residents to the United States by all modes of travel advanced 1.9% in August, the third successive monthly increase. Trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States in August decreased 3.6% following two consecutive monthly increases.

- Seasonally adjusted data for August indicate that trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased by 2.4% in August, the second consecutive monthly increase. Visits of one or more nights from all other countries also increased 2.4% over the previous month, registering the third successive month-over-month gain.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The August 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1991

	August 1991p	% Change 1991/1990	January-August 1991p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
Overnight Trips[1]	('000)		('000)	
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,746	2.1	11,086	-1.0
United States	2,259	2.3	8,978	-0.7
Auto only	1,675	3.6	6,313	1.4
Other Countries	486	1.0	2,108	-2.3
Direct only	238	5.5	1,152	1.4
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	3,144	13.3	15,565	7.5
United States	2,840	16.2	13,559	11.3
Auto only	2,419	20.4	10,265	20.6
Other Countries	304	-8.1	2,005	-12.5
Same-day Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,937	-4.8	15,555	-2.7
United States	2,886	-5.1	15,333	-3.0
Auto only	2,505	-5.0	14,030	-3.0
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,949	10.1	40,754	16.9
Auto only	5,818	10.7	39,840	17.4

	1991			
	May	June	July r	August p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Overnight Trips[1]	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,244	1,230	1,240	1,270
United States	1,007	990	994	1,018
Other Countries	237	240	247	253
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,786	1,838	1,892	1,914
United States	1,561	1,605	1,648	1,679
Other Countries	225	233	244	235
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,083	3,076	3,028	3,068
United States	2,822	2,809	2,754	2,788
Other Countries	261	266	274	279
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,890	6,824	6,764	6,789
United States	6,665	6,591	6,520	6,554
Other Countries	225	233	244	235
Same-day Automobile Trips[3]				
Residents of Canada:	4,922	4,863	4,773	4,789

1 Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.
2 Same-day estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.
3 Not available on CANSIM.
p Preliminary.
r Revised.
Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

September 1991

Manufacturers shipped 3 308 797 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September 1991, up 33.8% from the 2 472 970 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 30.3% from the 2 540 223 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1991 totalled 21 307 909 square metres, a decrease of 18.2% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 September issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production and Value of Honey

1990-91

Production and value for 1990 and a preliminary production estimate for 1991 are now available for honey. Data for maple products, normally available at this time, will be released during the first week of December.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1056.

To order Production and *Value of Honey and Maple Products* ($10/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information, contact John Brunette (613-951-3857), Agriculture Division. ■

Western Grain Stabilization Expense Estimates (1990)

Final estimates of 1990 farm expenses necessary for the Western Grain Stabilization Act are now available.

For further information, please contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Household Products of Textile Materials Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the household products of textile materials industry (SIC 1993) totalled $644.5 million, up 3.9% from $620.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5435.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' clothing contractors industry (SIC 2435) totalled $196.5 million, up 3.2% from $190.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5444.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Fur Goods Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fur goods industry (SIC 2495) totalled $277.4 million, down 21.1% from $351.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5455.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal tanks (heavy gauge) industry (SIC 3021) totalled $432.2 million, up 5.4% from $410.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5517.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Refined Petroleum Products Industry (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refined petroleum products industry (except lubricating oil and grease) (SIC 3611) totalled $14,401.8 million, up 5.1% from $13,307.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6866.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry (SIC 3721) totalled $732.2 million, down 2.2% from $748.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6872.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Mixed Fertilizer Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled $374.0 million, up 20.7% from $310.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6873.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Toys and Games Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toys and games industry (SIC 3932) totalled $182.1 million, down 13.5% from $210.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6891.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the button, buckle and clothes fastener industry (SIC 3992) totalled $92.3 million, up 16.6% from $79.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6894.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 72-209
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 28 – November 1, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
29	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1991
29	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1991
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1991
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1991
30	Building Permits	August 1991
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1991
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1991
November		
1	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 28, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

1989 Husband-Wife Family Data by Census Division

We recently announced the availability of husband-wife family data for postal areas in Canada. Similar data are now available for the 266 census divisions across Canada, and as before, in a set of 10 tables containing 1989 data for husband-wife families. The tables contain a wide range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as family income distributions, income by source and details such as the number of children and average family size.

For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office or call Client Services, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

1986 to 1990

This release is the first result of a major effort by Statistics Canada to improve the timeliness and coverage of the provincial estimates of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry. The principal accomplishment embodied here is improved timeliness for industries that were published in previous years, mainly goods-producing industries. Previously the estimates were published some three and a half years after the reference year; the lag has now been reduced to less than one year.

This analysis highlights the behaviour of real output of the goods-producing industries, by province. These industries accounted for 36% of national GDP in the base year 1986. As background, an overview of the national economy is presented first, followed by highlights for goods production in the provinces.

Canada, Goods and Services Producers

Nationally, GDP slowed sharply to a 0.3% gain in 1990 after easing from 4.6% growth in 1988 to 2.6% in 1989. Even though GDP recorded a small increase in 1990, it fell in the last three quarters of that year as well as in the first quarter of 1991, when the Canadian economy was in a recession.

Goods production slumped earlier and more sharply in the recession than services, slowing from a gain of 4.8% in 1988 to 1.1% in 1989, and then tumbling 2.5% in 1990. Growth of services eased only slightly in 1989 when output advanced 3.4% following a gain of 4.5% the preceding year. In 1990, however, services output slackened considerably, gaining only 1.9%.

Among goods producers, cutbacks by manufacturers were by far the largest in dollar terms in 1990 when their output fell 5.3% or $5.1 billion; losses were widespread with transportation equipment industries recording the largest cutbacks. The weakness in manufacturing had previously emerged in 1989 when output edged ahead 0.3% following gains of 4.8% and 5.2% in 1987 and 1988, and was one of the reasons goods production signalled the recession earlier than did services.

Provinces/Territories, Goods Producers

The impact of the recession was not evenly distributed among goods producers in the provinces and territories. The sharp decline in manufacturing affected Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia the most; ongoing weakness in drilling activity following a sharp plunge in the price of oil in 1986 made Newfoundland and Alberta less resistant to the recession, while a bumper crop in 1990 cushioned the effects of the recession in the Prairies.

Some provinces signalled the recession earlier than others as goods production in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and the Yukon fell in 1989. Although goods output advanced in the other provinces in 1989, it did so at a considerably slower pace than in the previous year. Exceptions were Manitoba and Saskatchewan where modest growth in 1989 followed drought-led declines the year before, and the Northwest Territories where growth accelerated in 1989.

In 1990, cutbacks in Newfoundland, Central Canada, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories ranged from -5.6% in Ontario to -0.9% in British Columbia. Newfoundland was the only province to register back-to-back declines in 1989 and 1990.

The Maritimes, the Prairies and the Yukon produced more goods in 1990 than in 1989, with gains ranging from 0.6% in Prince Edward Island to 7.8% in Saskatchewan where the bumper harvest bolstered production. Manitoba and Alberta also benefitted from the good crops, but not to the same degree as Saskatchewan. Excluding agriculture, Manitoba and Saskatchewan goods output fell 1.3% and 1.7% in 1990, respectively, while it grew 1.4% in Alberta.

New Brunswick was the only province to increase goods output every year since 1986; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories produced less in 1990 than in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7358 to 7369 for current price series and matrices 7904 to 7915 for constant price series.

Order the 1984-1990 issue of *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-203, $35), scheduled for release tomorrow.

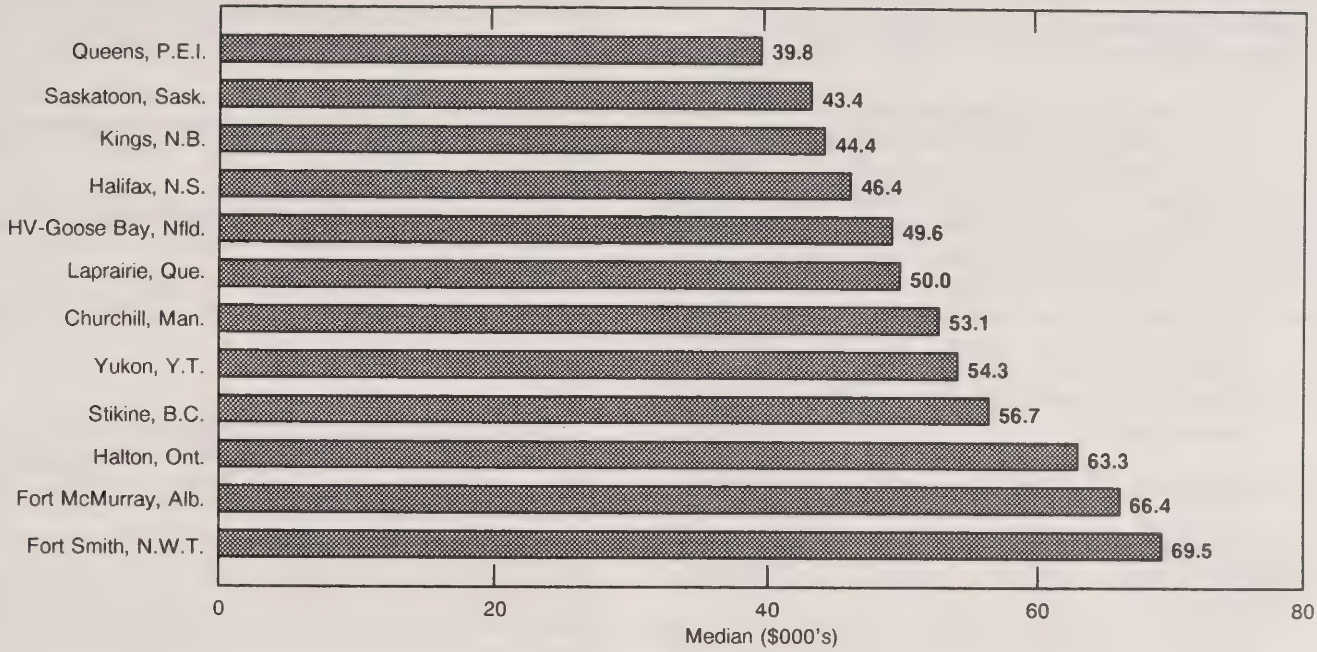
For further information on this release, contact Darryl Rhoades (613-951-3621) or Richard Martel (613-951-2018), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost in 1986 Prices, by Province, Goods Industries

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1989	1990
			(millions of dollars)			(% change)	
Canada	**163,166**	**169,772**	**177,875**	**179,894**	**175,414**	**1.1**	**-2.5**
Newfoundland	1,975	2,009	2,111	2,025	1,963	-4.1	-3.1
Prince Edward Island	421	361	405	402	405	-0.7	0.6
Nova Scotia	3,558	3,427	3,666	3,749	3,796	2.3	1.3
New Brunswick	3,023	3,237	3,391	3,489	3,562	2.9	2.1
Quebec	35,695	38,326	39,830	40,170	38,838	0.9	-3.3
Ontario	67,903	70,266	73,853	75,068	70,852	1.6	-5.6
Manitoba	5,122	5,282	5,175	5,319	5,481	2.8	3.0
Saskatchewan	6,747	6,255	5,988	6,087	6,561	1.7	7.8
Alberta	22,295	22,332	24,285	23,877	24,427	-1.7	2.3
British Columbia	15,532	17,342	18,192	18,709	18,535	2.8	-0.9
Yukon	188	307	326	313	315	-4.1	0.7
Northwest Territories	707	628	652	687	680	5.3	-1.0

■

1989 Husband-Wife Family Data
Income for Census Divisions (CD) Ranked by Highest CD in Each Province



1989 Husband-Wife Family Data by Census Division

Highlights

The following highlights are based on a ranking of the highest census divisions in each province/territory. The 12 census divisions were selected because they had the highest median husband-wife family incomes for their province/territory.

The area with the highest median total income of husband-wife families in 1989 was census division 6106 (Fort Smith, N.W.T). The median total income was $69,500, a difference of $12,000 when compared to the Northwest Territories as a whole. However, when compared to the Canada level, the difference was much greater: in fact, the same comparison with the national median ($44,800) indicates a difference of $24,700, or 55%.

Within the 12 areas shown on the graph, Queens, Prince Edward Island had the lowest median husband-wife family income. The median husband-wife income for Queens, $39,800, was $3,400 greater than the median for Prince Edward Island. However, when comparing this median with the Fort Smith median, the difference was $29,700.

As depicted in the graph, census division 1010 in Newfoundland (Happy Valley – Goose Bay area) had a median income of $49,600. This represents a difference of $15,400 when compared to the provincial median, $34,200. In percentage terms, the median was 45% higher than its provincial counterpart.

This graph also shows that the census divisions in which the incomes were greater than $50,000 were mostly located in the Western provinces, with the exception of Halton, Ontario (C.D. 3524) and census Division 2466 (Laprairie, Quebec). Of the 266 census divisions in Canada, 24 recorded a median total income greater than $50,000: one in the Yukon, one in Quebec, two in Manitoba and Alberta, two in the Northwest Territories, five in British Columbia and 11 in Ontario.

There are 266 census divisions in Canada. If you are interested in obtaining information on census divisions located in your area, please call the number provided below.

For further information on this release, please contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1989-1990 (Actual)

- On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, actual federal government expenditure for the fiscal year 1989/1990 totalled $148.7 billion, an increase of 9.1% over 1988/89, while total revenue was $120.7 billion or 10.3% higher than in the previous fiscal year.

- Both revenue and expenditure increases in the latest year were greater than the 1983/84 to 1988/89 five-year average annual increases of 9.0% for total revenue and 5.8% for total expenditure.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2777 and 2778.

For further information on this release, contact Graham Marr (613-951-1781), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Jim Doré, Data Dissemination Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767).

Note to Users

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts data is available.

■

Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems

1990

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of $13.1 billion in 1990, up 5.1% over 1989. Operating expenses were $9.8 billion, an increase of 4.9% over 1989. Net operating revenue was $3.3 billion, an increase of 6.0% from 1989. Telephone toll messages increased 10.9% to 3.1 billion.

The *Communications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 21, No.7 (56-001, $8.20/$49) is scheduled for release the week of October 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Report on Fur Farms

1990

Production of mink for 1990 amounted to 929,702 pelts, compared to 1,476,950 (revised) pelts produced in 1989, a decrease of 37%. Value of mink pelts sold in 1990 was $23,974,287 compared to $25,774,364r in 1989, a decrease of 7%.

Production of fox for 1990 amounted to 77,913 pelts, compared to 113,476r pelts produced in 1989, a decrease of 31%. Value of fox pelts sold in 1990 was $2,648,054 compared to $4,233,361r in 1989, a decrease of 37%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

The 1990 issue of *Fur Farm Report* (23-208, $34) will be available at the end of November. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

■

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the frozen fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1032) totalled $884.2 million, up 1.4% from $871.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5384.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leaf Tobacco Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled $322.0 million, up 8.1% from $297.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the contract textile dyeing and finishing industry (SIC 1992) totalled $326.1 million, up 3.1 % from $316.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5434.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Box Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the corrugated box industry (SIC 2732) totalled $1,866.6 million, up 2.6% from $1,818.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5490.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Paper Bag Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled $289.8 million, down 3.4% from $300.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5491.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other combined publishing and printing industry (SIC 2849) totalled $197.4 million, up 10.2% from $179.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5503.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled $587.9 million, down 16.3% from $702.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Hand Tool and Implement Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hand tool and implement industry (SIC 3063) totalled $179.5 million, up 6.7% from $168.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5533.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled $3,257.3 million, up 2.4% from $3,180.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6876.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the floor tile, linoleum and coated fabric industry (SIC 3993) totalled $207.1 million, up 6.1% from $195.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6895.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 29, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(suite à la page 2)

Violent Offence Cases Heard in Youth Courts
1990-91

Of the 60,101 cases heard in youth courts in Canada (excluding Ontario) in 1990-91, 9,013 had a violent offence as the principal charge. This represents a 34% increase since 1986-87, most of which occurred as a result of an increase in non-sexual assault cases. In comparison, the youth court non-violent caseload increased by only 11% over the same period.

This report examines characteristics of violent offence cases heard in youth courts for the reporting year 1990-91. Topics covered include: types of violent cases, age and gender of youths involved in violent cases, conviction rates and dispositions by province/territory (including Ontario), and sentence lengths for violent cases with a guilty finding.

The Juristat Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 16, Violent Offence Cases Heard in Youth Courts, 1990-91 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023), or the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6647), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1991 (Unadjusted data)

Due to recent labour disputes, the response rates for the preliminary estimates for August 1991 were lower than usual and the period available for data validation was reduced. Users are advised to exercise caution in interpreting the preliminary estimates for August.

Industrial Aggregate Summary

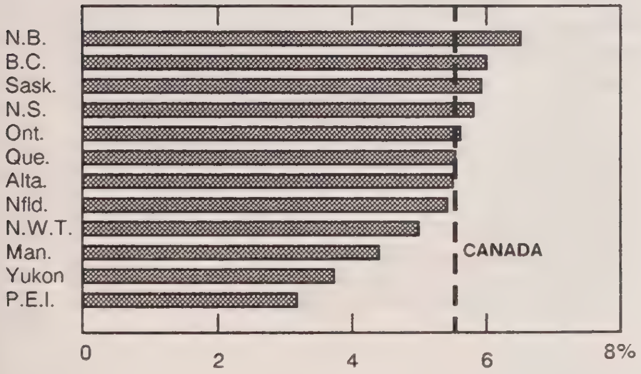
In August, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $546.86, up 0.5% from July. Earnings increased 5.4%[2] ($28.19) from August 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,416,232, down 0.6% from the July 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 20th consecutive month, and was down 7.4% from August 1990.

National Highlights

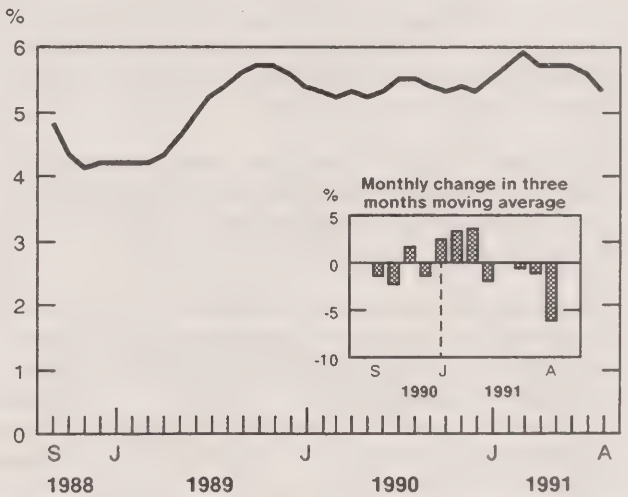
Average Weekly Earnings

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings August 1990 – August 1991



- For the goods-producing industries, the average year-to-year growth in earnings for January to August 1991 was 5.0% compared to growth of 5.8% over the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



- The year-over-year average increase in earnings in the service-producing industries from January to August 1991 was 6.6% compared to 5.7% over the same period in 1990. Non-commercial services, transportation, communication and utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate contributed to this strength.

- Earnings in commercial services in August grew by 2.9% year-over-year compared to the annual average of 7.5% in 1990. Services to business management (+0.8%) and accommodation and food services (+1.3%) were primarily responsible for the slower growth in earnings.

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1 The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

2 Not adjusted for inflation.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 21 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 12.5% from August 1990. This decrease was led by declines in both durable goods and non-durable goods manufacturing.

- In construction, employment dropped 18.5% from August 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year. The year-over-year declines were widespread with increases noted only in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 14th consecutive month and was down 5.6% from August 1990.

- The yearly change in wholesale trade employment (-11.2) has declined for eight consecutive months and retail trade employment (-12.3%) has decreased for 14 consecutive months.

- Services to business management (-10.1) and accommodation and food services (-13.0%) were the major contributors to the August employment decline in commercial services[3] (-10.8%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of last year.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In August 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.8, down from 32.3 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since November 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 38.1, compared to 38.6 in August 1990. In the service-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were 28.9, compared to 29.1 in August 1990.

- The drop in weekly hours observed in the goods-producing industries over the past year was led by declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing and construction industries.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.51 in August 1991, up 5.8% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.86 in the goods-producing and $12.06 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In August 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories except the Yukon (+6.9%), the Northwest Territories (+1.8%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.4%). The largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-8.9%), Alberta (-7.8%), Manitoba (-7.3%) and Quebec (-7.2%).

- In August, Nova Scotia (+5.7%), British Columbia (+5.9%) and New Brunswick (+6.4%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, while Prince Edward Island (+3.1%) recorded the lowest year-over-year growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available in *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) FAX (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

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3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

4 *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	August 1991p	July 1991r	August 1990	August 1991/90	Jan.-Dec. 1990/89	Jan.-Dec. 1989/88
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,416.2**	**9,470.9**	**10,163.9**	**-7.4**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,269.4**	**2,268.2**	**2,594.4**	**-12.5**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	61.3	59.0	62.1	-1.4	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	156.3	155.9	150.5	3.9	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,598.0	1,592.4	1,824.9	-12.4	-7.3	0.8
Construction	453.7	461.0	556.8	-18.5	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,146.9**	**7,202.7**	**7,569.5**	**-5.6**	**0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	837.7	834.3	856.3	-2.2	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,641.7	1,657.9	1,863.7	-11.9	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	645.1	655.6	654.0	-1.4	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,291.1	3,320.6	3,473.7	-5.3	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	731.3	734.3	721.7	1.3	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	146.5	150.1	154.5	-5.2	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	41.8	41.9	41.2	1.4	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	285.9	286.8	301.3	-5.1	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	233.0	231.5	236.5	-1.5	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,285.0	2,304.2	2,462.8	-7.2	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,769.7	3,776.7	4,139.4	-8.9	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	356.3	357.8	384.4	-7.3	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	281.5	280.7	299.5	-6.0	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	909.4	925.9	985.8	-7.7	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,075.0	1,083.7	1,127.6	-4.7	1.6	4.5
Yukon	11.5	11.6	10.8	6.9	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.5	20.3	20.1	1.8	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**546.86**	**544.15**	**518.67**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**653.95**	**648.95**	**626.62**	**4.4**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	665.94	697.34	614.94	8.3	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	894.36	889.42	856.11	4.5	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	628.28	622.92	602.61	4.3	5.5	5.1
Construction	659.89	651.37	644.56	2.4	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**512.86**	**511.14**	**481.67**	**6.5**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	702.15	696.90	667.29	5.2	4.2	4.1
Trade	396.06	392.36	378.65	4.6	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	574.44	567.35	544.84	5.4	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	472.81	474.62	441.26	7.1	6.9	4.9
Public administration	684.17	683.29	664.75	2.9	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	517.08	508.51	490.96	5.3	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	430.54	426.61	417.55	3.1	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	484.73	484.77	458.62	5.7	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	493.40	491.41	463.70	6.4	4.7	5.1
Quebec	535.77	530.46	508.13	5.4	6.2	4.2
Ontario	573.15	572.66	543.22	5.5	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	489.05	487.12	468.89	4.3	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	472.67	468.81	446.66	5.8	4.7	3.5
Alberta	547.59	545.22	519.51	5.4	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	547.95	542.79	517.47	5.9	5.0	5.4
Yukon	636.19	645.46	613.77	3.7	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	757.70	751.33	722.40	4.9	6.3	6.9

p *preliminary estimates.*
r *revised estimates.*
* *All employees.*

Industrial Product Price Index

September 1991

According to preliminary figures, the industrial product price index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.2% to 107.6 in September 1991 from August's revised level of 107.8. This marked the eighth consecutive monthly decrease registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, 13 decreased while four increased and four remained unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases this month were paper and paper products (-0.8%) and primary metal products (-0.7%). An additional factor in September was the 0.6% decline of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its downward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected was the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index, which nevertheless increased 0.1% in the month. Increases in prices of tobacco and tobacco products (5.5%) helped moderate the overall decrease.

Since September 1990, the IPPI has decreased 2.4%, the lowest year-to-year rate of change registered since the introduction in 1956 of the complete set of price indexes for manufactured goods; this contrasts with the positive year-to-year rate shown in January 1991 (2.2%). The major contributors to the yearly change were the indexes for primary metal products (-13.6%) and paper and paper products (-11.9%). These two sectors were also the main cause of the change in the year-to-year rate for first-stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -14.0% in September. Of the indexes that increased over the year, those which had the biggest impact on the overall change were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.9%), tobacco and tobacco products (7.7%) and beverages (3.4%). Despite these increases, the year-to-year rate for finished goods has decelerated from 4.0% in January 1991 to 1.1% in September. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change in the IPPI was -1.9% in September.

Highlights

- For the twelfth consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell, 0.8% in September 1991, due mainly to the effect of a 3.0% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. At a level of 101.7, the pulp index was at its lowest point since June 1986. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 31.9% and was the major factor behind the 11.9% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint and other paper stock and the paper products group indexes were down 4.6% and 2.5%, respectively.

- The primary metal products index edged down 0.7% in September, marking its twelfth consecutive decline, to reach 102.5, its lowest level since April 1987. The monthly change was mainly due to price decreases of 5.7% for nickel products, 2.4% for aluminum products and 2.4% for other non-ferrous metal products. An increase of 4.0% in prices for copper and copper alloy products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 13.6%, with declines ranging from 32.6% for nickel products to 20.2% for copper and copper alloy products and only 1.6% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index fell 0.4% during September, reflecting lower prices for most products. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has declined 9.4%.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a slight decrease of 0.1% in September. Decreases for Douglas fir plywood (-7.9%) and other softwood plywood (-9.2%) were partially offset by increases for pulpwood chips (2%). Over the last 12 months, decreases for hardwood lumber (-13.6%) as well as for sash, door and other millwork products (-2.8%) were responsible for the 0.7% drop in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- The index for tobacco and tobacco products went up 5.5% in September, due mainly to a rise of 8.0% for cigarettes. On a year-to-year basis, the tobacco and tobacco products index increased 7.7% as a result of higher prices for cigarettes (8.5%) and smoking tobacco (10.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The September 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index September 1991[2]	September 1991/ August 1991	September 1991/ September 1990
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**107.6**	**-0.2**	**-2.4**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**108.7**	**-0.2**	**-1.9**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.5**	**-0.3**	**-4.6**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.6	-0.8	-14.0
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.0	-0.2	-1.7
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.3**	**0.0**	**1.1**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.1	-0.1	1.6
Capital equipment	10.4	108.0	0.1	1.6
All other finished goods	19.3	107.1	0.1	0.7
Aggregation by commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.8	-0.2	0.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.6	0.1	-0.2
Beverages	2.0	120.8	0.0	3.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	142.8	5.5	7.7
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.7	-0.1	-0.6
Textile products	2.2	109.9	-0.1	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.6	0.0	1.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	106.0	-0.1	-0.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.6	0.1	1.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	106.9	-0.8	-11.9
Printing and publishing	2.7	124.8	-0.2	2.2
Primary metal products	7.7	102.5	-0.7	-13.6
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.4	0.0	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.4	0.0	1.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	98.7	0.1	1.9
Electrical and communication products	5.1	110.0	-0.1	-1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.8	-0.1	-0.6
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	91.8	-0.4	-9.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.6	-0.2	-0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.4	-0.1	1.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	71.7	-1.0	-20.9

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

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Raw Materials Price Index

September 1991

Preliminary estimates for the raw materials price index (RMPI,1986 = 100) show a 0.9% decline between August and September 1991 to 102.7. The change was mainly due to a 3.9% drop in the animal and animal products price index and to a 1.3% drop in prices of wood. The effect of these declines was somewhat offset, however, by the 0.5% increase in prices of mineral fuels. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 1.6% between August and September 1991.

In September 1991, the RMPI was down 13.0% from September 1990. The decline was mainly due to a 22.8% drop in mineral fuel prices and to a 24.8% drop in the non-ferrous metals index. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down 7.4% in September 1991 compared to September 1990.

Highlights

The animal and animal products index fell 3.9% in September due to the seventh consecutive monthly decline (-3.4% this month) in the prices of cattle for slaughter, coupled with a 15.6% decline in the hog index and a 5.2% decline in the poultry index. The animal and animal products index was down 4.4% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 17% drop in hog prices and an 8.3% drop in the price of cattle for slaughter. However, the price of fish was up 17.6% in September 1991 compared to the same period last year.

The wood price index fell 1.3% from August to September 1991. Prices of logs and bolts dropped 1.4%, while prices of hardwood and softwood pulpwood dipped by 0.2% and 1.2%, respectively. However, the wood price index was up 3.5% over the same period last year. Increases of 3.4%, 2.4% and 4% were recorded in the prices of logs and bolts, hardwood pulpwood, and softwood pulpwood.

The mineral fuels price index rose by 0.5% in September as a result of the 0.6% increase in prices of crude mineral oils. The mineral fuels index was down 22.8% from September 1990, due primarily to a 24% drop in prices of crude mineral oils. However, the index for coal was up 2.5%.

In September, the vegetable products index was up 1.6% over August. This increase was largely due to a 7.1% rise in wheat prices and a 4.1% rise in the price of oilseeds. Over the 12 months, the vegetable products index fell 6.5% due primarily to an 18.3% drop in the unrefined sugar index and a 14.2% drop in the price of corn.

The non-ferrous metals index was up 0.4% over the previous month. This increase was due to offsetting movements in the prices of concentrates of copper, which rose by 5.9%, and of aluminum materials, which fell by 5.1%. Over the past year, the non-ferrous metals index dropped by 24.8%. The most significant declines were in the prices of aluminum materials (-35.3%) and concentrates of zinc(-34.7%), lead (-31.8%) and copper (-21.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section at (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index September 1991[1]	September 1991/ August 1991	September 1991/ September 1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**102.7**	**-0.9**	**-13.0**
Mineral fuels	32	105.1	0.5	-22.8
Vegetable products	10	89.6	1.6	-6.5
Animal and animal products	25	101.0	-3.9	-4.4
Wood	13	122.7	-1.3	3.5
Ferrous materials	4	89.1	0.8	-5.1
Non-ferrous metals	13	94.0	0.4	-24.8
Non-metalic minerals	3	103.1	-0.3	0.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	101.5	-1.6	-7.4

1 *These indexes are preliminary.*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

September 1991

Production of process cheese in September 1991 totalled 8 120 894 kilograms, an increase of 21.6% from the revised August 1991 number and an increase of 0.2% from the revised September 1990 level. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 59 217 613r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 63 467 279r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 366 762 kilograms, a decrease of 1.4% from August 1991 but an increase of 11.8% from September 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 333 354 kilograms, compared to the 3 247 598 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The September 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

September 1991

Manufacturers shipped 19 635 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1991, down 6.5% from the 21 002 thousand square metres shipped in September 1990 but up 16.2% from the 16 897 thousand square metres shipped in August 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 141 556 thousand square metres, a decrease of 28.6% from the January to September 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The September 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

October 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of October 1 amounted to 25 902 tonnes as compared with 26 362 tonnes last month and 26 684 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Distillery Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled $891.3 million, up 1.1% from $881.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5403.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and planing mill products industry (SIC 2512) totalled $9,237.3 million, up 1.1% from $9,139.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5460.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the softwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2522) totalled $702.5 million, up 7.7% from $652.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5462.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Particle Board Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the particle board industry (SIC 2592) totalled $344.8 million, down 1.3% from $349.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5470.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wafer Board Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wafer board industry (SIC 2593) totalled $336.1 million, up 17.9% from $285 .0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Plate Work Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plate work industry (SIC 3022) totalled $226.6 million, up 9.8% from $206.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5518.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industries (SIC 3039) totalled $888.7 million, up 15.7% from $768.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5523.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Wire and Wire Rope Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wire and wire rope industry (SIC 3052) totalled $624.9 million, up 7.6% from $580.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5528.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled $317.7 million, down 8.8% from $348.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled $287.3 million, down 9.5% from $317.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250: $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Price Statistics,
Second Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Justistat Service Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 16.
Catalogue number 85-002
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Wednesday, October 30, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

August 1991

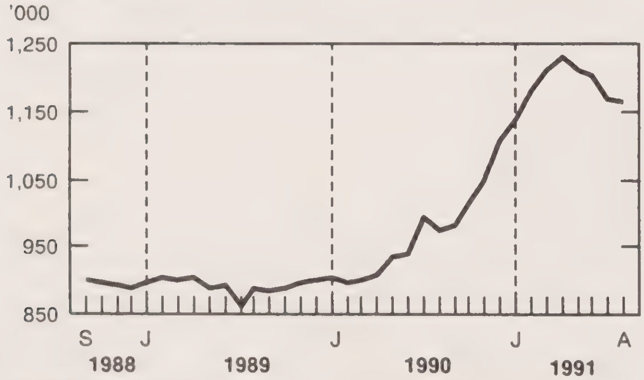
Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended August 17, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,165,000, a slight decrease (-0.4%) from a month earlier.

- Between July and August 1991, the largest proportional decreases in the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits occurred in Ontario (-4.4%), British Columbia (-4.0%), Newfoundland (-3.2%) and the Northwest Territories (-2.7%). These declines were mainly offset by increases in the number of beneficiaries in Prince Edward Island (4.9%), Quebec (2.4%), Saskatchewan (2.2%) and Manitoba (2.0%).

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- In August 1991, total benefit payments[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 6.1% to $1,490 million, and the number of benefit weeks declined 7.8%, to 5.8 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In August 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,231,000, up 19.7% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 26.0% to 607,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 14.2% to 624,000.

> ***Note to Data Users***
>
> *Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations, based on aggregations of postal codes, can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.*

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average:

	Beneficiaries, August 1991	% Change from August 1990
Windsor	14,430	51%
Toronto	136,660	42%
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,490	33%
Kitchener	13,970	30%
Oshawa	8,580	28%
Hamilton	22,010	27%
Ottawa	19,140	23%
Vancouver	62,540	22%
London	13,160	21%
Winnipeg	24,940	20%
Montreal	169,500	20%

- Benefits paid during August 1991 totalled $1,288 million[2], up 22.9% from August 1990. Since the start of 1991, benefit payments have amounted to $12,415 million, an increase of 37.6% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same eight-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.3% to $242.61, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 29.8% to 50.8 million.

---

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- A total of 236,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in August 1991. This represents a decrease of 6.8% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 2,435,000 claims have been received, up 11.7% from 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The August 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for June, July and August 1991, will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	August 1991	July 1991	June 1991	August 1990	% change August 1991/ July 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,489,998	1,586,518	1,540,078	1,128,572	-6.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,817	6,307	6,117	4,847	-7.8
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,165 p**	**1,169 p**	**1,204 r**	**973**	**-0.4**

	August 1991	July 1991	June 1991	August 1990	% change August 1991/ August 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,288,004	1,445,506	1,290,171	1,048,382	22.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,306	5,964	5,426	4,593	15.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	240.41	237.82	237.56	228.27	5.3
Claims received (000)	**236**	**342**	**256**	**254**	**-6.8**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,231 p	1,225 p	1,290 r	1,028	19.7
Regular benefits	1,061 p	1,054 p	1,104 r	894	18.7

	January to August		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	12,414,555	9,021,245	37.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	50,826	39,146	29.8
Average weekly benefit ($)	242.61	230.45	5.3
Claims received (000)	**2,435**	**2,179**	**11.7**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,433 p**	**1,134**	**26.3**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Building Permits

August 1991 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

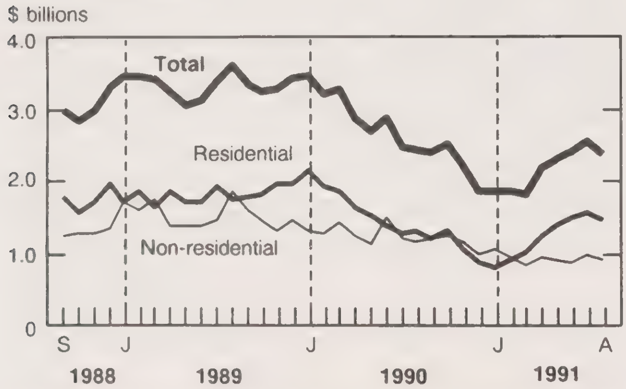
Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 7.2% in August to a level of $2,353 million, down from $2,537 million in July. This decrease, only the third to occur in 1991, was equally attributable to the residential and non-residential construction sectors (see Chart 1).

Chart 1

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 6.0% in August to $1,459 million, down from $1,553 million in July. The last recorded decrease occurred in January 1991 (see Chart 1).

- Both components of residential building declined in August. The single-family dwelling sector experienced a 3.3% drop (to $1,058 million) while the multi-family dwelling sector fell 12.4% (to $401 million).

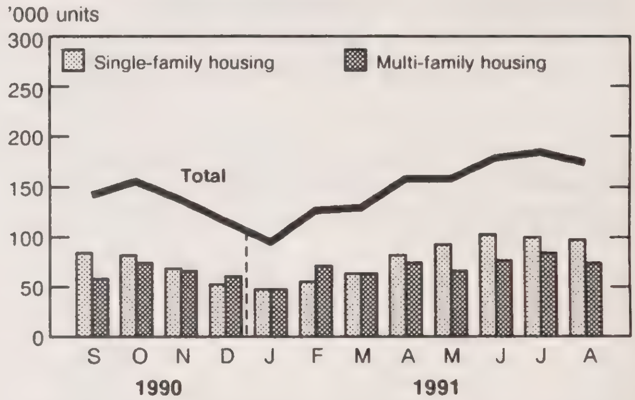
- On a regional basis, only the Atlantic region (+6.2%) and British Columbia (+1.2%) reported gains in the value of residential building permits in August.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in August was down 6.8% to 172,000 units at an annual rate (98,000 single-detached and 74,000 multiple dwellings). Similarly to the value of residential building permits, the total number of dwelling units authorized declined for the first time since January 1991 (see Chart 2).

Chart 2

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for September 1991

- The advance estimate for September indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada rose to $1,567 million, up 7.5% from the revised value[1] for August ($1,458 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in September showed an increase of 7.1% to 184,000 units at annual rates, from the revised level of 171,000 units reported in August.

---

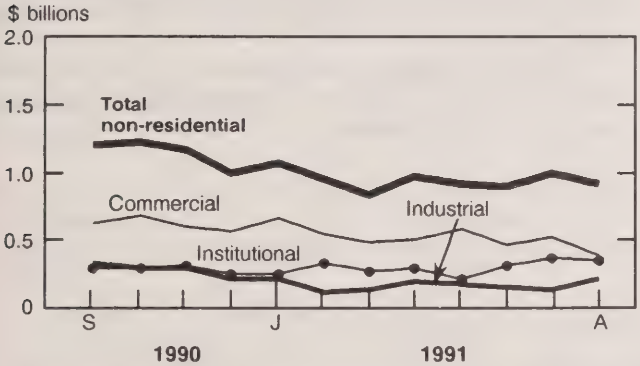
[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for September results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months (including August).*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits fell 9.2% in August to a level of $894 million, down from $984 million in July (see Chart 1).
- The value of building permits decreased 27.7% in the commercial sector to $372 million and 8.4% in the institutional sector to $325 million. However, the industrial sector recorded a 71.9% increase in its value of building permits to a level of $197 million (see Chart 3).

Chart 3

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

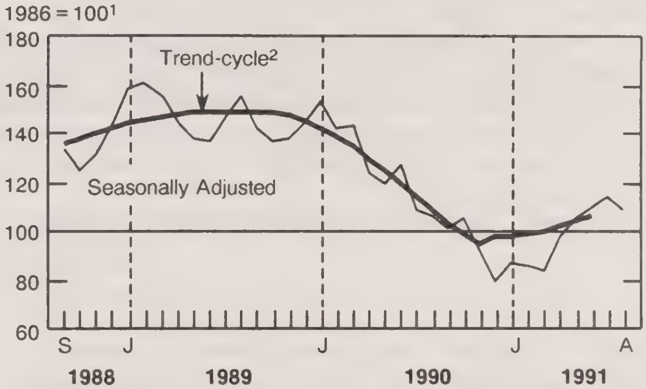
- British Columbia (-40.4%) and Ontario (-11.9%) were the only regions to report declines in the value of non-residential building permits in August.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) increased 2.1% in June to a level of 105.8, up from the level of 103.6 recorded in May (see Chart 4).
- The trend index of residential permits was up 4.4% in June to 108.3 while the non-residential trend index fell 1.0% to a level of 102.3. The residential trend index has been increasing for the last seven months while the non-residential trend index is still declining, although at a more moderate rate.

Chart 4

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The August issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the third week of November.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

September 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of September sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 1.6% over August 1991.
- Two of the four major products contributed to this increase in sales. Sales of motor gasoline increased 5.4% and diesel fuel oil rose 3.2%. Light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil sales registered decreases of 20.0% and 2.8%, respectively, from August 1991.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 6.0% from September 1990, recording a volume of 6.4 million m^3. Three of the four main products registered decreases: heavy fuel oil fell 16.5%, light fuel oil 8.8% and diesel fuel oil decreased 1.7%. Only motor gasoline increased (2.9%).
- Total product sales for 1991 are now below 7.1% volumes recorded in 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil are down 20.3%, light fuel oil 11.9%, diesel fuel oil 4.8% and motor gasoline 3.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The September 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	June 1991 r	July 1991 r	August 1991 r	September 1991 p	September 1991/ August 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 583.3**	**7 125.9**	**6 455.9**	**6 560.9**	**1.6**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 709.7	2 841.4	2 660.1	2 802.9	5.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 326.1	1 430.7	1 334.2	1 376.9	3.2
Light Fuel Oil	520.3	557.9	628.1	502.5	-20.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	722.4	827.5	684.7	665.5	-2.8
			Total		
	September 1990	September 1991	January-September 1990	January-September 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 852.3**	**6 442.1**	**63 353.6**	**58.854.2**	**-7.1**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 729.6	2 807.6	25 619.4	24 818.2	-3.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 511.3	1 485.9	12 587.6	11 978.8	-4.8
Light Fuel Oil	335.2	305.7	4 611.3	4 062.2	-11.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	659.3	550.5	7 344.5	5 854.0	-20.3

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Livestock Report

October 1, 1991

Total pig numbers in Canada at October 1, 1991 at an estimated 10,515,500 head were up 1% from a year earlier at 10,420,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,046,100 head, showing an increase of 1% from a year earlier at 1,040,100.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The October 1, 1991 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available approximately the 15th of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

September 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 821 134 bundles in September 1991, an increase of 7.7% from the 3 547 023r (revised) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1991 shipments were 30 797 661 bundles, down 0.8% from 31 056 893r bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The September 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

September 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 060 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1991, an increase of 12.1% compared to 2 729 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1990.

For January to September 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 27 354 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 27 729r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 1.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The September 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Third Quarter 1991

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $17.8 million for the third quarter of 1991, an increase of 3.9% from the $17.2r (revised) million shipped during the third quarter of 1990.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1991 third quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1991

Figures for September 1991 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/$178)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Thursday, October 31, 1991

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 1991

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally adjusted data)
August 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross domestic product fell 0.3% in August following gains of 0.1% in each of June and July. Average output for July and August was 0.1% above that for the second quarter of 1991. GDP has risen 1.3% since March, less than half the 2.9% gained in the five months following the October trough of the 1981/82 recession. In August, services output slid 0.5% while goods production levelled out following four consecutive gains.

Services-producing Industries

Almost 80% of the drop in services in August was due to lower sales by motor vehicle dealers and real estate agents, and less activity in the grain storage system. Widespread cutbacks were evident in community, business and personal services and in government services. These declines were partly offset by advances in communications and wholesale trade.

Retail trade sagged 1.6% to about the same level of output as in March 1991. However, 12 of 18 store types posted higher sales, and excluding new motor vehicle dealers, who accounted for more than the total dollar decline, retail trade edged ahead 0.2%.

Following a July increase, finance, insurance and real estate output fell 0.5% as the slide in housing resales that began in May continued into August. Excluding real estate agents, output was flat.

Transportation and storage services declined 1.3%. Following a 14% increase in July, storage services fell 25.7% as the handling of last year's bumper grain crops wound down. Transportation slipped 0.5% as lower truck, urban, and water transport services more than offset gains by rail and air services.

Community, business and personal services dropped 0.8%. Widespread declines were led by cutbacks in professional services and food and accommodation services.

Communications output rose 0.9%. Local telephone calling paced telecommunication carriers to a 1.8% gain and a record level of output. Lower postal services partly offset these gains.

Following six consecutive monthly increases that averaged 2.0%, wholesale trade advanced a further 0.4% in August. Widespread gains led by wholesalers of machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, and farm machinery were partly offset by losses led by grain merchants.

Goods-producing Industries

The pause in goods production in August followed gains of 0.5% in June and 0.2% in July. Manufacturing and mining accounted for most of the dollar losses, but agriculture and fishing also posted lower output. Construction and utilities contributed most of the gains, but forestry output also increased.

Manufacturing output fell 0.5% in August following gains of 0.3%, 0.5% and 0.9% in May, June and July. Growth in May and July was revised downward by 0.6 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively. While producers of food, primary metals and fabricated metal products accounted for most of the losses in August, 11 of 21 major groups recorded lower output. Producers of transportation equipment and electrical products posted the largest advances.

Following a 1.6% gain in July, food production fell 2.0%. Declines were widespread with fish, meat, and dairy products posting the largest losses. Dairy production, which has been trending down over the last year, fell 2.3% to its lowest level since September 1984.

Primary metal production dropped 3.1%. Declines were widespread as five of seven industries curtailed output. Iron and steel and smelting and refining recorded the largest losses; nevertheless, iron and steel output was 23.3% higher than its trough in October 1990, and refining 12.6% above its October 1990 low.

Output of fabricated metal products fell 1.7%. Producers of fabricated metal structures cut production 4.1% to its lowest level since February 1986. Machine shops trimmed output 4.6% to its lowest level since May 1987.

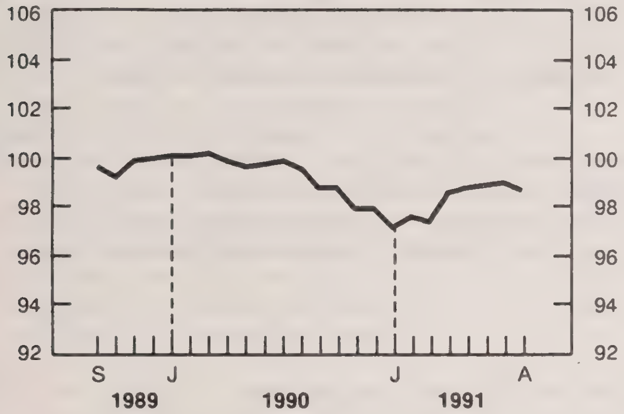
Producers of transportation equipment boosted output 0.8%, for a 12.6% cumulative gain since February 1991. Production of motor vehicles and parts advanced 2.1% to a level 22.2% above that of February 1991 but still 11.8% below that of a year ago. Aircraft production declined for the tenth consecutive month to its lowest level since August 1987.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

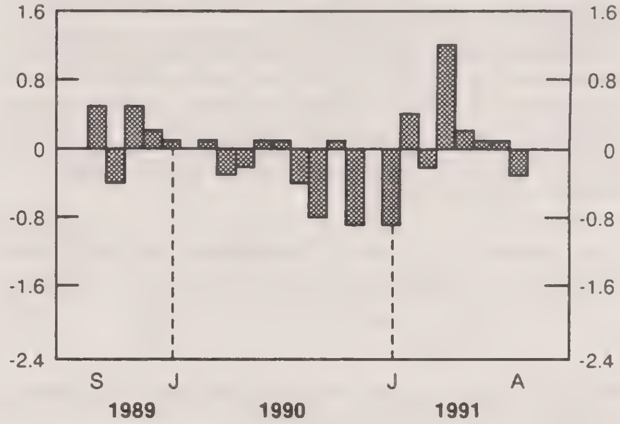
Total Economy

Index (January 1990 = 100)



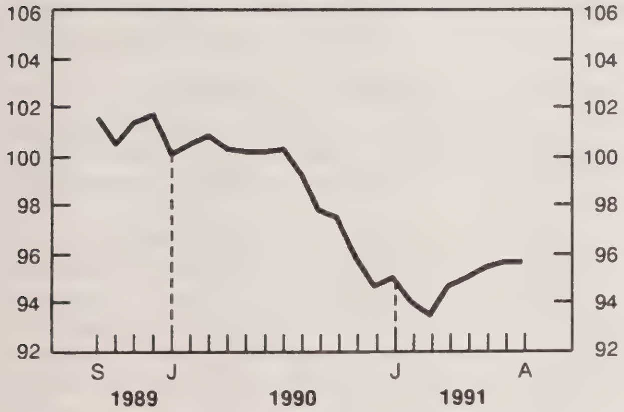
% change

Total economy



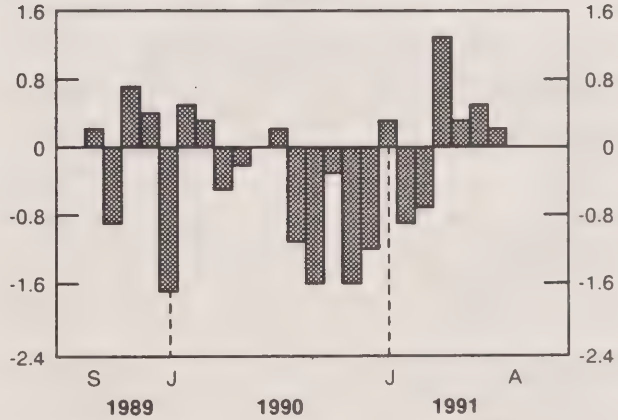
Goods

Index (January 1990 = 100)



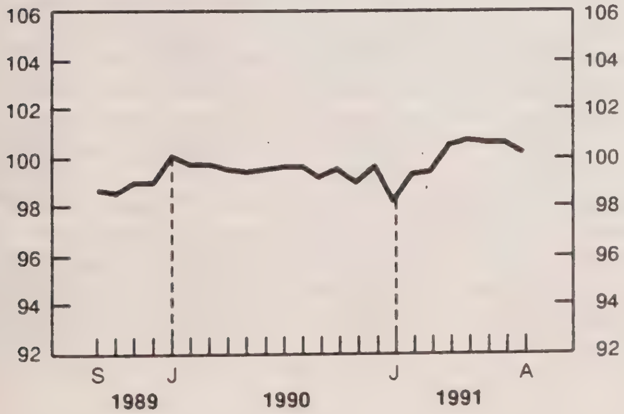
% change

Goods



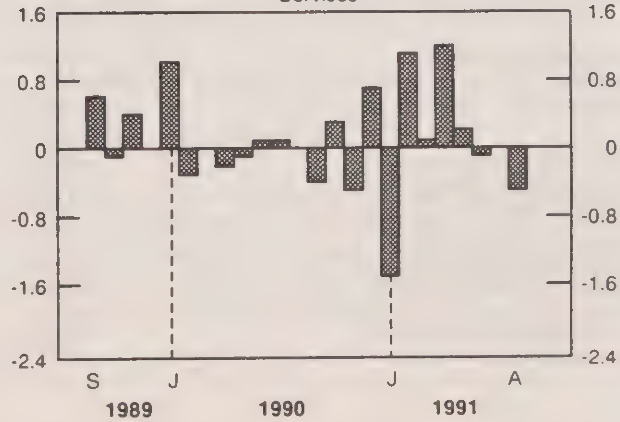
Services

Index (January 1990 = 100)



% change

Services



Output of electrical products increased 1.0%. Producers of office, store and business equipment led the advance, increasing output 2.3% to a level 22% above that of last year. Gains by producers of lighting, telecommunication and other electronic equipment were partly offset by losses in electronic parts and industrial electrical equipment.

Mining output fell 0.6% as widespread declines were moderated by a 12.2% surge in coal production in response to strong export demand. Drilling activity related to mineral extraction dropped 5% to a level 20.6% below that of a year ago and 71% below its January 1986 peak.

Following four consecutive increases, construction output advanced 0.7%. Higher activity on singles and doubles led residential construction to a 5.2% gain. Non-residential construction continued its long slide, declining 2.5%. Other engineering construction fell 0.3%.

Utility output rose 1.5% following a marginal decline in July. Powered by increased export demand, electricity generation surged 1.9%. These gains were partly offset by lower gas distribution.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The August 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in November.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	August	May	June	July	August
Total Economy	**508,292.8**	**504,368.9**	**504,893.9**	**505,342.0**	**503,708.5**
Business Sector:	**417,892.2**	**412,817.3**	**413,521.1**	**414,178.0**	**412,628.5**
Goods:	**175,029.2**	**167,306.4**	**168,238.8**	**168,673.2**	**168,548.4**
Agriculture	11,770.6	11,515.2	11,506.8	11,332.8	11,222.4
Fishing and Trapping	874.7	882.0	871.2	876.0	867.6
Logging Industry	2,656.6	2,559.6	2,628.0	2,636.4	2,692.8
Mining Industries	19,824.4	19,765.2	20,076.0	19,644.0	19,522.8
Manufacturing Industries	91,194.6	85,226.4	85,622.4	86,377.2	85,966.8
Construction Industries	32,922.4	31,129.2	31,341.6	31,670.4	31,904.4
Other Utility Industries	15,785.9	16,228.8	16,192.8	16,136.4	16,371.6
Services:	**242,863.0**	**245,510.9**	**245,282.3**	**245,504.8**	**244,080.1**
Transportation and Storage	22,208.8	21,952.8	22,137.6	22,191.6	21,913.2
Communication Industries	18,768.6	19,212.0	19,119.6	19,014.0	19,186.8
Wholesale Trade	25,771.3	26,478.0	26,845.2	27,068.4	27,163.2
Retail Trade	30,646.7	29,722.8	29,504.4	29,601.6	29,113.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,468.7	84,274.8	84,162.0	84,242.4	83,793.6
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,998.9	63,870.5	63,513.5	63,386.8	62,910.1
Non-business Sector:	**90,400.6**	**91,551.6**	**91,372.8**	**91,164.0**	**91,080.0**
Goods:	**907.1**	**955.2**	**946.8**	**904.8**	**1,011.6**
Services:	**89,493.5**	**90,596.4**	**90,426.0**	**90,259.2**	**90,068.4**
Government Service Industry	33,179.7	34,094.4	33,895.2	33,675.6	33,512.4
Community and Personal Services	52,963.6	53,193.6	53,242.8	53,271.6	53,293.2
Other Services	3,350.2	3,308.4	3,288.0	3,312.0	3,262.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	175,936.3	168,261.6	169,185.6	169,578.0	169,560.0
Services-producing Industries	332,356.5	336,107.3	335,708.3	335,764.0	334,148.5
Industrial Production	127,712.0	122,175.6	122,838.0	123,062.4	122,872.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	42,215.2	40,233.6	40,524.0	40,724.4	40,489.2
Durable Manufacturing	48,979.4	44,992.8	45,098.4	45,652.8	45,477.6

Adult Literacy in Canada : Results of a National Study

1989

Highlights – Reading Skills

- Sixty-two percent of Canadian adults aged 16 to 69 have sufficient reading skills to deal with most everyday reading requirements (level 4).

- A further 22% of Canadian adults can use reading materials to carry out simple reading tasks within familiar contexts with materials that are clearly laid out (level 3). Careful document design will often enable level 3 readers to use the text, but carelessly constructed documents will make it difficult for those at this level.

- The reading skills of 16% of Canada's adults are too limited to allow them to deal with the majority of printed materials encountered in daily life (levels 1 and 2 and persons who did not attempt the test because they reported having no abilities in English or French).

- Only 12% of adult Canadians with limited educational attainment (elementary schooling or no schooling whatsoever) have reading skills necessary to meet daily demands.

- Older Canadians are much more likely to have literacy problems than younger adults. Close to three out of four Canadians aged 16-34 have reading skills sufficient to deal with most everyday reading requirements (level 4). For the 55-69 year old population, this proportion is only one in three.

- The age when one of Canada's official languages was learned plays a key role in the development of reading skills in that language. Only about 13% of Canadians who reported a mother tongue other than English or French and who started to learn one of the official languages after the age of 15 were classified at level 4.

- The reading skills of part-year workers (worked less than 40 weeks in the 12-month period preceding the survey) are lower than those assessed for the full-year workers (worked 40 or more weeks). Sixty-five percent of the part-year workers have level 4 reading skills compared to 70% of full-year workers.

- In general, workers in the service-producing industries (which are more heavily information oriented) have higher reading skills.

- Ninety-four percent of Canadian adults feel their reading skills in English or French are adequate for their daily activities.

- Only 9% of respondents who perceived their skills to be inadequate indicated they were currently taking instruction to improve their reading skills in English or French. A further 53% reported they might someday take such instruction.

Note to users

In the spring and summer of 1990 a series of three highlight packages were released outlining major results from the Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities. This survey, which was conducted in October of 1989 on behalf of the National Literacy Secretariat, consisted of face-to-face interviews and involved a series of tasks designed to reflect reading, writing and numeracy activities commonly encountered in daily life in Canada. The literacy skills of Canada's adult population (aged 16 to 69) in each official language were assessed. More comprehensive analyses of the survey results are being released today in the publication Adult Literacy in Canada: Results of a National Study.

Description of reading skill levels

Level 1 *Canadians at this level have difficulty dealing with printed materials. They most likely identify themselves as people who cannot read.*

Level 2 *Canadians at this level can use printed materials only for limited purposes such as finding a familiar word in a simple text. They would likely recognize themselves as having difficulties with common reading materials.*

Level 3 *Canadians at this level can use reading materials in a variety of situations provided the material is simple, clearly laid out and the tasks involved are not complex. While these people generally do not see themselves as having major reading difficulties, they tend to avoid situations requiring reading.*

Level 4 *Canadians at this level meet most everyday reading demands. This is a diverse group which exhibits a wide range of reading skills.*

The publication released today includes analysis of literacy abilities by such variables as schooling, age group, province, migration status, employment and self-assessed skills. In addition, it contains 10 chapters of interpretations from experts in a wide range of fields including adult education, health, the labour market, workplace literacy and program planning.

The publication *Adult Literacy in Canada: Results of a National Study* (89-525E, $35) is now available.

For further information, contact Gilles Montigny (613-951-9731), Household Surveys Division. ■

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada

First Quarter 1991

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 1991, Canadian production of primary energy reached 3 062 petajoules (PJ)[1], up 6% from the corresponding quarter of 1990. Production of all primary energy forms increased during the quarter from the first quarter 1990 levels, with hydro and nuclear generation up by 11%, coal by 10%, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) by 7% and crude oil production by 4%.

- Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy products for the first three months of 1991 was higher than for the same period in 1990, increasing by 255 PJ's to a level of 918 PJ's. Within this trade balance, exports increased 21% while imports declined by 11%. Exports of all primary energy forms increased: hydro and nuclear generation by 40%, crude oil 36%, natural gas and NGLs 18% and coal 6%. Imports of both crude oil and coal declined from levels recorded in the first quarter of 1990, with crude oil down by 19% and coal by 7%.

- The amount of energy available for Canadian domestic consumption declined by 82 PJ's from the corresponding quarter of 1989, to 2 184 PJ's. Per-capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 81 gigajoules[2], the lowest level for a first quarter since 1987.

- Energy use in all sectors, except for the government and commercial and institutional sectors, was lower. The recession and increased oil product prices brought on by the Gulf Crisis had an effect on the consumption of products during the quarter. Residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel use) was down by 4%, industrial use (including non-energy uses) was down 28%, and transportation use (including all aviation fuel uses) was down by 18%.

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[1] *Petajoules are a unit of measure of heat equivalent used to enable the comparison of different fuels. One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

[2] *72 gigajoules is roughly the equivalent to the energy required to run the average car for a year.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detail information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1990-91

Preliminary 1990-91 information is now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed caseload, caseload characteristics and resource information is available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Final data will be released in December 1991 in *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1990-91* (85-211, $39). This publication will include data analysis, graphic presentation of the data trends and descriptive information on federal and provincial correctional services in Canada.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (613-951-9023). ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1991

In August 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 99.3 million fare passengers, a decrease of 16.7% from the previous month. Operating revenues from urban and suburban services totalled $91.4 million, down 12.6% from July 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.5 million fare passengers, down 10.8% from the previous month. Earnings from these operations were $29.4 million, a 16.6% increase over the July 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 26, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 26,1991 totalled 287 054 tonnes, an increase of 5.9% from the preceding week's total of 270 947 tonnes and up 57.7% from the year-earlier level of 181 996 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 10 610 318 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from 10 388 246 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

September 1991

Data on domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers for September is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The September 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Strawberries

1991

Data on the pack of processed strawberries for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples), 1991* (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates 1984Q1-1991Q2.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; Other Countries: US$28/US$112).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

The Dairy Review, August 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, August 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Adult Literacy in Canada: Results of a National Study.
Catalogue number 89-525E
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
1	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1991
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1991
6	Help-wanted Index	October 1991
6	Large Company Capital Expenditures Survey	1990-93
7	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1991
7	Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1991
8	Labour Force Survey	October 1991
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1991
12	New Housing Price Index	September 1991
12	Farm Product Price Index	September 1991
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1991
15	Consumer Price Index	October 1991
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	September 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	September 1991
20	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1991
21	Retail Trade	September 1991
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1991
22	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	September 1991
25	Wholesale Trade	September 1991
26	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1991
26	Farm Net Income	1990
26	Farm Debt	December 31, 1990
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1991
27	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1991
27	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1991
28	Building Permits	September 1991
28	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Third Quarter 1991
29	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Third Quarter 1991
29	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1991
29	Canada's Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1991
29	Financial Flow Accounts	Third Quarter 1991
29	Major Release Dates	December 1991

The December 1991 release schedule will be published on November 29, 1991. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 1, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Canadian manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders improved substantially between the July and October 1991 surveys. The balance of opinion regarding orders received and finished products inventories also improved. Although it remained positive, there was little change in the balance of opinion for expected volumes of production for the next three months.

Highlights

- The balance of opinion for the **backlog of unfilled orders** registered a 20-point improvement from -50 in the July survey to -30 in October 1991. This is the greatest single quarter-to-quarter improvement since a 21-point increase, to -28, in the second quarter of 1983. The increase was caused mainly by the transportation equipment and primary metals industries.

  The balance of -30 in October is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 47% indicating a "lower than normal" backlog of unfilled orders from the optimistic 17% reporting a "higher than normal" backlog of unfilled orders.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

- The October 1991 balance of opinion for **orders received** improved by eight points to -6, a significant improvement when compared to the -42 and -40 reported for the first two quarters of 1991. This was the fourth consecutive quarter that the balance has improved.

- There was little change in the balance of opinion concerning the **expected volume of production** over the next three months. The October 1991 balance remained positive at +1 compared to +3 in the previous quarter.

- The October 1991 balance of opinion for **finished products inventories** improved for the second quarter in a row with a gain of seven points to -18. This is similar to the position reached in the second quarter of 1983 when the balance stood at -17.

> ***Note to users:***
>
> *Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.*

Unadjusted

- About 75% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the October 1991 survey. The main source of production difficulties was "working capital shortage", up three points to 11% this quarter. "Skilled labour shortage" continues to be less of a problem, down to 3% in October 1991; it stood at a level of 7% one year earlier.

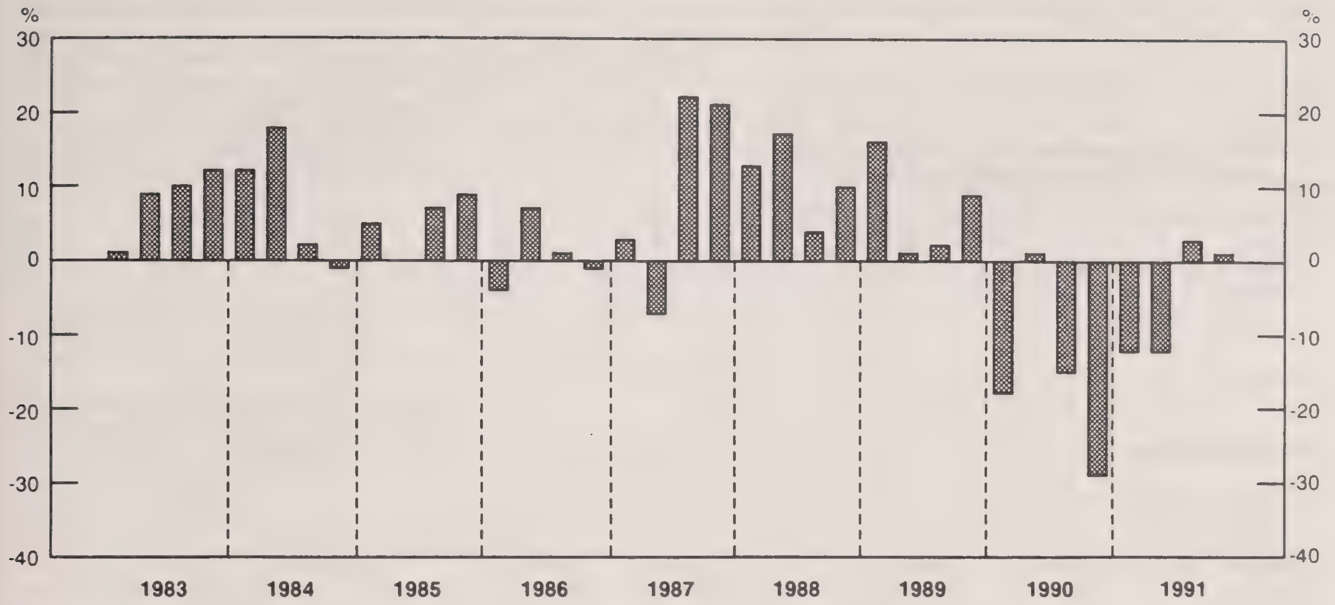
The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Please note that survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1987 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to the benchmarking to the 1987 ASM.

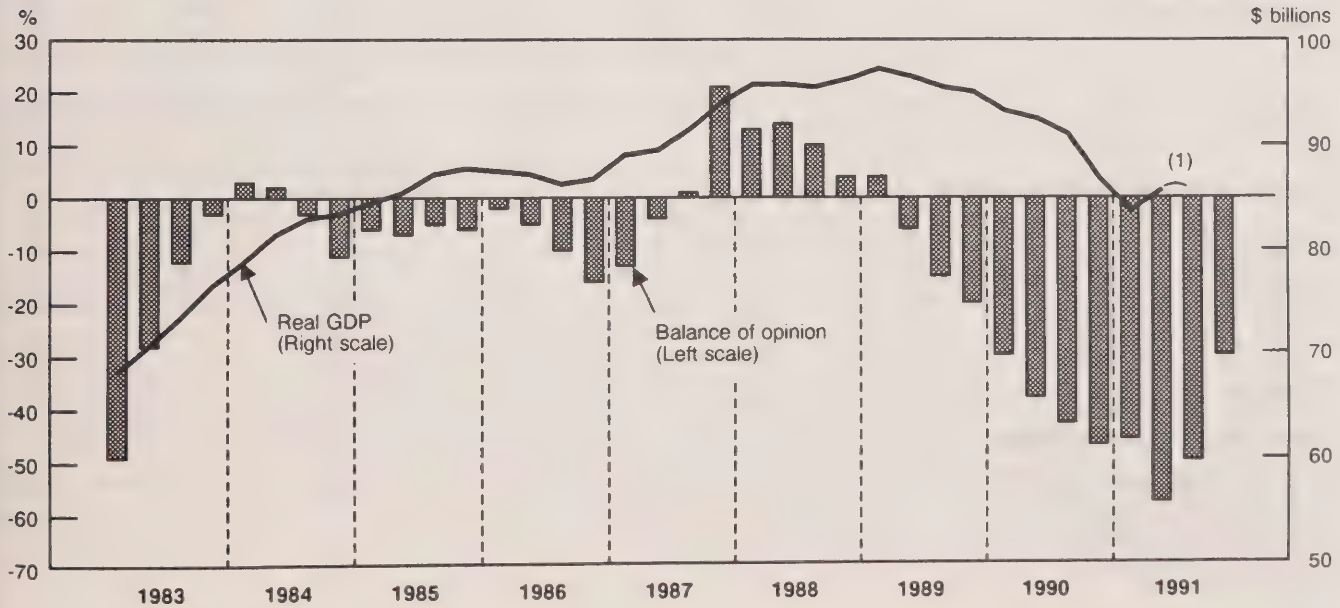
Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-845.

For further information please contact: Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production
Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders
and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



(1) July and August 1991

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1991

	All Manufacturing Industries				
	October 1990	January 1991	April 1991	July 1991	October 1991
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	45	42	40	51	45
Higher	13	23	24	26	28
Lower	42	35	36	23	27
Balance	-29	-12	-12	3	1
	raw				
Balance	-25	-21	7	-13	4
Orders received are:	seasonally adjusted				
About the same	37	38	44	60	54
Rising	9	10	8	13	20
Declining	54	52	48	27	26
Balance	-45	-42	-40	-14	-6
	raw				
Balance	-48	-43	-36	-13	-8
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:	seasonally adjusted				
About Normal	41	42	36	42	36
Higher than Normal	5	6	3	4	17
Lower than Normal	54	52	61	54	47
Balance	-49	-46	-58	-50	-30
	raw				
Balance	-47	-47	-61	-49	-26
Finished product inventory on hand is:	seasonally adjusted				
About Right	63	53	56	69	60
Too Low	6	5	3	3	11
Too High[1]	31	42	41	28	29
Balance	-25	-37	-38	-25	-18
	raw				
Balance	-24	-38	-38	-25	-17
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working Capital Shortage	5	5	9	8	11
Skilled Labour Shortage	7	4	4	4	3
Unskilled Labour Shortage	1	0	0	0	0
Raw Material Shortage	4	4	2	3	4
Other Difficulties	9	13	9	9	7
No Difficulties	74	73	75	75	75

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1991

The Canada total union wage rate index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change in September from August's level of 123.1 On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.8% from 119.7 to 123.1.

The table below shows wage rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

September 1991

	Trades					
	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	16.29	19.74	19.15	23.36	19.09	23.59
Halifax	19.61	22.79	22.20	27.50	21.67	27.49
Saint John	19.50	22.77	17.51	27.06	19.24	25.19
Montreal	20.66	24.41	21.67	25.61	21.67	25.53
Ottawa	23.68	29.26	25.40	31.59	24.08	31.31
Toronto	25.02	31.74	26.06	32.11	26.28	32.98
Thunder Bay	24.44	29.36	26.31	30.93	24.71	31.07
Winnipeg	20.52	23.10	23.95	27.40	23.90	27.74
Regina	18.26	20.85	19.52	22.62	18.75	22.54
Edmonton	20.25	23.91	19.00	22.34	21.25	25.66
Vancouver	22.45	28.14	23.28	29.06	21.65	29.14

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*

Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

September 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 354,253 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in September 1991, a decrease of 2.9% from 364,967 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,609,992^{r} (revised) automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to September 1991, down 12.5% from the 1,839,652 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The September 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Cement

September 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 062 242 tonnes of cement in September 1991, a decrease of 10.2% from the 1 183 095 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 0.4% from the 1 066 964 tonnes shipped in August 1991.

January to September I991 shipments totalled 7 228 830 tonnes, down 15.1% from the 8 515 702 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35) .

The September 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

Third Quarter 1991

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the third quarter of 1991 are now available.

For more detailed information contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Public Libraries in Canada

1989-1990

Data from the 1989-1990 annual survey of public libraries in Canada are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Hélène Aylwin (613-951-1562), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Broad Knitted Fabric Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broad knitted fabric industry (SIC 1831) totalled $488.3 million, up 1.0% from $483.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5428.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Pants Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' pants industry (SIC 2433) totalled $586.1 million, up 5.2% from $557.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5442.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry (SIC 2434) totalled $650.6 million, up 7.5% from $605.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5443.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Dress Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's dress industry (SIC 2443) totalled $443.9 million, up 2.4% from $433.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5447.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Sweater Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sweater industry (SIC 2491) totalled $230.4 million, down 10.9% from $258.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5451.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hosiery Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hosiery industry (SIC 2494) totalled $342.8 million, up 4.1% from $329.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5454.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Telephone Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, June 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Touriscope – International Travel, August 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Monday, November 4, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2.)

Rail in Canada
1989

This annual publication provides information relating to the size and structure of the Canadian railway transportation industry. Informative graphs, charts and tables help highlight trends in freight tonnage carried, freight transfers, commodities hauled, passengers transported and origin and destination of cargo movements.

In addition to freight traffic operations, the publication's coverage includes total revenue and expenses, subsidies, assets and employment in the railway industry.

In 1989, the rail industry generated $7.4 billion in total operating revenues, and transported about 247 million tonnes of freight and 31 million passengers. It provided employment to some 75,000 employees.

Rail in Canada, 1989 (52-216, $45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

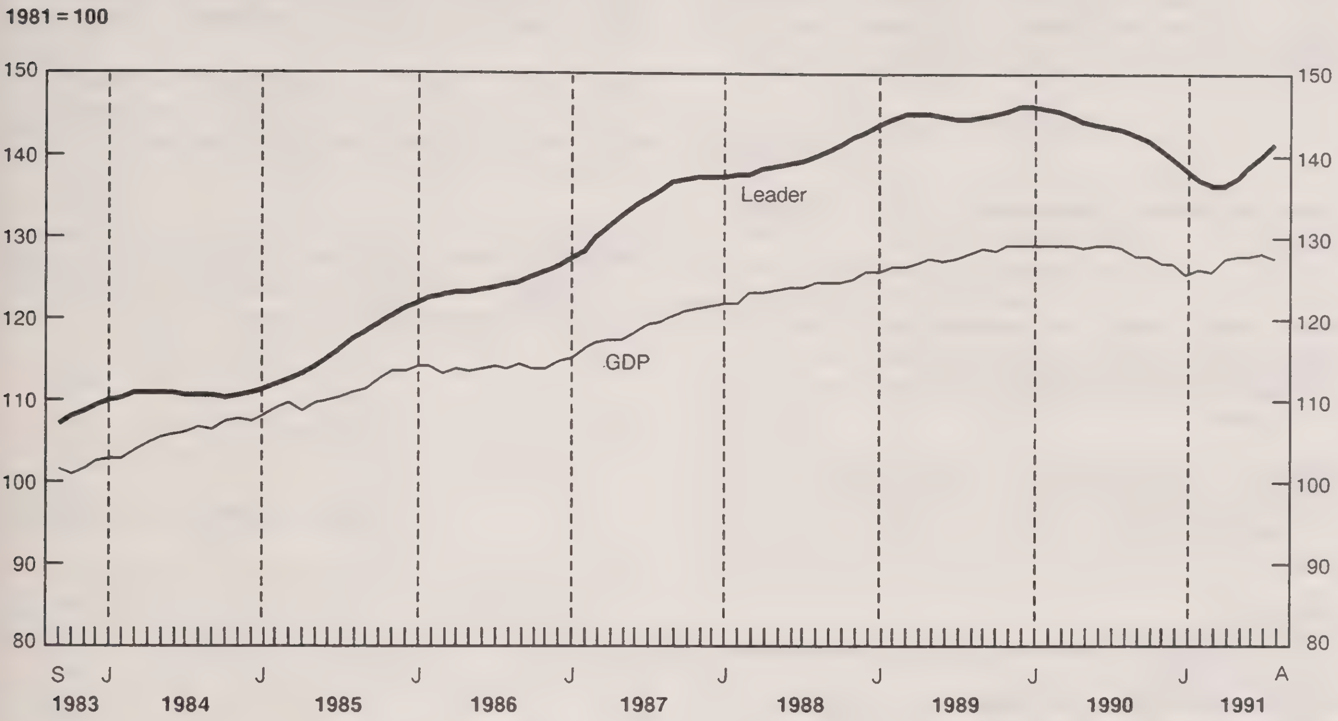
For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: October 1991

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

August 1991

The leading indicator rose by 1% in August, the same rate of growth as in July, with all 10 components up in both months. Household spending slowed, however, which checked the overall growth rate. Manufacturing demand firmed as a result of rising exports. The steady growth in the leading indicators suggests that the drop in GDP in August does not necessarily signal a renewed downward trend in the economy.

The growth of household demand decelerated in August, as employment weakened and as strikes intensified late in the month. The housing index saw growth cut in half, from 6.1% in July to 3.1%, as housing starts fell while sales of existing homes dropped sharply again in August. Furniture and appliance sales rose for the second consecutive month, up only 0.4%. Sales of other durable goods slowed due to a drop in car purchases following the expiry of rebates in July and the introduction of the "gas guzzler" tax in Ontario.

After slackening in July, the growth of new orders for durable goods picked up again in August to 1.8%. This was the strongest increase since early in 1988. Growth spread from the construction and motor vehicle industries, which led the initial recovery, to industries related to business investment both here and abroad. Rising shipments accompanied a further drop in inventories, raising the ratio of shipments to stocks by a significant amount in August. The average workweek posted a second straight increase, leading up to a 1.1% jump in manufacturing employment in September.

The Toronto stock market price index rose less rapidly, while the real money supply (M1) edged up by only 0.1%.

The U.S. leading indicator also stopped its recent acceleration, gaining 0.7% in both July and August. After uninterrupted increases since February, the unsmoothed index was flat in August due to weakness in household demand and labour markets. Industrial production was little changed in the United States in August and September, although real GNP recorded a 0.6% gain for the third quarter as a whole.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

For more information on the economy, order the November issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of November 18-22. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	June	July	August	July	August
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.9	1.0	1.0	140.1	141.5
Unsmoothed	0.3	0.8	0.2	143.9	144.2
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.0	0.2	0.4	981 [4]	985 [4]
Other durable goods sales	1.0	1.2	0.4	3,576 [4]	3,589 [4]
Housing index[1]	6.3	6.1	3.1	124.4	128.2
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	1.7	1.2	1.8	8,731 [4]	8,884 [4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.38	1.41
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.3	0.3	37.7	37.8
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.3	0.2	0.5	1,776	1,785
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.5	0.7	0.7	189.8	191.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.4	1.2	0.8	3,479	3,508
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	0.0	0.1	0.1	23,872 [4]	23,900 [4]

1 Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).
2 Difference from previous month.
3 Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.
4 Millions of 1981 dollars.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

August 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 047 kilotonnes in August 1991, up 8.1% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 46 824 kilotonnes, up 3.0%.
- Exports in August rose 31.6% from August 1990 to 3 054 kilotonnes while imports increased 6.8% to 1 412 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year 1991 show exports of 22 553 kilotonnes, 6.6% above last year's level.
- Coke production increased to 335 kilotonnes, a difference of 47.4% from August 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The August 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

September 1991

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 87,650 kitchen appliances in September 1991, up 5.1% from the 83,363 appliances produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances amounted to 614,026. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 amounted to 655,995 units.

Data on home comfort products for September 1991 are also now available.

The September 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

August 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in August 1991 increased to 38 844 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 6.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 48.5% to 3 078 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 209 GWh to 343 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures for 1991 show net generation at 323 003 GWh, up 5.6% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 14 483 GWh, were up 38.2%, while imports, at 4 668 GWh, were down 66.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The August 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bread and other bakery products industry (SIC 1072) totalled $1,782.2 million, up 5.0% from $1,697.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5392.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Coat Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' coat industry (SIC 2431) totalled $314.0 million, up 7.6% from $291.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5440.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Children's Clothing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the children's clothing industry (SIC 2451) totalled $478.5 million, up 5.3% from $454.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5450.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled $510.3 million, up 14.6% from $445.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coated and Treated Paper Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled $614.0 million, up 4.3% from $588.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5492.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613- 951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Paper Consumer Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper consumer products industry (SIC 2793) totalled $548.8 million, up 12.5% from $487.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5494.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613- 951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Pre-engineered Metal Building Industry (Except Portable)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pre-engineered metal building industry (except portable) (SIC 3023) totalled $436.5 million, down 5.0% from $459.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5519.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled $91.1 million, up 3.7% from $87.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the custom coating of metal products industry (SIC 3041) totalled $915.9 million, up 7.5% from $851.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5524.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, September 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, September 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rigid Insulating Board, September 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, August 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, September 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, September 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, September 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 45-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, August 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Rail in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 52-216
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

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Index to Data Releases

October 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Adult Correctional Services in Canada	1990-91	October 31, 1991
Adult Literacy in Canada: Results of a National Study	1989	October 31, 1991
Agriculture Experimental Balance Sheet		October 23, 1991
Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Asphalt Roofing	August 1991	October 1, 1991
	September 1991	October 30, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	July 1991	October 15, 1991
Bed Spring and Mattress Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991
Building Permits	August 1991	October 30, 1991
Business Forms Printing Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991
Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1991	October 24, 1991
Canada Yearbook	1992	October 21, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	August 1991	October 18, 1991
Cement	August 1991	October 8, 1991
Characteristics of Dual-earner Families	1989	October 24, 1991
Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Clock and Watch Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Coal and Coke Statistics	July 1991	October 7, 1991
Coffin and Casket Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991
Construction Type Plywood	August 1991	October 21, 1991
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	August 1991	October 10, 1991
Consumer Price Index	September 1991	October 18, 1991

Index to Data Releases, October 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1990	October 1, 1991
Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	September 1991	October 21, 1991
Corrugated Box Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	June 1991	October 15, 1991
Deliveries of Major Grains	August 1991	October 23, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1991	October 22, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1991	October 10, 1991
	August 1991 (Revised)	October 16, 1991
Distillery Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Domestic Travel - Touriscope	1990	October 3, 1991
Electric Lamps	September 1991	October 15, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	August 1991	October 8, 1991
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)	1991	October 15, 1991
	1991 (Preliminary, first half) and 1990 (Revised)	October 10, 1991
Electronic Parts and Components Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 4, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1991	October 29, 1991
Estimates of Labour Income	July 1991	October 9, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	August 1991	October 17, 1991
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	August 1991	October 23, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	August 1991	October 11, 1991
Federal Government Finance - Financial Management System Basis	1989-90	October 28, 1991
Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 21, 1991
Footwear Statistics	August 1991	October 8, 1991
For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics	Annual 1989	October 4, 1991
Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Fruit and Vegetable Production	October 1991	October 11, 1991
Fur Goods Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Geographical Distribution of Personal Income	1990	October 9, 1991
Grain Marketing Situation Report	September 1991	October 22, 1991
Gypsum Products	August 1991	October 9, 1991
Gypsum Products	September 1991	October 29, 1991

Index to Data Releases, October 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Hand Tool and Implement Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Help-wanted Index	September 1991	October 9, 1991
Homicide in Canada	1990	October 8, 1991
Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991
Household Products of Textile Materials Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Human Activity and the Environnement	1991	October 10, 1991
Husband-Wife Family Data	1989	October 16, 1991
Husband-Wife Family Data by Census Division	1989	October 28, 1991
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	August 1991	October 21, 1991
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	August 1991	October 8, 1991
Industrial Organic Chemical Industries, n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Industrial Product Price Index	September 1991	October 29, 1991
Labour Force Survey	September 1991	October 11, 1991
Leading Indicator	July 1991	October 4, 1991
Leaf Tobacco Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Livestock Report	October 1, 1991	October 30, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	September 1991	October 24, 1991
Lubricating Oil & Grease Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	August 1991	October 15, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	September 1991	October 25, 1991
Mixed Fertilizer Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1991	October 16, 1991
Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey	Second Quarter 1991	October 15, 1991
New Housing Price Index	August 1991	October 9, 1991
New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1991	October 9, 1991
Non-current-carrying Wiring Devices Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	July 1991	October 21, 1991
Oils and Fats	August 1991	October 15, 1991
Ophthalmic Goods Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 21, 1991
Other Agricultural Chemical Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Other Commercial Printing Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991
Other Electrical Products Industries, n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991

Index to Data Releases, October 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Other Furniture and Fixture Industries, n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991
Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Other Household Furniture Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Other Instruments and Related Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Other Millwork Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991
Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Product Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Other Wood Industries, n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991
Pack of Processed Strawberries	1991	October 31, 1991
Paper Bag Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Particle Board Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	August 1991	October 15, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	August 1991	October 31, 1991
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1991
Plate Work Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1991	October 16, 1991
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1991	October 17, 1991
Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 21, 1991
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	August 1991	October 9, 1991
	September 1991	October 29, 1991
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	August 1991	October 22, 1991
Production and Sales of Major Appliances	September 1991	October 31, 1991
Production and Value of Honey	1990-91	October 25, 1991
Production of Eggs	August 1991	October 15, 1991
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	August 1991	October 24, 1991
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	August 1991	October 23, 1991
Provincial Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry	1986 to 1990	October 28, 1991
Public Sector Employment and Remuneration	1990-91	October 25, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	August 1991	October 10, 1991
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada	First Quarter 1991	October 31, 1991
Railway Carloadings	August 1991	October 24, 1991
	7-day period ending September 21, 1991	October 4, 1991

Index to Data Releases, October 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Railway Carloadings	9-day Period Ending September 30, 1991	October 15, 1991
	7-day Period Ending October 7, 1991	October 18, 1991
	7-day Period Ending October 14, 1991	October 24, 1991
Railway Operating Statistics	July 1991	October 21, 1991
Raw Materials Price Index	September 1991	October 29, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1991	October 31, 1991
Refined Petroleum Products Industry (Except Lubricating Oil & Grease)	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Report on Fur Farms	1990	October 28, 1991
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	July 1991	October 10, 1991
Retail Trade	August 1991	October 21, 1991
Rigid Insulating Board	September 1991	October 30, 1991
Rubber Hose and Belting Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991
Sales of Natural Gas	August 1991	October 17, 1991
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1991	October 2, 1991
	September 1991	October 30, 1991
Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Selected Financial Indexes	August 1991	October 10, 1991
	September 1991	October 30, 1991
Shingle and Shake Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991
Shipments of Rolled Steel	August 1991	October 17, 1991
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	Third Quarter 1991	October 30, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey		October 7, 1991
Soft Drinks	September 1991	October 21, 1991
Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	August 1991	October 8, 1991
Steel Primary Forms	August 1991	October 15, 1991
	Week Ending September 28, 1991	October 11, 1991
	Week Ending October 5, 1991	October 11, 1991
	Week Ending October 12, 1991	October 22, 1991
	Week Ending October 19, 1991	October 24, 1991
	Week Ending October 26, 1991	October 31, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	August 1991	October 9, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	August 1991	October 10, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	September 1, 1991	October 7, 1991
	October 1, 1991	October 29, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	October 1, 1991	October 17, 1991
Sugar Sales	September 1991	October 8, 1991
Telecommunication Equipment Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 4, 1991
Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems	1990	October 28, 1991
Telephone Statistics	August 1991	October 17, 1991
The Canadian Economic Observer	October 1991	October 24, 1991

Index to Data Releases, October 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
The Dairy Review	August 1991	October 15, 1991
Tobacco Products	September 1991	October 21, 1991
Tobacco Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 21, 1991
Toys and Games Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 25, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1991	October 25, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1991	October 17, 1991
	August 1991	October 30, 1991
Violent Offence Cases Heard in Youth Courts	1990-91	October 29, 1991
Wafer Board Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Western Grain Stabilization Expense Estimates	1990	October 21, 1991
	1990	October 25, 1991
Wholesale Trade	August 1991	October 23, 1991
Wine Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 21, 1991
Wire and Wire Rope Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 29, 1991
Women's Clothing Contractors Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 15, 1991
Women's Sportswear Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991
Wood Preservation Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991
Wooden Door and Window Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 11, 1991
Wooden Household Furniture Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991
Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 18, 1991

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Tuesday, November 5, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Short-term Expectations Survey

Forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for October 1991, of the merchandise exports and imports for September 1991 and of the August to September 1991 change in the Gross Domestic Product are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-to-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for October was 5.2%, with minimum and maximum values of 4.6% and 5.8%, respectively. In September, the mean forecast was overestimated by 0.3%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for October was 10.3% (minimum 10.0%, maximum 10.6%). In September, the mean forecast was overestimated by 0.3%.

The survey showed $12.2 billion as the mean forecast of merchandise exports in September 1991, with a minimum and maximum of $11.5 billion and $12.6 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.3 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $11.0 billion and $11.6 billion, respectively.

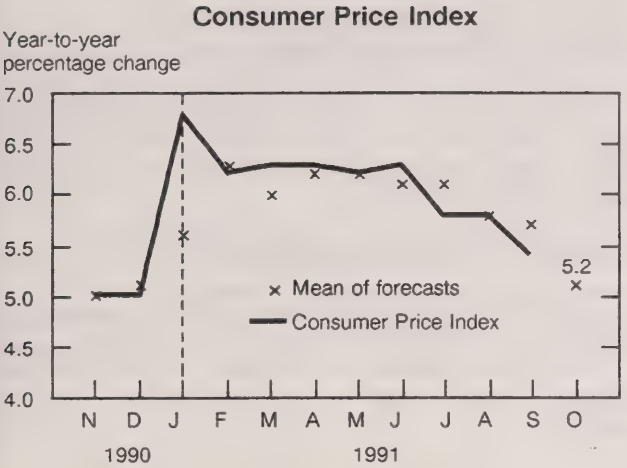
Note to Users

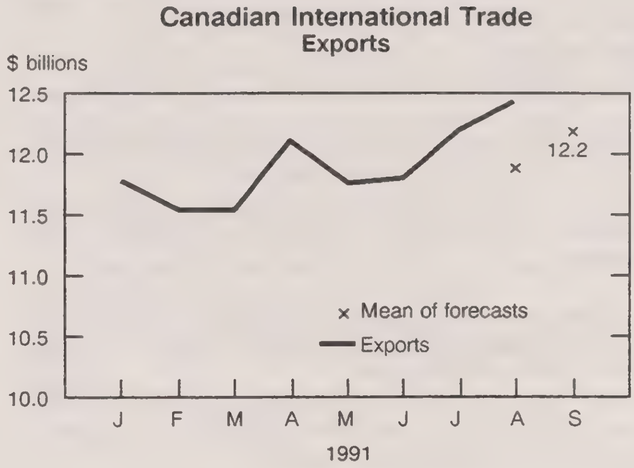
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports (replacing the trade balance) and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

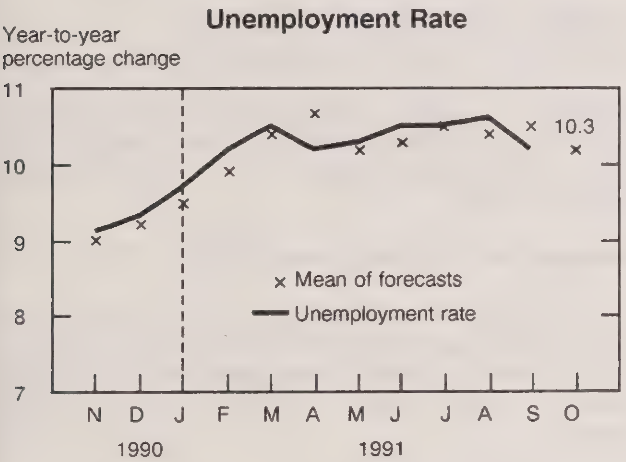
Gross Domestic Product, recently introduced to participants, was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between August and September 1991, with minimum and maximum rates of -0.2% and 0.5%.

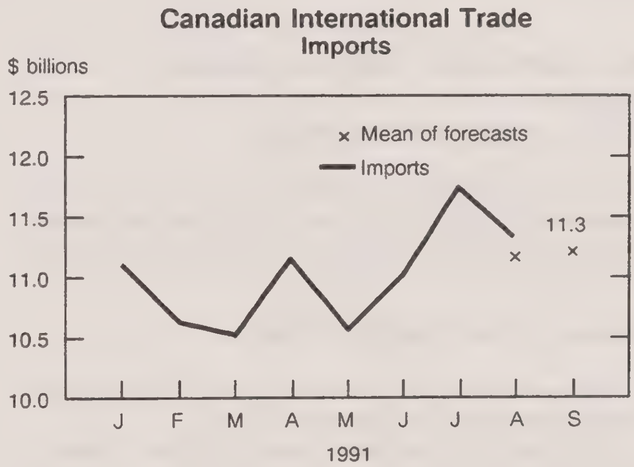
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

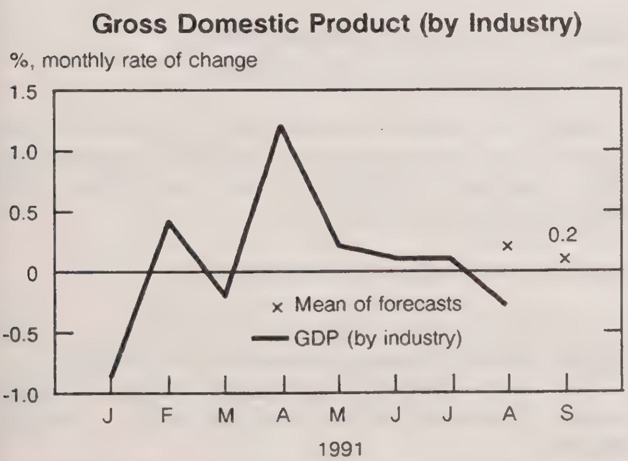
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL











DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Second Quarter 1991

Data for chartered banks and other financial and non-financial industries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869 and 3914-3981.

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' suit and jacket industry (SIC 2432) totalled $478.7 million, up 10.0% from $435.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5441.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35)

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's blouse and shirt industry (SIC 2444) totalled $197.0 million, up 18.3% from $166.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5448.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Metal Office Furniture Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal office furniture industry (SIC 2641) totalled $684.6 million, up 7.4% from $637.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5477.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Heating Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the heating equipment industry (SIC 3071) totalled $637.1 million, up 17.9% from $540.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5535.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Ready-mix Concrete Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ready-mix concrete industry (SIC 3551) totalled $2,052.1 million, up 9.5% from $1,874.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6855.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Jewellery and Silverware Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the jewellery and silverware industry (SIC 3921) totalled $434.3 million, up 7.1% from $405.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6888.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the precious metal secondary refining industry (SIC 3922) totalled $218.8 million, down 3.1% from $225.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6889.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, October 1991.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Primary Metal Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 41-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Refined Petroleum Products, July 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 6, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 6

MAJOR RELEASES

Large Company Capital Expenditures Survey

1990-1993

A survey of 300 of the largest companies in Canada reveals that their capital spending in Canada is expected to advance by 5.1 % to $43.4 billion in current dollars in 1992, and then to decline by about 3.7 % to $41.8 billion in 1993.

For 1992, the largest contribution to the overall advance is expected to come from energy industries, with their expenditures rising by $1.3 billion or 6.3%. Growth is also expected for machinery and equipment manufacturers ($0.5 billion, or 14.2%), transportation services ($0.2 billion, or 13.0%) and communications ($0.2 billion, or 4.0%).

These expected increases are only slightly offset by decreases in construction and related activities ($0.2 billion, or 14.6%) and in consumer goods and services ($0.1 billion, or 17.5%).

For 1993, the decline in intended capital spending is concentrated in energy industries, where outlays are projected to fall by $1.4 billion or 6.3%. Decreases are also expected in machinery and equipment ($0.3 billion or 8.7%) and in construction and related activities ($0.2 billion or 17.0%) .

On average, firms in the survey reported that they expect inflation to be at a level of 4.0 % in both 1992 and 1993. After adjusting for the expected price change, real growth in investment would be about 1.0 % in 1992 followed by a real decline in 1993 of about 7.4% .

Note to Users

This is a survey of the capital expenditures of the 300 largest corporations, based only on the value of their fixed assets without regard to their industrial classification. It should, therefore, be noted that coverage by industry varies. However, for many industries, coverage is at least 50% in 1990, and in total, responding firms account for approximately 50% of total spending.

While the spending plans of these large corporations do not perfectly reflect the intentions of all businesses, they do give an indication of what the direction of change might be. Moreover, the intentions of this group of corporations can be made available some four months in advance of those for all businesses. This year's survey was conducted during August and September. Investment intentions for the total economy will be released on February 27, 1992 when data are published in the report Private and Public Investment in Canada: Intentions 1992 *(61-205, $30).*

Firms reporting net investment outside Canada indicated that their actual level of spending abroad in 1990 was $4.6 billion and that they plan to spend $3.4 billion in 1991, $3.5 billion in 1992 and $3.4 billion in 1993.

For more information on this release, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Susanna Wood (613-951-0655), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

Capital Expenditures of Large Companies[1]

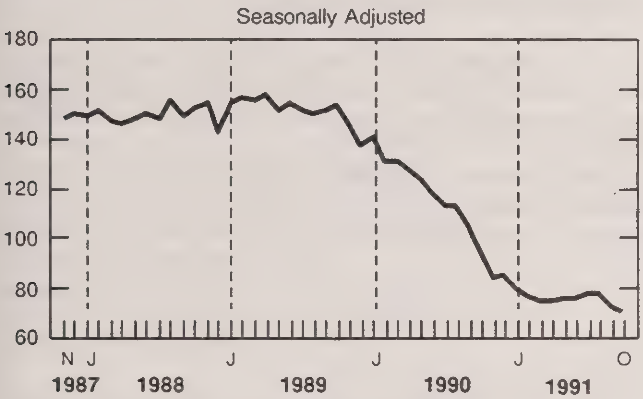
Industry[2]	Actual outlay 1990	Estimated outlay 1991	Intended outlay 1992	Intended outlay 1993	1991/90 % Change	1992/91 % Change	1993/92 % Change
			(Current $, Millions)				
Food, beverage and tobacco	758	821	778	805	8.3	-5.2	3.5
Wood and paper	2,698	1,727	1,717	1,822	-36.0	-0.6	6.1
Chemicals, chemical products and textiles	994	1,053	1,072	1.123	5.9	1.8	4.7
Metallic minerals and metal products	3,958	2,637	2,666	2,674	-33.4	1.1	0.3
Machinery and equipment[3]	3,354	3,403	3,887	3,548	1.5	14.2	-8.7
Energy	16,567	21,207	22,535	21,111	28.0	6.3	-6.3
Construction and related activities	2,166	1,524	1,301	1,079	-29.6	-14.6	-17.0
Transportation services	1,576	1,907	2,155	2,240	21.0	13.0	3.9
Communications	5,606	4,968	5,168	5,183	-11.4	4.0	0.3
Finance and insurance	1,033	1,094	1,187	1,329	5.9	8.5	11.9
Food retailing	310	257	364	299	-17.1	41.8	-18.0
Consumer goods and services	615	716	591	603	16.4	-17.5	2.1
Total all industries	**39,635**	**41,314**	**43,421**	**41,816**	**4.2**	**5.1**	-3.7

[1] *Only those firms which reported for the years 1990 to 1993 inclusive have been included in this table.*
[2] *Classification based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises (12-570), reflecting vertical integration of businesses rather than homogeneous industrial activities.*
[3] *Also includes the transportation equipment and the electrical and electronic products industry sectors.* ■

Help-wanted Index
October 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started a decline which accelerated in 1990. In 1991, the downtrend slowed and the index stabilized at 75 in the second quarter. A rise at the start of the third quarter was followed by decreases in September (to 72 from 77) and October (to 70).

Changes by Region

- Between September and October 1991, the Help-wanted Index decreased 11% in British Columbia (to 72 from 81) and 3% in the Atlantic provinces (to 106 from 109). The index declined one point to 66 in Ontario while it remained unchanged at 82 in Quebec. In the Prairie provinces, the index rose 4% (to 49 from 47).

- Compared with October 1990, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions: down 31% in the Prairie provinces, 26% in British Columbia, 25% in Quebec, 24% in Ontario, and 23% in the Atlantic provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Since January 1991, only seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Indices have been released in *The Daily*. Users interested in trend-cycle estimates, or indices for selected metropolitan areas, please contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100) – Canada and Regions

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1990						
October	**94**	138	109	87	71	97
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80
May	**75**	118	89	66	52	78
June	**75**	109	82	70	53	82
July	**77**	104	86	74	51	85
August	**77**	114	83	74	54	82
September	**72**	109	82	67	47	81
October	**70**	106	82	66	49	72

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

September 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for September 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 58 085 tonnes in September 1991, an increase of 4.1% from the 55 819[r] (revised) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The September 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

August 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,537 million for August 1991, a decrease of 6.3% from the $1,640 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The August 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1984-1990.
Catalogue number 15-203
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Other Manufacturing Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 47-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Railway Carloadings, August 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Industry Price Indexes, August 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, August 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1991.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 7, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Migration Estimates by Census Division

1989-1990

Annual migration estimates 1989-1990 are now available for Canada, the provinces and 266 census divisions across Canada. Selected highlights are published today on page 9.

These estimates are available to users in four different tables as follows:

- Migration for census divisions by province of origin and destination;
- Migration by five age groups;
- Migration by sex and type: interprovincial, intraprovincial, international;
- Major migration flows by census division of origin/destination.

These data are available on paper, diskette or magnetic tape. For more information on these estimates, please contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

August 1991

The August 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $33.0 billion, an increase of 3.8% from August 1990. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 3.5%, down from the 1990 annual change of 6.7%.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, wages and salaries increased by 0.4% in August, compared to increases of 0.2% in June and 0.1% in July.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in manufacturing (0.6%), trade (0.9%), education and related services (0.7%) and local administration (0.8%).
- Wages and salaries decreased in mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.8%) and in construction (-0.5%).
- Increases in wages and salaries were recorded in Ontario (0.8%), Saskatchewan (1.3%) and Newfoundland (1.0%). At the national level these increases were moderated by declines in Alberta (-0.6%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.1%).

Unadjusted

- In August 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 3.3% from August 1990, bringing the year-to-date growth rate to 3.3%.
- Wages and salaries in manufacturing were slightly higher (0.1%) in August 1991 compared to August 1990. This was the first increase recorded in this industry in 12 months.
- The highest year-over-year growth rates in August were noted in finance, insurance and real estate (8.3%), education and related services (7.4%) and health and welfare services (7.4%).
- Continuing weakness in wages and salaries occurred in construction (-6.2%) and federal administration (-2.2%). In the latter industry, the August 1990 estimate included large special payments which affect the year-to-year comparisons; if the effect of the payments were removed, the year-over-year increase would be 3.2%.
- New Brunswick (5.2%), Ontario (3.7%), Alberta (3.9%), British Columbia (3.9%) and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.7%) recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in August than the national growth rate of 3.3%. These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (FAX : 613-951-4087). □

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	August 1991p	July 1991r	June 1991f	August 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	376.1	332.7	269.0	364.6
Forestry	235.7	241.1	245.0	232.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	690.9	708.8	715.0	665.0
Manufacturing industries	5,261.2	5,371.4	5,420.5	5,256.6
Construction industry	2,153.2	2,123.6	2,036.5	2,295.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,853.6	2,859.8	2,880.1	2,729.6
Trade	4,167.5	4,161.5	4,178.3	4,008.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,740.6	2,759.5	2,723.0	2,529.7
Commercial and personal services	4,201.7	4,198.8	4,127.6	4,018.2
Education and related services	2,046.5	2,110.2	2,550.5	1,905.5
Health and welfare services	2,514.4	2,535.0	2,494.4	2,341.7
Federal administration and other government offices	936.9	944.9	955.5	956.7
Provincial administration	705.4	703.0	697.0	680.0
Local administration	645.5	651.3	656.3	606.9
Total wages and salaries	**29,529.1**	**29,701.7**	**29,948.6**	**28,591.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,440.8	3,525.1	3,359.9	3,167.2
Labour income	**32,969.9**	**33,226.8**	**33,308.6**	**31,758.6**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	233.5	234.2	226.9	226.7
Forestry	208.9	208.6	212.9	205.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	681.8	694.4	687.5	656.2
Manufacturing industries	5,233.9	5,201.8	5,204.4	5,229.0
Construction industry	1,870.3	1,878.8	1,880.0	1,993.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,812.7	2,805.6	2,837.8	2,701.6
Trade	4,151.7	4,113.8	4,106.1	3,994.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,694.2	2,687.7	2,650.9	2,487.3
Commercial and personal services	4,036.1	4,033.4	4,041.0	3,880.9
Education and related services	2,479.7	2,461.4	2,456.6	2,308.2
Health and welfare services	2,496.4	2,492.4	2,454.8	2,325.2
Federal administration and other government offices	917.3	912.7	918.0	937.3
Provincial administration	681.1	678.0	681.6	656.8
Local administration	629.8	625.1	633.6	592.1
Total wages and salaries	**29,146.1**	**29,038.7**	**29,019.2**	**28,196.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,395.5	3,445.9	3,255.2	3,125.0
Labour income	**32,541.6**	**32,484.6**	**32,274.4**	**31,321.4**

p *Preliminary estimates*
r *Revised estimates*
f *Final estimates*

Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1991

The Farm Input Price Index (1986 = 100) for the third quarter of 1991 stood at a preliminary level of 107.9, down 1.7% from the previous quarter. This marked the second consecutive decline in the index. Of the seven major group indexes which are updated quarterly, four decreased, two increased and one remained unchanged. The index stood 2.5% below its level in the third quarter of 1990.

- A decline in the animal production index, down 3.3% from the second quarter, had the largest impact on the quarterly decrease. The fall in the third quarter was mainly a consequence of lower prices for feeder cattle (-3.8%), weanling pigs (-4.2%) and feed (-3.2%). Over the year, the index also declined 3.3%, as lower prices for feed (-9.5%) outweighed higher prices for feeder livestock, principally cattle.

- The index for interest was estimated to have fallen by 6.3% compared to the previous quarter as the non-mortgage component declined by 9.2%. Compared to its level a year ago, the interest index was down by 18.3%; the non-mortgage index declined 25.7% while the mortgage interest component increased 1.8%.

- The machinery and motor vehicles index was down 0.6% over the quarter as prices declined for machinery and motor vehicle operation (-1.3%). The index stood 3.2% above its level of a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2010-2019.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

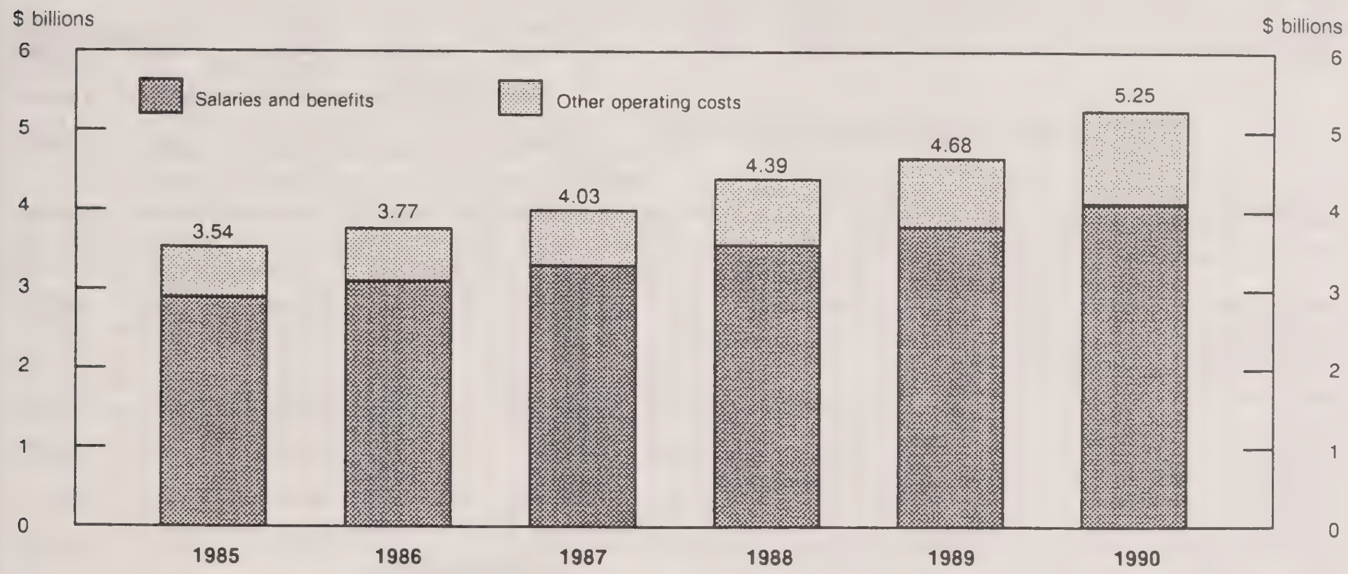
Farm Input Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Third Quarter 1991	% Change 3rd Quarter 1991/ 2nd Quarter 1991	% Change 3rd Quarter 1991/ 3rd Quarter 1990
		Eastern Canada	
Total Farm Input	**110.0**	**-2.7**	**-2.1**
Building and fencing	117.1	0.9	-0.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.8	-1.6	3.5
Crop production	107.5	-0.9	-0.2
Animal production	100.5	-4.6	-4.1
Supplies and services	114.0	-2.3	3.7
Hired farm labour	131.3	0.3	4.5
Property taxes	116.7	0.0	2.2
Interest	110.2	-6.8	-19.8
Farm rent	119.9	0.0	1.4
		Western Canada	
Total Farm Input	**106.2**	**-0.9**	**-2.8**
Building and fencing	108.3	3.2	0.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	109.4	-0.1	3.0
Crop production	91.1	0.6	-9.1
Animal production	108.2	-1.5	-2.1
Supplies and services	105.3	-0.7	1.1
Hired farm labour	121.7	0.3	3.8
Property taxes	119.5	0.0	4.9
Interest	107.6	-5.9	-17.4
Farm rent	102.8	0.0	1.6
		Canada	
Total Farm Input	**107.9**	**-1.7**	**-2.5**
Building and fencing	113.0	2.0	0.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	111.2	-0.6	3.2
Crop production	96.9	0.0	-5.7
Animal production	103.7	-3.3	-3.3
Supplies and services	109.7	-1.5	2.4
Hired farm labour	127.0	0.3	4.2
Property taxes	118.9	0.0	4.3
Interest	108.6	-6.3	-18.3
Farm rent	107.1	0.0	1.5

■

Policing Expenditures in Canada by Major Financial Category, 1985-1990



Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada

1990

Highlights

- Total operating expenditures for all federal, provincial and municipal policing services increased by 12% in 1990 to $5.25 billion. This represents a per-capita cost of $197 for every Canadian.
- Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 78% of total expenditures.
- Municipal policing accounted for 53% of all policing costs in 1990, provincial policing for 30%, federal policing for 10%, and RCMP administration and law enforcement services for 6%.
- The average per-capita cost of municipal and provincial policing in the provinces was $162. The per-capita cost of policing was highest in Quebec at $187 and lowest in Prince Edward Island at $99.
- There were 56,034 police officers in Canada in 1990, a 3.3% increase from 1989.
- Among the provinces, the lowest "population to police" ratio was in Quebec with one officer for every 462 people. Prince Edward Island had the highest ratio with one officer per 690 people.
- Non-police personnel totalled 19,330 in 1990, bringing total personnel to 75,364. This figure represents a 2.8% increase over 1989.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00130101 and 00130102.

The publication *Juristat*, Vol. 11, No. 17, Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada, 1990 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. For more detailed information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). □

Total Expenditures on Policing, Canada
1990

Province/Territory	Municipal and Provincial Policing				Per-capita Cost	RCMP Federal Policing	Other RCMP expen-ditures[4]	**Total expen-ditures**
	Population[1]	Municipal[2]	Provincial[3]	**Total**				
	000's	$000's	$000's	**$000's**	$	$000's	$000's	**$000's**
Newfoundland[5]	573.0	...	68,796	**68,796**	120	9,131	4,638	**82,565**
Prince Edward Island	130.4	4,855	7,996	**12,851**	99	1,367	1,444	**15,662**
Nova Scotia	891.6	52,340	49,811	**102,151**	115	13,509	7,061	**122,721**
New Brunswick	723.9	50,693	40,724	**91,417**	126	8,073	5,074	**104,564**
Quebec[6]	6,762.2	711,719	552,546	**1,264,265**	187	110,695	29,365	**1,404,325**
Ontario[7]	9,731.2	1,235,685	420,353	**1,656,038**	170	157,802	24,536	**1,838,376**
Manitoba	1,089.9	102,585	57,671	**160,256**	147	15,429	8,932	**184,617**
Saskatchewan[8]	1,000.3	80,935	71,550	**152,485**	152	13,101	7,872	**173,458**
Alberta	2,469.8	249,340	102,441	**351,781**	142	31,609	17,970	**401,360**
British Columbia	3,131.7	274,100	138,829	**412,929**	132	63,358	39,848	**516,135**
Yukon Territory	26.0	...	12,893	**12,893**	496	1,555	2,015	**16,463**
Northwest Territories	54.0	...	31,825	**31,825**	589	1,221	3,599	**36,645**
RCMP 'HQ' and Training Academy	...	...	...			86,194	265,445	**351,639**
Canada	**26,584.0**	**2,762,252**	**1,555,435**	**4,317,687**	**162**	**513,044**	**417,799**	**5,248,530**

1 Updated postcensal estimates, 1990, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
2 Includes total cost of RCMP municipal policing contracts.
3 Includes total cost of RCMP provincial policing contracts.
4 At the provincial level, includes Divisional Administration not included in policing contracts. Law Enforcement Services and Departmental Administration are included under RCMP Headquarters.
5 Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the RCMP.
6 This data includes extraordinary expenditures of $92,300,000 for amerindian crisis, tire fire at Saint-Amabie and trucker demonstrations.
7 Excludes RCMP "HQ".
8 Excludes RCMP Training Academy.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.
Note: *Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding.*

Migration Estimates by Census Division

1989-1990

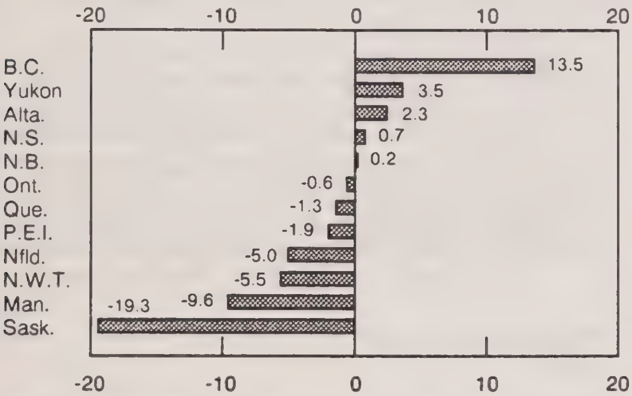
Highlights

National and Provincial Internal Migration

The total number of Canadians who moved from one census division to another during 1989-1990 reached 1,419,930, an increase of 5% over the previous year and 26% compared to five years earlier. (This count pertains to individuals who migrated to a census division within their own province or to a census division located in a different province.)

Net Interprovincial Migration Rates, 1989-1990

Rates per 1,000 population



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

A total of 356,807 Canadians moved to a different province during this period, a figure slightly higher than the one recorded the previous year. As illustrated in the graph, Saskatchewan, with a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 population, recorded the highest loss (proportionally) of people who left the province for another destination in Canada. Manitoba recorded the second highest relative loss, followed by the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario.

The provinces in Canada that gained the most as a result of people moving from other Canadian provinces were British Columbia, which ranked in first place, followed by the Yukon, Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Census Division Internal Migration

During 1989-90, 111 of the 266 census divisions (CDs) across Canada recorded net gains from inter-provincial migration, while 152 recorded net losses and no changes were observed in three.

As noted above, British Columbia recorded the strongest net gain as a result of interprovincial migration in 1989-1990. Of the 58 census divisions (regional districts) found in B.C., 29 recorded a net gain. The highest gains were recorded in census divisions found in the greater Vancouver area (CD 5915 – Greater Vancouver; CD 5917 – Capital Regional District; CD 5921 – Nanaimo Regional District; CD 5911 – Central Fraser; CD 5925 – Comox Strathcona and CD 5919 – Cowichan Valley). In fact, the net gain in the number of individuals for this area was 27,247.

The three other CDs where the strongest gains were observed – other than those found in B.C. – were CD 4806 – Calgary, Alberta, which ranked third among the 266 CDs in Canada, and CDs 2478 and 2479 (Hull-Gatineau) which are part of the Quebec side of the Ottawa-Hull metropolitan area.

A ranking of the 266 census divisions in Canada reveals that l'Île de Montréal (CD 2465) recorded the highest loss as a result of interprovincial migration. On the other hand, the highest concentration of census divisions that lost individuals through migration was observed in Saskatchewan.

In Ontario, the highest net loss in the exchange of people with another province was recorded in the greater Toronto area and its surrounding counties (Peel, Durham and Simcoe). The combined net loss for these areas in 1989-1990 was 5,890.

These data are available on paper, diskette and magnetic tape. For more information on these estimates, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

September 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 779 285 cubic metres in September 1991, a decrease of 2.7% from 3 883 859 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 768 480 cubic metres, up 6.5% from 4 479 424 cubic metres in September 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 484 096 cubic metres, an increase of 6.9% from 7 003 606 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 11.2% to 17 522 280 cubic metres from 19 738 877 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 29 596 019r (revised) cubic metres, a decrease of 2.7% from 30 416 895 cubic metres a year earlier.

Receipts of wood residue increased 7.0% to 44 759 336 (revised) cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 41 845 920 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 76 194 253r cubic metres, was up 3.2% from 73 811 266 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 142 814 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1991, an increase of 14.3% from the 124 910 tonnes produced in September 1990.

January to September 1991 production totalled 1 153 328r (revised) tonnes, up 1.3% from the 1 137 985 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for September 1991, September 1990, and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The September 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

September 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,284,569 pairs of footwear in September 1991, a decrease of 14.2% from the 2,663,538r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1991 totalled 18,660,737r pairs of footwear, down 23.1% from 24,263,866r pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The September 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales

1990

Highlights

- In 1990, net fuel sales reported were 40.5 billion litres, a decrease of 0.6% from 40.7 billion litres reported in 1989.
- Of the 40.5 billion litres of net fuel sales in 1990, 78.4% consisted of gasoline, 21.3% of diesel fuel and 0.2% of liquefied petroleum gas.
- Gross sales of gasoline declined by 2.2%, from 34.4 billion litres in 1989 to 33.6 billion litres in 1990.

The 1990 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales* (53-218, $17) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 46-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Juristat, Vol.11 No.17, **Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada**, 1990.
Catalogue Number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: $4.30/$108; Other Countries: US$5/$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 8, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

October 1991

Overview

Seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate little change in overall labour market conditions for October. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 to 10.3 in October following a drop of 0.4 in September.

Employment

For the week ending October 19, 1991, the seasonally adjusted level of employment increased marginally (+24,000) to 12,390,000. Increases were among women.

- Increases were noted in part-time employment for women and full-time employment for both men and women.
- Seasonally adjusted employment levels rose in public administration and in transportation, communication and other utilities and declined slightly in manufacturing.
- The estimated level of employment increased slightly in Nova Scotia (+4,000 or 1.1%), Quebec (+15,000 or 0.5%) and British Columbia (+11,000 or 0.7%). It showed little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Labour Force

In October 1991, seasonally adjusted unemployment edged up (+10,000) to 1,420,000.

- Increases in unemployment were mainly among persons aged 25 and over. Since the peak in March 1991, the seasonally adjusted unemployment level among persons 25 and over has not shown any clear trend.
- For youths, unemployment declined for the third consecutive month. Over this period, the drop in unemployment was 48,000 and it coincided with a drop of 35,000 in the size of the labour force.

Note to Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew 613-951-4720
Jean-Marc Lévesque 613-951-2301
Vincent Ferrao 613-951-4750
General Inquiries 613-951-9448

- The unemployment rate rose to 9.0 (+0.1) among persons 25 and over, and fell to 16.0 (-0.4) in the 15-24 age group.
- Unemployment in Ontario increased by 25,000 after declining 40,000 the previous month. In Quebec, the seasonally adjusted unemployment level decreased by 20,000 while it has shown only minor changes in the last few months. It showed little or no change in the other provinces.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	October	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	18.1	+0.3
Prince Edward Island	18.1	+0.8
Nova Scotia	12.5	-0.1
New Brunswick	13.4	+0.6
Quebec	11.6	-0.5
Ontario	9.6	+0.4
Manitoba	9.4	+0.1
Saskatchewan	7.5	---
Alberta	8.1	+0.1
British Columbia	9.8	+0.1

Changes since October 1990 (Unadjusted estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment was down by 138,000 from the level a year ago (-1.1%).
- Employment fell by 123,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, and showed little change among persons 25 and over.

- Full-time employment decreased by 150,000 (-11.5%) for youths and 104,000 (-1.8%) for adult men, and rose 35,000 (+1.0%) for adult women.
- Part-time employment (persons usually working less than 30 hours a week) increased by 82,000 (+4.1%). Increases were noted in all major age/sex groups.
- The employment/population ratio dropped to 54.5 (-3.0) for youths and 60.9 (-1.3) for adults.
- Employment fell by 167,000 in the goods-producing sector (-4.5%) and showed little change in the service-producing sector.
- Declines were noted in construction (-10.3%), trade (-5.4%), manufacturing (-4.3%) and transportation, communication and other utilities (-1.5%). Employment rose in public administration (+6.3%) and community, business and personal services (+2.4%).
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 178,000 (+15.9%) to 1,299,000.
- The unemployment rate increased by 1.2 to 9.4.
- The participation rate fell by 0.8 to 66.0.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the October 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of November, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	October 1991	September 1991	October 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,810	13,776	13,777
Employment ('000)	12,390	12,366	12,552
Unemployment ('000)	1,420	1,410	1,225
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.3	10.2	8.9
Participation Rate (%)	66.3	66.2	67.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.5	59.4	61.2
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,751	13,743	13,711
Employment ('000)	12,452	12,461	12,590
Unemployment ('000)	1,299	1,282	1,121
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	9.3	8.2
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	66.0	66.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.8	59.9	61.3

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

July 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in July 1991 amounted to 8.3 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from July 1990. Year-to-date production at 55.8 million cubic metres showed a 1.0% increase over the previous year.

- Imports of crude oil in July 1991 increased 36.7% from July 1990 to 3.6 million cubic metres. But despite this increase, the year-to-date imports at 17.4 million cubic metres remained 2% behind last year. Conversely, exports of 3.1 million cubic metres represented a 2.9% decrease from July 1990, but the year-to-date exports of 26.0 million cubic metres were still 20.7% ahead of last year.

- Deliveries to refineries in July 1991 were 8.4 million cubic metres, a 9.2% increase from July 1990. Year-to-date deliveries of 47.6 million cubic metres represented a 7.2% decrease compared to last year.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.6 billion cubic metres, rose 1.6% over July 1990, the 10th consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of natural gas, at 3.4 billion cubic metres, increased 6.1% over July 1990, the 16th consecutive monthly increase. Exports to the end of July 1991 were 26.4 billion cubic metres, a 16.1% increase over 1990. Domestic sales including direct sales, at 2.8 billion cubic metres, were up 2.0% over July 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The July 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available during the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	July 1991	% Change from July 1990	January-July 1991	% Change from January-July 1990
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 292.1	-0.2	55 768.6	1.0
Exports	3 123.2	-2.9	25 952.6	20.7
Imports	3 594.2	36.7	17 380.6	-2.0
Refinery receipts	8 383.6	9.2	47 637.1	-7.2
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	7 560.3	1.6	60 654.2	7.2
Exports	3 429.4	6.1	26 353.3	16.1
Canadian sales	2 759.0	2.0	33 076.9	-0.5

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Civil Aviation
1990

Highlights

- For the third consecutive year, Canadian Level I-IV air carriers reported a decrease in net income. Net income fell from $169 million in 1987 to a loss of $103 million in 1990. The increase in total operating revenues of 4% in 1990 did not keep pace with total operating expenses which rose almost 6%. The industry's operating income fell 97% from $118 million in 1989 to under $4 million in 1990. This marked the lowest level in seven years.

- Both Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. showed net losses in 1990. Air Canada went from a net income of $151 million in 1989 to a net loss of $74 million. Canadian reported a net loss of $56 million in 1990. Air Canada reported a 5% increase in revenue from scheduled services, offset by a 14% increase in aircraft operations expense and a 10% increase in general services and administration costs in 1990. Canadian reported a 25% increase in revenue from scheduled services but also a 25% increase in aircraft operations costs and a 20% increase in general services and administration expense.

- The cost of turbine fuel increased 13% for Level I carriers, 50% for Level II carriers and 15% for Level III carriers from 1989 to 1990. The cost per litre of turbine fuel used in Level I operations increased from 24 cents in 1989 to 29 cents in 1990. The number of litres consumed by Level I carriers dropped 6% between the two years.

- Compared to a year earlier, the 1990 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services advanced by 10% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index rose by 9%. For the international markets, the economy and discount fare indexes rose by 7% and 2%, respectively.

- In 1990, 64% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from about 61% in 1989. For the international markets, almost three out of every four scheduled passengers (71%) flew on discount fares.

The 1990 issue of *Canadian Civil Aviation* (51-206) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms
September 1991

Steel primary forms production for September 1991 totalled 1 114 864 tonnes, an increase of 55.0% from 719 429 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 9 549 275 tonnes, down 2.1% from 9 754 826^r (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms
Week Ending November 2, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 2, 1991 totalled 267 396 tonnes, a decrease of 6.8% from the preceding week's total of 287 054 tonnes but up 56.2% from the year-earlier level of 171 243 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 10 877 714 tonnes, an increase of 3.0% from 10 559 489 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Sour Cherries

1991

Data on pack of processed sour cherries for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits* (excluding apples), 1991 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fluid Milk Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fluid milk industry (SIC 1041) totalled $3,099.7 million, up 0.3% from $3,090.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5385.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Brewery Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled $2,729.0 million, up 3.2% from $2,643.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5404.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Bag Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled $891.4 million, up 13.4% from $786.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Women's Coat and Jacket Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's coat and jacket industry (SIC 2441) totalled $304.1 million, up 8.3% from $280.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5445.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Occupational Clothing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the occupational clothing industry (SIC 2492) totalled $247.9 million, up 9.9% from $225.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5452.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Clothing and Apparel Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other clothing and apparel industries n.e.c. (SIC 2499) totalled $611.8 million, up 2.2% from $598.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5457.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Office Furniture Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other office furniture industries (SIC 2649) totalled $495.8 million, up 4.9% from $472.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5478.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Machine Shop Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled $1,532.4 million, up 8.9% from $1,406.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5536.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal plumbing fixtures and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled $297.2 million, up 6.0% from $280.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5537.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry (SIC 3257) totalled $1,112.4 million, up 9.1% from $1,019.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5561.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended September 1991.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, September 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Communications Service Bulletin, Telephone Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49; United States: US$9.85/US$59; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69).

Labour Force Information, October 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/$88).
Available Friday, November 8 at 7:00 a.m.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 12-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
12	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	September 1991
12	**New Housing Price Index**	September 1991
12	**Farm Product Price Index**	September 1991
12	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	September 1991
15	**Consumer Price Index**	October 1991

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 12, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

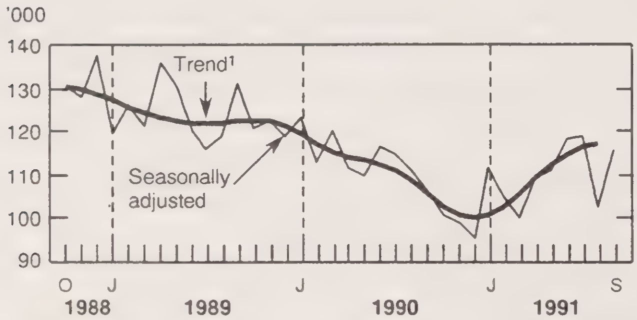
September 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of new motor vehicles totalled 116,000 units in September 1991, a sharp increase of 13.4% over the revised August figure. In September, truck sales increased by 16.5% while passenger car sales posted a gain of 11.9%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

- The 13.4% gain in September represents the largest increase in new motor vehicle sales since January. New motor vehicle sales declined slightly by 0.3% in the third quarter of 1991, in contrast to an advance of about 6.7% in the second quarter.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars increased by 14.9% in September 1991 to a level of 51,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars recorded a gain of 6.5% to a level of 26,000 units. The September increase for North American passenger car sales followed a decline of 19.4% while the gain in imported passenger car sales followed a decrease of 4.5%.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 104,000 units in September 1991, up 11.1% from the September 1990 level. Sales of trucks recorded a gain of 17.4%, while passenger car sales increased by 8.4%.

- The September increase in passenger car sales stemmed from a rise of 9.6% for North American passenger cars and an increase of 6.0% for imported passenger cars. The increase in imported passenger cars was largely attributed to a 10.9% increase in Japanese car sales.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 27.6% in September 1991 from 26.9% a year earlier. This gain was mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from "other countries" as their market share declined to 6.4% from 7.8% in September 1990.

- Sales of new motor vehicles were up in all provinces except for Newfoundland (-1.6%). The most notable gains occurred in Saskatchewan (18.1%), Manitoba (16.5%) and Ontario (12.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The September 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

September 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	June 1991 [r]	July 1991 [r]	August 1991 [r]	September 1991 [p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**117,890** **+6.3**	**118,906** **+0.9**	**102,012** **-14.2**	**115,657** **+13.4**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,531 +10.1	55,410 +1.6	44,635 -19.4	51,302 +14.9
Overseas	25,517 -2.5	25,882 +1.4	24,720 -4.5	26,322 +6.5
Total	**80,048** **+5.7**	**81,292** **+1.6**	**69,354** **-14.7**	**77,624** **+11.9**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**37,842** **+7.5**	**37,614** **-0.6**	**32,657** **-13.2**	**38,033** **+16.5**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	September 1991	Change 1991/90	January-September 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**103,787**	**+11.1**	**1,029,660**	**-2.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	46,300	+9.6	466,450	–
Japan	19,353	+10.9	189,135	-0.4
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	4,519	-10.9	47,607	-4.1
Total	**70,172**	**+8.4**	**703,192**	**-0.4**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	28,539	+22.7	274,917	-4.9
Overseas	5,076	-5.7	51,551	-8.9
Total	**33,615**	**+17.4**	**326,468**	**-5.6**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

New Housing Price Index

September 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.4 in September, unchanged from the August 1991 level.

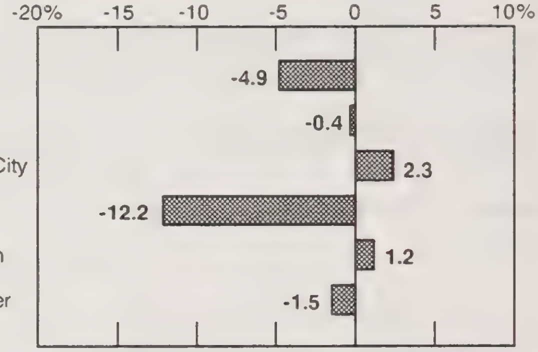
The estimated house only and land only indexes remained unchanged.

The largest monthly decreases in new housing prices were registered in Sudbury-Thunder Bay (-0.9%) and Hamilton (-0.8%) while Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, St. Catharines-Niagara and Victoria all recorded monthly increases of 0.3%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 4.9% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a yearly decrease of 12.2% since September 1990.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST. In September 1991 this index was at 139.9, up 0.1% from the Canada Total level of 139.7 for August 1991.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, September 1991



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	September 1991	August 1991	September 1990	% change: September 1991/ August 1991	% change: September 1991/ September 1990
Canada Total	**134.4**	**134.4**	**141.3**	–	**-4.9**
Canada (House only)	**125.5**	**125.5**	**131.8**	–	**-4.8**
Canada (Land only)	**160.9**	**160.9**	**166.8**	–	**-3.5**
St.John's	126.5	126.5	119.1	–	6.2
Halifax	109.2	109.2	109.6	–	-0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.3	114.3	113.6	–	0.6
Quebec City	134.8	134.5	131.8	0.2	2.3
Montreal	134.7	134.3	134.4	0.3	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	122.4	122.7	0.3	0.1
Toronto	146.8	146.8	167.2	–	-12.2
Hamilton	134.4	135.5	142.7	-0.8	-5.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	133.7	133.3	136.4	0.3	-2.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	129.1	129.5	139.9	-0.3	-7.7
London	147.3	147.3	145.5	–	1.2
Windsor	127.1	127.1	128.8	–	-1.3
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	134.2	133.1	-0.9	-0.1
Winnipeg	108.1	108.4	109.1	-0.3	-0.9
Regina	111.7	111.7	109.3	–	2.2
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.7	–	-0.9
Calgary	132.4	132.4	136.4	–	-2.9
Edmonton	141.1	141.1	139.4	–	1.2
Vancouver	126.2	126.1	128.1	0.1	-1.5
Victoria	123.4	123.0	119.6	0.3	3.2

– *Nil or zero.*

Farm Product Price Index

September 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada fell to 92.4 in September, a 2.0% drop from the revised August level of 94.3. The crops index fell 2.5%, while the livestock and animal products index registered a 1.8% decline. The overall index stood at the lowest level recorded since July 1979, mainly due to sharply-lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley, effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

Percentage changes in the index between August and September 1991, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-3.0%
• Prince Edward Island	-12.0%
• Nova Scotia	-2.2%
• New Brunswick	-8.3%
• Quebec	-2.8%
• Ontario	-2.8%
• Manitoba	-2.3%
• Saskatchewan	-1.3%
• Alberta	+1.0%
• British Columbia	-1.7%
• **Canada**	**-2.0%**

Crops

The crops index fell 2.5% in September to a level of 79.1 as the potatoes (-23.7%), oilseeds (-2.6%) and cereals (-0.3%) indexes all declined. The crops index stood 20.3% below the year-earlier level of 99.2, largely as a result of lower CWB initial prices for wheat and barley. The drop in initial prices for the 1991-92 crop year reflects the poor prices expected in export markets over the next year.

- After trending upward since the beginning of the year, the potatoes index dropped 23.7% in September, the largest month-to-month change since July 1988. Despite the large decline, the index stood at 127.5, just 4.6% lower than the previous year's level of 133.7. Potato prices tend to drop in August or September as supplies from the newly-harvested crop become available.

- The oilseeds index decreased 2.6% to 95.0, 12.5% below the year-earlier level of 108.6. This was the lowest level recorded since October 1987. Prices for both canola and flaxseed fell in September as preliminary production estimates indicated that Canadian oilseed supplies should be more than adequate during 1991-92.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index declined 1.8% in September as lower hog and poultry prices more than offset higher cattle and egg prices. The index fell to 100.6, 4.2% below the September 1990 level of 105.0. The livestock index has trended down in recent months as cattle and hog prices have fallen.

- The hogs index dropped 11.6% in September, the third straight month that prices have declined. The index stood at 75.3, 19.1% below the level recorded just three months earlier. The expectation that pork production in the United States will increase during the rest of 1991 and into 1992 contributed to the drop.

- The poultry index fell 4.8% to a level of 97.5, 10.1% lower than the latest high attained in August 1990. Poultry prices have declined steadily over the past year as lower feed prices have been reflected in the cost-of-production formulas.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The September issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on November 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
September 1991

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,002 million in September 1991. After removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 7.4% from September 1990. Concessions sales totalled $64.9 million, 6.5% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during September 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $13.7 million;
- Prince Edward Island, $3.9 million;
- Nova Scotia, $32.8 million;
- New Brunswick, $21.6 million;
- Quebec, $191.6 million;
- Ontario, $405.9 million;
- Manitoba, $40.8 million;
- Saskatchewan, $27.5 million;
- Alberta, $115.1 million;
- British Columbia, $148.9 million.

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $42.7 million;
- Edmonton, $50.5 million;
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $17.7 million;
- Hamilton, $29.3 million;
- Montreal, $105.6 million;
- Ottawa-Hull, $48.1 million;
- Quebec City, $26.5 million;
- Toronto, $157.2 million;
- Vancouver, $83.0 million;
- Winnipeg, $36.3 million.

Note to Users:

Department store sales estimates for 1991 exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST), as well as provincial sales taxes. Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, it is estimated that the amount of FST included in department store sales for Canada in 1990 represented 3.5% of total sales. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily *during the week of November 18.*

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $11.8 million;
- Prince Edward Island, $3.7 million;
- Nova Scotia, $30.6 million;
- New Brunswick, $20.0 million;
- Quebec, $181.6 million;
- Ontario, $378.6 million;
- Manitoba, $37.3 million;
- Saskatchewan, $25.4 million;
- Alberta, $108.1 million;
- British Columbia, $139.7 million.

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $39.8 million;
- Edmonton, $47.6 million;
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $16.7 million;
- Hamilton, $27.2 million;
- Montreal, $100.5 million;
- Ottawa-Hull, $45.5 million;
- Quebec City, $25.1 million;
- Toronto, $148.3 million;
- Vancouver, $78.3 million;
- Winnipeg, $33.1 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

The September 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Areas* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available the fourth week of November. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

October I991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 86 291 tonnes for all types of sugar in October 1991, comprising 79 376 tonnes in domestic sales and 6 915 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 794 614 tonnes: 732 313 tonnes in domestic sales and 62 301 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 78 490 tonnes in October 1990, of which 76 263 tonnes were domestic sales and 2 227 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 788 134 tonnes: 738 003 tonnes in domestic sales and 50 131 tonnes in export sales.

The October 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

September 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1991 totalled 62 022 tonnes, a increase of 19.9% from the 51 717 tonnes produced in August 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 523 416 tonnes, an increase of 14.2% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 458 304 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 963 tonnes in September 1991, up from the 9 965 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 93 542 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 87 020 tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 354 tonnes in September 1991 from 5 211 tonnes in September 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 53 638 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 52 462 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The September 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

September 1991

Canadian firms produced 162 427 cubic metres of waferboard in September 1991, a decrease of 9.9% from the 180 264 cubic metres produced in September 1990. Particleboard production was 98 742 cubic metres, down 8.5% from 107 862 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for September 1991 was 7 151 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 17.9% from the 6 066 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in September 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1991 totalled 1 143 380 cubic metres, down 28.8% from the 1 606 604 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 791 572 (revised) cubic metres, down 12.8% from the 908 073 cubic metres in January to September 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 72 317 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 1.1% from the 71 554 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The September 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Logging Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Forestry

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled $8,696.8 million, up 7.9% from $8,061.9 million in 1988.

The data for this industry will be released in the *Logging Industry* (25-201, $30). For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Stationery Paper Products Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the stationery paper products industry (SIC 2792) totalled $500.5 million, up 4.8% from $477.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5493.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Other Converted Paper Products Industries n.e.c.
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other converted paper products industries n.e.c. (SIC 2799) totalled $777.9 million, up 4.4% from $745.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5495.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Fastener Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial fastener industry (SIC 3053) totalled $554.8 million, down 3.5% from $574.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5529.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries n.e.c
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other non-metallic mineral products industries (SIC 3599) totalled $325.2 million, up 19.8% from $271.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6864.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Toilet Preparations Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toilet preparations industry (SIC 3771) totalled $1,238.0 million, up 14.9% from $1,077.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6879.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Broom, Brush and Mop Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broom, brush and mop industry (SIC 3991) totalled $129.0 million, up 12.3% from $114.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6893.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Gas Utilities, July 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Cable Television, 1990.
Catalogue number 56-205
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Second Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Exports by Commodity, August 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 13, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Household Facilities and Equipment
1991

The year 1991 is seeing Canadians continue their affection for leisure and time-saving equipment. A video cassette recorder can now be found in 68.6% of homes, up from 66.3% in 1990, 35.4% in 1986 and only 6.4% in 1983. Multiple VCR ownership rose to 7.5% in 1991 from 5.7% last year. Almost three-quarters (73.5%) of Canadian homes have a microwave oven, an increase from 68.2% last year and from 33.7% in 1986. In 1981, only 8.0% of households had a microwave oven. One new consumer favourite, the compact disc (CD) player, made steady gains last year. CD players are now in 20.9% of homes, a large jump from 15.4% in 1990 and from 11.6% two years ago.

Other highlights from the report, *Household Facilities and Equipment, 1991*, released today, include:

- The home computer is another product gaining in popularity, although not as quickly as CD players: 18.6% of households now have a computer compared to 16.3% in 1990 and 10.4% in 1986.

- The proportion of households with a cassette player or tape recorder had been stable for two years but jumped to 72.7% in 1991 from 67.4% last year.

- The proportion of homes with a built-in dishwasher increased to 34.1% from 31.7% in 1990 and 26.2% in 1986. Over the same time period, similar increases occurred for gas barbecues (to 48.1% from 45.9% and 32.2%), and for central air conditioning (to 15.6% from 13.8% and 8.3%).

- Data on golf equipment, collected for the first time in 1991, show 26.2% of households have at least a set of golf clubs. The most avid golfers are in the Prairie provinces: 30.6% of households in Manitoba have golf equipment, 33.1% in Saskatchewan, and 36.0% in Alberta.

- The use of various home-heating fuels has seen moderate changes over the last three years. The slight increases in the use of piped gas (to 44.2% of households in 1991) and of electricity (33.5%) as principal heating fuels are at the expense of oil (16.9%).

- While piped gas is the leading home-heating fuel, its preference as a cooking fuel remains low at 4.3%.

- The proportion of households occupying single-detached dwellings (57.0%), single attached (8.5%), apartments (32.1%) and mobile homes (2.3%) has remained virtually unchanged since 1986.

For both national and provincial estimates, order the 1991 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (64-202, $28), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778 or FAX: 613-951-0562), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics

September 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in September 1991 was 229 880 tonnes, up 10% from the 209 801 tonnes milled in September 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 10% to 174 348 tonnes in September 1991 from 158 046 tonnes in September 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for September 1991 amounted to 141 467 tonnes, up 11% from the 127 628 tonnes crushed in September 1990. The resulting oil production increased 8% to 53 985 tonnes from 49 996 tonnes in September 1990. Meal production increased 2%, to 80 212 tonnes from 78 915 tonnes in September 1990.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 8% to 79 892 tonnes in 1991 from 73 854 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 5% to 14 412 tonnes in September 1991 from 13 670 tonnes in September 1990. Meal production increased 8% to 62 167 tonnes from 57 491 tonnes in September 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The September 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

The Dairy Review

September 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 000 tonnes in September, an 11.1% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 500 tonnes, an increase of 4.4% over September 1990.

An estimated 622 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in August 1991, a decrease of 1.4% from August 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1991 to 4 909 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.3% from the January-August 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The September 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on November 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1991

Highlights

- In August, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.9% from the same period last year to 15 076 580 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 114 488 497 m^3, are up 1.7% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 10.3% compared to August 1990 while pipeline imports rose 53.7% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 are now up 20.5% from 1990 levels, while imports are up by 37.9%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 6.8% from 1990 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 17.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The August 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day Period Ending October 31, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 6.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is unchanged from the previous year.

Note: *Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.*

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps
October 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28,546,876 light bulbs and tubes in October 1991, a decrease of 13.2% from the 32,880,377 units sold a year earlier. Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 222,351,755 (revised) light bulbs and tubes, up 5.8% from the 210,162,121 sold during the same period in 1990.

The October 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, September 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Building Permits, August 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Household Facilities and Equipment, 1991.
Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: $28; United States: $34; Other Countries: $39).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

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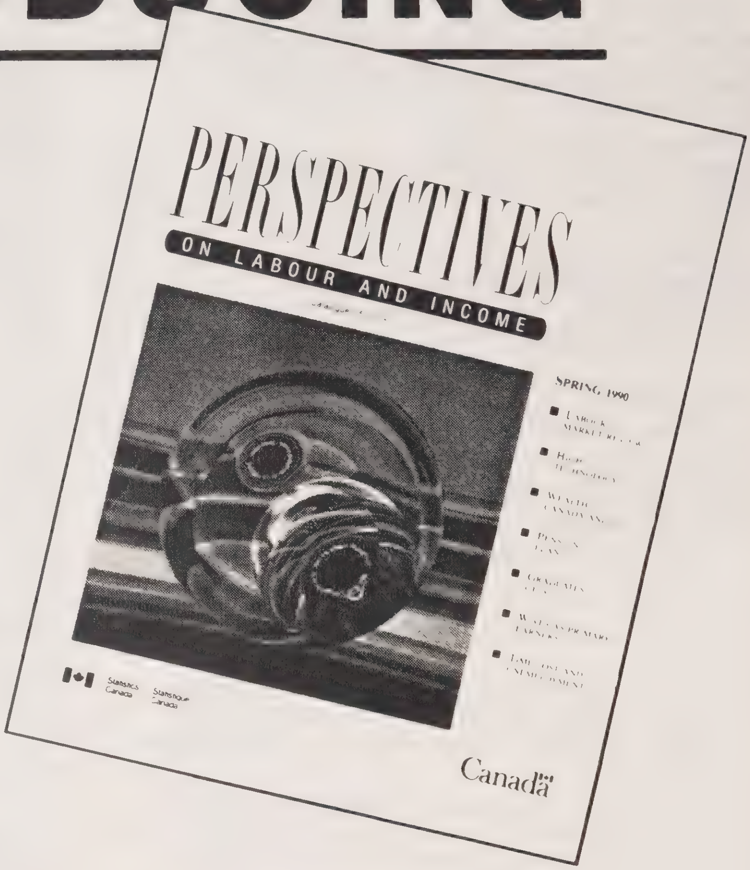

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 14, 1991

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Second Quarter 1991

- Public sector employment increased 0.6% from the second quarter of 1990 to total 1,562,600 employees, while public sector remuneration increased 3.6% to total $13.7 billion in the second quarter of 1991. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises.

Government

- Total government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 1,258,300 employees in the second quarter of 1991, an increase of 1.8% from the second quarter of 1990. Provincial and territorial government employment made up the largest share of total government employment at 40.3%, followed by federal government employment at 31.8% and local government employment at 27.9%

- *Temporary, one-time hiring* of 16,600 casual employees for Statistics Canada's 1991 Census of the Population led to a sharp increase of 4.4% in federal government employment.

- Excluding the casual employees hired for the Census of Population, employment in the federal government increased by 0.2%. This increase was largely due to the hiring of permanent employees at Revenue Canada for the operation of the GST, earlier in the year.

- Provincial and territorial government employment decreased 0.5% while local government employment increased 2.1% from a year earlier.

- Total government employment represented 10.1% of total employment in Canada. Of the total employment in Canada, federal government employment accounted for 3.2%, provincial and territorial government employment for 4.1%, and local government employment for 2.8%.

- Total government remuneration (which excludes government business enterprises) was $10.7 billion in the second quarter of 1991, an increase of 3.5% from a year earlier. Of the total government remuneration, provincial and territorial government remuneration made up 39.4%, federal government remuneration accounted for 34.7%, and local government remuneration represented 25.9%.

- In spite of the sharp increase in federal government employment, federal government remuneration grew only 0.1%. A corresponding increase in remuneration did not take place largely because of the effect on the growth rate of a one-time lump sum pay equity adjustment in the second quarter of 1990.

Note to users

Definition of the public sector

The public sector universe includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and are either in competition with private enterprises or they monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Elements not yet included in Public Institutions Division's coverage of the public sector

Currently, Public institutions Division's public sector employment program **does not cover** *provincial lay and religious hospitals, various provincial social services entities in Quebec, provincial public residential health facilities, local government institutions of education, health and social services, local government business enterprises and members of the House of Commons and Senate.*

All of these entities are planned to be incorporated in the Public Institutions Division's employment and remuneration series when the data are revised in June 1992.

Historical Revision

Note that CANSIM matrix 2722, as also mentioned in our recent publication Public Sector Employment and Remuneration, 1990-91 *(Catalogue 72-209, annual) includes revised data for the period January 1974 to March 1985.*

- Provincial and territorial government remuneration increased by 4.8% while local government remuneration increased by 6.2%. Wage settlements and step and classification changes accounted for most of the increase in remuneration.

- Total government remuneration represented 12.1% of total salaries and wages in the country. Federal government remuneration represented 4.2%, provincial and territorial government remuneration accounted for 4.8% and local government remuneration made up 3.1% of the total wages and salaries in Canada.

Government Business Enterprises

- Federal government business enterprise employment decreased 3.3%, or 5,200 employees, from the second quarter of 1990 to average 151,800 employees. This decrease can be largely attributed to downsizing and layoffs at CN Rail and the Canada Post Corporation. Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment decreased 4.4%, or 7,100 employees, over the same period to average 152,500 employees. The privatization of Alberta Government Telephones in October 1990 was the major reason for this decrease in employment.

- Federal government business enterprise remuneration amounted to $1.3 billion for the second quarter of 1991, an increase of 3.3% compared to the same period in 1990. Remuneration in provincial and territorial government business enterprises increased by 4.5% to total $1.7 billion for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717 (federal public sector employment and remuneration, quarterly), 2718 (federal public sector employment and regular payroll, by province or territory and month), 2720 (military employment and remuneration), by province or territory and month), 2722 (provincial and territorial government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration) by province or territory and month and 2725 (local government employment and remuneration), by province or territory and month.

For further information concerning this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) for federal and provincial/territorial government data, Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) for local government data, or Ishtiaq Khan for all of the above (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are available in standard format or special tabulation. For more information on the Public Institutions Division's products, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0885; Fax: 613-951-0661).

Government Employment and Remuneration

Second Quarter, 1991

	Quarterly Employment (Average)	Percent Share	Percentage Change from Second Quarter 1990	Percentage of Total Employment in Canada
Total Government	**1,258,300**	**100.0%**	**1.8%**	**10.1%**
Federal	399,900	31.8%	4.4%	3.2%
Provincial/Territorial	507,600	40.3%	-0.5%	4.1%
Local	350,800	27.9%	2.1%	2.8%
	Quarterly Remuneration (in $ millions)	**Percent Share**	**Percentage Change from Second Quarter 1990**	**Percentage of Total Salaries and Wages in Canada**
Total Government	**10,677**	**100.0%**	3.5%	**12.1%**
Federal	3,705	34.7%	0.1%	4.2%
Provincial/Territorial	4,210	39.4%	4.8%	4.8%
Local	2,762	25.9%	6.2%	3.1%

Federal Government Employment – as at June 30, 1991[1]
Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada Public Sector Employment – federal
544,757

Treasury Board's Federal Government Employment
237,462

Public Service Commission's Federal Government Employment
217,407

- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 388
- Public Service Staff Relations Board 141
- Indian Oil and Gas Canada 646
- Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes 216,812
- Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission 1,115
- Term employees appointed for less than 6 months 19,535
- Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer .... 47,033[2]
- National Defence Military Personnel 87,856
- RCMP Uniformed Personnel 19,585
- Government Business Enterprise employees 152,226

[1] *This Reconciliation Statement provides data as at June 30, 1991 and is not comparable to the quarterly average data released in the text.*
[2] *Included are employees of entities such as the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, for National Research Council, and the House of Commons.*

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

(1986 = 100)
Third Quarter 1991

The composite price index for non-residential building construction for Canada (excluding the Goods and Services Tax) fell 0.3% from the second quarter to 121.0 in the third quarter of 1991. There has been very little change noted in the first three quarters of 1991 (at 121.8, 121.4 and 121.0), but this latest decline is the fifth consecutive drop. On a year-to-year basis, prices are down 3.8%.

Of the seven cities surveyed, only Ottawa (at 124.4) did not have a decline for the third quarter in a row, but had a marginal increase in this quarter (0.1%). All the other six cities posted their third decline this year: Halifax at 108.9, -0.6%; Montreal at 113.2, -0.5%; Toronto at 124.9, -0.4%; Calgary at 121.8, -0.1%; Edmonton at 123.2, -0.2% and Vancouver at 115.1, -0.3%.

In a comparison with the third quarter of 1990, prices in the three largest cities, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver showed the greatest decreases (-4.3%, -4.1% and -4.2%, respectively). In the other four cities surveyed, the decreases diminished from Halifax (-3.1%), to Calgary (-1.1%), Ottawa (-1.0%) and Edmonton (-0.4%).

Note: Prices represent the metropolitan area in each case.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1991
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1990								
Third Quarter	112.4	118.0	125.7	130.5	123.2	123.7	120.2	**125.8**
Fourth Quarter	112.4	118.0	126.6	129.7	123.0	124.2	119.6	**125.3**
1991								
First Quarter	109.8	114.3	125.2	125.5	122.7	123.8	116.7	**121.8**
Second Quarter	109.6	113.8	124.3	125.4	121.9	123.4	115.4	**121.4**
Third Quarter	108.9	113.2	124.4	124.9	121.8	123.2	115.1	**121.0**
	Percentage Change							
4 Q. 1990 / 3 Q. 1990	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	**-0.4**
1 Q. 1991 / 4 Q. 1990	-2.3	-3.1	-1.1	-3.2	-0.2	-0.3	-2.4	**-2.8**
2 Q. 1991 / 1 Q. 1991	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	**-0.3**
3 Q. 1991 / 2 Q. 1991	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	**-0.3**
3 Q. 1991 / 3 Q. 1990	-3.1	-4.1	-1.0	-4.3	-1.1	-0.4	-4.2	-3.8

Note: *Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Pipe and Tubing

September 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1991 totalled 156 270 tonnes, an increase of 33.0% from the 117 060 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 298 459 tonnes, up 15.6% from the 1 123 286 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

August 1991 (Revised)

The previously released figures for steel pipe and tubing production for August 1991 totalled 129 032 tonnes. The revised figure for August 1991 is 123 684 tonnes.

The year-to-date production total is 1142 189 tonnes.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

September 1991

Rolled steel shipments for September 1991 totalled 1 002 967 tonnes, an increase of 7.6% from the preceding month's total of 932 007 tonnes and an increase of 19.2% from the year-earlier level of 841 269 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 8 325 441 tonnes, a decrease of 11.2% compared to 9 376 213 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The September 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

September 1991

Canadian egg production in September 1991 was 39.0 million dozen, a 0.7% decrease from September 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.5% between September 1990 and 1991, and the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,200 from 2,206.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, a statistical bulletin ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

October 1991

Data on soft drinks for October 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, August 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Livestock Report, October 1991.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66; United States: US$19.75/US$79; Other Countries: US$23/US$92).

Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Electric Power Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1991-I.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Retail Trade, August 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Consumer Price Index, October 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US $13/US$130).
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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index
October 1991

National Highlights

All-items

Between September and October, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada fell 0.2% to 126.5 (1986 = 100). A similar drop was reported for September, while 0.1% monthly increases were registered for both July and August. Both September and October decreases stood in sharp contrast to the 0.5% advances reported in May and June.

In October, four of the major component indexes fell with the largest downward impact resulting from declines of 0.8% in the Food index and 0.7% in the Transportation index. Of the three major component indexes which rose, the largest impact was exerted by an increase of 0.2% in the Housing index. The 0.7% increase in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also contributed noticeably to preventing the CPI from a larger drop.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the CPI turned around and fell 0.4% in October, after no change in September. Declines in seasonally adjusted terms are rare, the last two having been noted in January 1983 and February 1991.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between October 1990 and October 1991 was 4.4%, down sharply from the 5.4% rise noted in September and similar to changes observed between May and September 1990.

The compound annual rate of change for October, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (July to October) was a 0.6% fall, a turnaround after the annual rate of increases of 1.6% in September and 3.2% in both July and August.

Food

After a peak reached in June, the Food index continued to decline but at a slower pace (-0.8%) than the last month (-1.3%). In October, the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 1.4%, while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 0.3%.

The fall of 1.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was explained, to a large extent, by a drop of 10.8% in the Fresh Fruit index because of seasonally lower prices for apples, bananas and grapefruit. The drop in the Fresh Fruit index was considerably more in October 1991 than the 6.1% decline observed in October 1990. Prices of fresh vegetables also fell on average by 2.1% in October, mostly in response to increased seasonal availability of onions and potatoes. Beef, pork and turkey prices declined as well due to promotional pricing in the Thanksgiving holiday period and lower producer prices. In addition, price declines were observed for breakfast cereal and concentrated fruit juices. A small proportion of the overall downward pressure on food prices was offset by higher prices for selected bakery products, prepared and ready cooked meat, snack food and soft drinks.

Over the 12-month period, October 1990 to October 1991, the Food index rose 2.5%. This was the lowest year-over-year increase since July 1988. In October the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.6% (the first drop since January 1977), while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose by 9.9%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index remained unchanged in October following moderate increases ranging between 0.1% and 0.3% since June. Much of the upward pressures in the latest month resulted from increases of 0.2% in the Housing index and 0.7% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index. The bulk of the offsetting effect came from a decline of 0.7% in the Transportation index.

The Housing index edged up 0.2% in October following a rise of 0.1% in September and an overall weak performance since February this year. Much of the upward push in October resulted from a rise of 1.1% in the Owned Accommodation index due, almost exclusively, to an average annual rise of 5.0% in property taxes. This increase in property taxes was the smallest in the last 10 years. Property tax increases in Charlottetown/Summerside were over 12% because of the removal of the provincial tax credit and were the largest increases in Canada. Moderate increases in the Owned Accommodation index were also shown for maintenance and repair charges and prices of new houses, while mortgage

interest cost fell slightly. Higher rented accommodation charges and child care expenses also contributed to the rise in the Housing index. A considerable dampening of the overall rise resulted from seasonally lower hotel/motel rates and price declines for furniture, household textiles, appliances, detergent and soap, cleaning and polishing products and other chemical specialties.

The 0.7% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also contributed noticeably to the upward pressure. The bulk of the rise was due to an increase of 1.5% in cigarette prices. The lagged effects for both higher prices passed on by manufacturers and a rise in cigarette taxes in British Columbia were mainly responsible for the latest change.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index edged up 0.2%, adding moderately to the upward impact. The Recreation index rose 0.1% as higher admission charges for live hockey games and theatre performances were observed. Fees for recreational facilities also rose. These increases were counteracted by lower prices for selected recreational equipment, home entertainment equipment and photographic goods. The Education index rose 0.7% reflecting higher tuition fees for music lessons.

A large proportion of the downward impact on the All-items excluding Food index was due to a 0.7% decline in the Transportation index. This was predominantly due to a 3.6% drop in gasoline prices. Price wars were evident in Toronto, Winnipeg and several other western cities. Since October last year gasoline prices have fallen by 10.0% on average.

Decreases in the Clothing index (-0.2%) and in the Health and Personal Care index (-0.4%) contributed to a much lesser extent to the overall decline. In the first case, all components except boys' wear fell. The continuation of widespread sale prices on existing stocks more than offset moderate price increases on new merchandise. The change in the Health and Personal Care index was explained by a 1.1% average drop in the prices of personal care supplies.

Over the 12-month period, October 1990 to October 1991, the All-items excluding Food index increased 4.7%, down from the 5.7% rise registered in September. The latest rise was the lowest since September 1990.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In October, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index climbed 0.2%, up from the 0.1% rise noted in September but much lower than the 0.4% increase observed in August. Over the 12-month period October 1990 to October 1991, the index advanced 5.2% compared to 5.7% in September and the lowest since December 1990.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change October 1991 from	
	October 1991	September 1991	October 1990	September 1991	October 1990
All-items	**126.5**	**126.7**	**121.2**	**-0.2**	**4.4**
Food	119.4	120.4	116.5	-0.8	2.5
All-items excluding food	128.1	128.1	122.3	0.0	4.7
Housing	125.6	125.3	121.2	0.2	3.6
Clothing	128.9	129.2	118.5	-0.2	8.8
Transportation	118.5	119.3	119.1	-0.7	-0.5
Health and personal care	128.0	128.5	121.2	-0.4	5.6
Recreation, reading and education	132.1	131.9	124.4	0.2	6.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	165.3	164.1	139.6	0.7	18.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	79.1	78.9	82.5		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.5				

Goods and Services

The Goods index fell a further 0.6% after a decline of 0.5% in September. The index has continued to fall since July. Lower prices recorded mainly for food purchased from stores, clothing and gasoline have contributed to the latest decline. The Non-durables index fell 0.9%, while the Durables and Semi-durables indexes declined 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively. At the same time, the Services index increased 0.5% after a 0.2% rise in September.

Between October 1990 and October 1991, the Goods index moved up 3.6%, less than the 5.6% and 5.1% increases posted in August and September, respectively. The increase in the Services index was also down to 5.4% from rates of 6.0% and 5.6% for August and September. In terms of 12-month rates of change, both the Goods as well as the Services index have followed declining rates of increases since June of this year.

City Highlights

Between September and October, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.5% in both Winnipeg and Saskatoon to a rise of 0.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside. In Winnipeg, significant declines in the Food and Transportation indexes were recorded. In Saskatoon, a steeper than average decline was noted in gasoline prices. In addition, its Housing index fell by 0.4% relative to a rise of 0.2% in the Housing index for Canada. In Charlottetown/Summerside, most of the increase was attributable to a sharp rise in its Housing index due, principally, to a jump in property taxes following the termination of a provincial rebate plan.

Between October 1990 and October 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged between a low of 3.0% in Toronto to a high of 6.7% in Charlottetown/Summerside.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The largest downward impact originated in the Food index, where lower prices were observed for fresh produce, chicken, cereal products and soft drinks. A decline in the Housing index also exerted a considerable dampening influence, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation were noted. Other notable price declines were recorded for personal care supplies, home entertainment equipment and spectator entertainment. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index was mainly attributable to increased housing charges, most notably for property taxes and fuel oil. Higher prices for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and gasoline also contributed a considerable upward influence. The overall advance was partially slowed by a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, beef and chicken. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies, recreational equipment and women's and girls' wear. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.7%.

Halifax

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, due to a number of offsetting effects. Higher prices for cigarettes and clothing were among those factors exerting an upward influence. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for property taxes, rented accommodation and new houses were virtually offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation. A decline in the Food index had a notable offsetting impact, and resulted mainly from lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, sugar, poultry, beef and pork. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and home entertainment equipment. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Saint John

Declines in the Food and Housing indexes explained the 0.1% fall in the All-items index. Within the Food component, lower prices were observed for fresh produce, beef, sugar, soft drinks, pork, poultry and bakery products. The decline in the Housing index reflected lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation. These were largely offset by increases in property taxes, rented accommodation charges and new house prices. The remaining five major component indexes advanced, with the greatest upward impact originating from higher prices for

gasoline and clothing. Increased recreational expenses and higher prices for cigarettes also had a notable upward influence. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Quebec City

Advances in housing charges, most notably for property taxes, child care, rented accommodation and basic telephone services, explained much of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Increased recreational expenses and clothing prices also exerted a considerable upward influence. Moderating these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and a fall in the Food index. The latter reflected lower prices for fresh fruit, dairy products, sugar and soft drinks, offset, in part, by higher prices for restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, beef and fresh vegetables. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.6%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The main source of upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increases in property taxes and maintenance and repair charges, in addition to higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and new houses, were observed. Other notable advances were reported in the prices of men's wear, cigarettes, and spectator entertainment. Higher vehicle insurance premiums and increased fares for inter-city bus travel were also registered. The rise was dampened by a fall in the Food and the Health and Personal Care indexes. The Food index reflected lower prices for fresh fruit, and to a lesser extent, beef, chicken and fresh vegetables. Lower prices for personal care supplies explained the drop in the Health and Personal Care index. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.3%.

Ottawa

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Much of the fall was associated with a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, poultry and dairy products. Price declines for clothing, gasoline, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also reported. Partially offsetting these declines were higher housing charges, most notably for property taxes, rented accommodation, and new houses. Prices for cigarettes also advanced. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.3%, reflecting declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes. Within the Food index, lower prices for fresh produce and cereal products were recorded. The decline in the Transportation index was largely due to lower prices for gasoline. Partially offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for property taxes. Price increases for spectator entertainment and cigarettes were also observed. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Declines in the Food and Clothing indexes had a notable downward impact. Within Food, lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef, sugar, chicken and soft drinks accounted for the decline. The largest upward influences came from advances in recreational expenses and higher prices for cigarettes. The Housing index rose marginally, as higher property taxes and increased charges for rented accommodation were largely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased charges for traveller accommodation, and lower fuel oil prices. Household operating expenses declined as well. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index fell 0.5%. Among the main contributors were lower prices for gasoline, fresh produce and beef. Price decreases for clothing and personal care supplies were also recorded. Partially offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for property taxes and rented accommodation. Higher prices for cigarettes and for recreational equipment were also observed. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Regina

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to advances in gasoline prices, property taxes, recreational expenses, and cigarette prices. A decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh produce, pork and chicken, moderated these advances. The Clothing index also declined. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.5%, as declines were recorded in five of the seven major component indexes. The largest downward impact was registered by the Food index, where lower prices for beef, fresh produce and pork were observed. The Housing index also declined, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment more than offset higher property taxes and increased charges for rented accommodation. Lower prices for gasoline and clothing also had a notable downward influence. Advances in recreational charges and cigarette prices had a moderate offsetting effect. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.3%. A decline in the Food index had the greatest downward impact, and was largely due to lower prices for fresh fruit and beef. Price decreases for clothing, gasoline and recreational equipment also contributed notably to the overall downward movement. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes, increased property taxes and higher charges for rented accommodation. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Calgary

The 0.3% fall in the All-items index was largely due to declines in the Transportation, Food and Clothing indexes. The drop in the Transportation index was mainly attributable to lower prices for gasoline, while the decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce and beef. Moderating these declines were advances in property taxes and rented accommodation charges and increased prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. The greatest upward pressure resulted from an increase in prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Higher recreational charges and increased clothing prices also had a major upward impact. A drop in the Housing index had a considerable offsetting effect, and was mainly associated with declines in traveller accommodation charges, property taxes and household furnishings and equipment prices. Lower prices for gasoline also had a substantial moderating effect. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, dairy products, soft drinks, bakery products and fresh vegetables were offset by lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, pork and cereal products. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Victoria

The All-items index fell 0.1%. Much of the downward impact originated in the Housing index, where price declines for household furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and piped gas more than offset advances in rented accommodation charges, property taxes and new house prices. A decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, and pork, was also recorded. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, increased recreational expenses and higher prices for clothing. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the October 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
October 1991 index	121.1	116.9	117.9	130.2	113.4	125.1	129.4	139.8
% change from September 1991	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-0.5	0.1
% change from October 1990	4.8	4.0	4.2	9.1	-0.4	6.5	5.2	13.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
October 1991 index	126.6	125.5	120.1	125.4	115.7	133.0	129.9	186.0
% change from September 1991	0.3	-0.6	0.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.2	1.1
% change from October 1990	6.7	5.6	5.1	9.8	3.9	5.9	4.4	22.9
Halifax								
October 1991 index	125.2	127.7	119.5	127.2	115.2	128.4	126.1	171.6
% change from September 1991	0.0	-0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.9
% change from October 1990	4.9	3.8	4.5	8.0	1.5	6.6	3.8	14.2
Saint John								
October 1991 index	124.5	122.0	119.8	127.5	116.3	127.6	125.1	182.1
% change from September 1991	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6
% change from October 1990	5.2	3.0	4.0	8.3	2.6	7.1	4.5	22.1
Quebec City								
October 1991 index	126.2	117.2	125.8	134.2	114.1	128.3	135.5	161.9
% change from September 1991	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1
% change from October 1990	6.6	3.4	5.0	14.7	2.0	6.1	10.0	19.0
Montreal								
October 1991 index	127.7	117.9	128.4	134.2	115.9	128.8	138.7	165.3
% change from September 1991	0.2	-0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.4
% change from October 1990	6.3	1.4	5.2	14.3	1.8	7.9	10.1	21.5
Ottawa								
October 1991 index	126.1	118.9	124.6	128.1	120.4	133.5	130.9	162.0
% change from September 1991	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1
% change from October 1990	4.6	3.5	3.9	6.4	1.0	5.2	5.4	17.6
Toronto								
October 1991 index	128.7	122.2	129.8	127.6	119.8	132.5	133.7	161.4
% change from September 1991	-0.3	-1.3	0.2	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
% change from October 1990	3.0	2.4	1.7	5.0	-1.3	5.2	5.8	17.6
Thunder Bay								
October 1991 index	125.2	117.4	122.6	127.3	120.5	125.2	130.5	170.4
% change from September 1991	0.0	-0.9	0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8
% change from October 1990	4.7	2.7	4.5	8.2	-0.3	5.1	4.5	20.7
Winnipeg								
October 1991 index	125.0	120.9	123.1	127.2	117.3	125.8	130.9	161.6
% change from September 1991	-0.5	-1.2	0.6	-0.5	-2.4	-1.0	0.1	0.3
% change from October 1990	3.6	2.4	4.5	7.7	-3.5	3.8	4.8	14.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
October 1991 index	126.6	126.6	118.2	134.1	123.3	139.4	130.0	163.8
% change from September 1991	0.2	-0.7	0.3	-0.6	1.3	-0.1	0.5	0.4
% change from October 1990	4.9	5.3	3.4	14.5	-3.0	4.7	7.3	18.1
Saskatoon								
October 1991 index	125.7	125.7	119.2	133.2	117.2	150.0	128.5	152.7
% change from September 1991	-0.5	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.5
% change from October 1990	4.1	4.9	2.8	14.5	-3.9	4.0	5.6	14.3
Edmonton								
October 1991 index	124.8	117.3	121.5	127.3	118.6	126.5	130.7	177.4
% change from September 1991	-0.3	-1.9	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.9
% change from October 1990	3.9	2.4	4.5	9.4	-2.3	5.6	4.6	17.9
Calgary								
October 1991 index	125.3	119.7	121.1	128.6	117.7	125.8	129.9	176.4
% change from September 1991	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.7	-1.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
% change from October 1990	4.7	4.4	4.3	9.1	-1.0	5.4	5.4	17.1
Vancouver								
October 1991 index	124.1	122.1	119.3	123.2	124.2	121.5	129.1	155.6
% change from September 1991	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	2.0
% change from October 1990	4.1	4.6	2.1	8.0	0.8	5.2	6.3	15.2
Victoria								
October 1991 index	123.9	121.5	118.3	124.5	124.0	120.1	130.7	155.7
% change from September 1991	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.5	2.0
% change from October 1990	4.5	3.4	3.0	9.4	1.8	4.4	5.9	15.1

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending November 9, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 9, 1991 totalled 270 567 tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from the preceding week's total of 267 396 tonnes and up 51.8% from the year-earlier level of 178 227 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 11 148 281 tonnes, an increase of 3.8% from 10 737 716 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production
1990-91

The revised estimate of 1990 Canadian potato production and value, as well as the preliminary estimate of area planted, harvested and potato production for 1991, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), a statistical bulletin, please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Agriculture Division in either the Atlantic Region Office, Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or the Ottawa Office, Paul Murray (613-951-0374). ■

Business Service Industries,
1989 (Preliminary Data)

A limited amount of data are available concerning the 1989 Annual Survey of Business Service Industries.

For more information contact the Services, Science and Technology Division, Business Services Section, (613-951-9662). ■

Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled $2,198.6 million, up 0.2% from $2,195.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Rubber Products Industries
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rubber products industries (SIC 1599) totalled $1,067.3 million, down 3.6% from $1,106.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6899.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Plastic Products Industries, n.e.c.
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other plastic products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 1699) totalled $3,202.5 million, up 7.5% from $2,979.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5418.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Metal Door and Window Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal door and window industry (SIC 3031) totalled $1,277.4 million, up 12.4% from $1,136.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5521.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other stamped and pressed metal products industries (SIC 3049) totalled $2,716.6 million, down 8.7% from $2,975.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5526.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled $1,097.2 million, up 3.7% from $1,057.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951- 3515), Industry Division. ■

Adhesives Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled $228.3 million, up 10.4% from $206.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Sporting Goods Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sporting goods industry (SIC 3931) totalled $764.7 million, down 0.4% from $767.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6890.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled $234.0 million, down 6.1% from $249.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 32-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Footwear Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, September 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Science Statistics, Federal Government Personnel Engaged in Scientific and Technological (S & T) Activities, 1984-85 to 1991-92.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 18-22, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
18	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	September 1991
19	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	September 1991
19	**Sales of Natural Gas**	September 1991
21	**Retail Trade**	September 1991
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	September 1991

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 18, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
September 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments decreased (-0.4%) for the second time in the last three months following four consecutive monthly increases. In terms of dollar impact, the largest decreases in shipments in September were reported by the motor vehicle and the refined petroleum and coal products industries. Unfilled orders for all manufacturing industries continued their two-year decline, this month dropping by 0.6%. Inventory levels declined for the ninth month in a row.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. Even though the short-term trend for shipments increased for the fifth time in a row, the pace in the two most recent months was slower. For all manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries, the trend for shipments showed no change for the third straight month following two years of decline. The trend for unfilled orders has been declining since April 1989. The inventories trend decreased for the 20^{th} consecutive month.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.5 billion in September, a decrease of 0.4% from the previous month. Thirteen of the 22 major groups recorded decreases with transportation equipment (-1.6%) and refined petroleum and coal products industries (-4.3%) reporting the largest declines in terms of dollar impact.

- Shipment **trends** for 14 of the 22 major groups continued to increase in the three most recent periods, but generally at a slower pace. Major groups exhibiting this movement included transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, fabricated metals and wood industries. In contrast, industries for which the trend continued to fall but at a slower pace included paper and allied products, machinery and refined petroleum and coal products.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.1% in September to $35.1 billion with 13 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. Lower levels in the machinery (-3.1%) and wood industries (-1.4%) were partially offset by increases in the transportation equipment (1.3%) and chemical industries (1.7%). The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** remained unchanged in September at 1.49. The **trend** continued to decline from a peak of 1.61 in February 1991 to 1.50 in the current period.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.6% to $24.0 billion. Unfilled orders have been declining for 23 months, apart from increases in August 1990 and April 1991. Most of the decrease in September 1991 was accounted for by machinery industries (-5.5%). The **trend** for unfilled orders has continued to fall at about the same rate since the beginning of the year.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased 0.3% in September to $23.4 billion following an increase of 2.4% in August. However, the **trend** for new orders has increased at the same rate for the last three periods.

Year-to-date

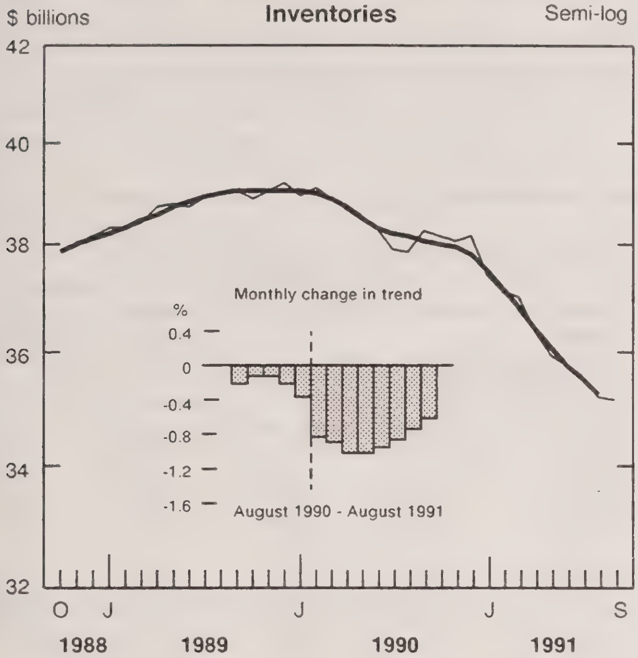
- Manufacturers' shipments for the first nine months of 1991 were estimated at $208.6 billion, 6.1% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

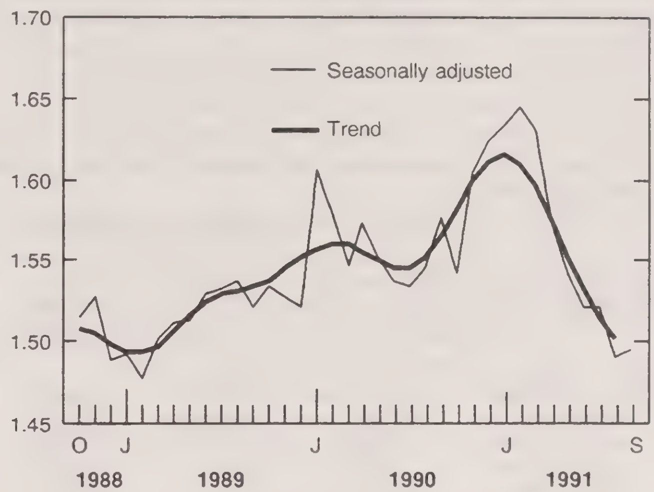
For more information, please consult the September 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, September 1991

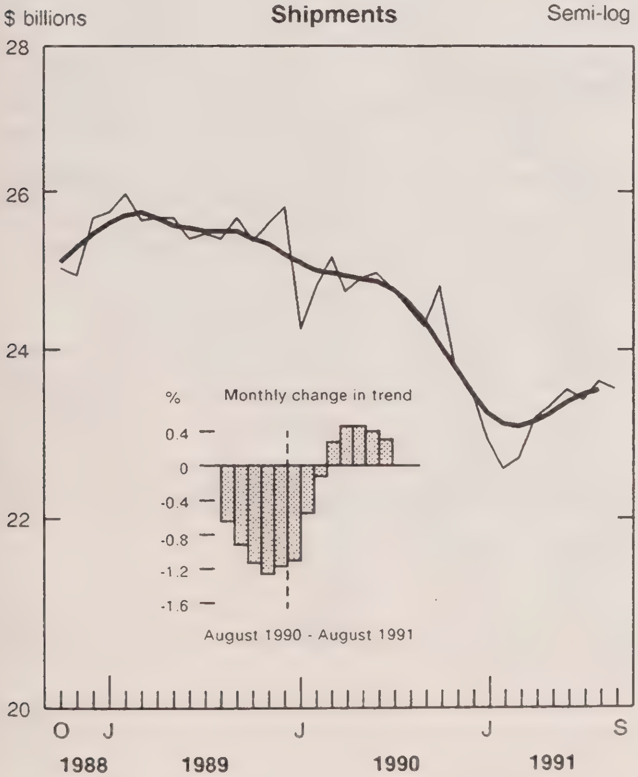
Inventories



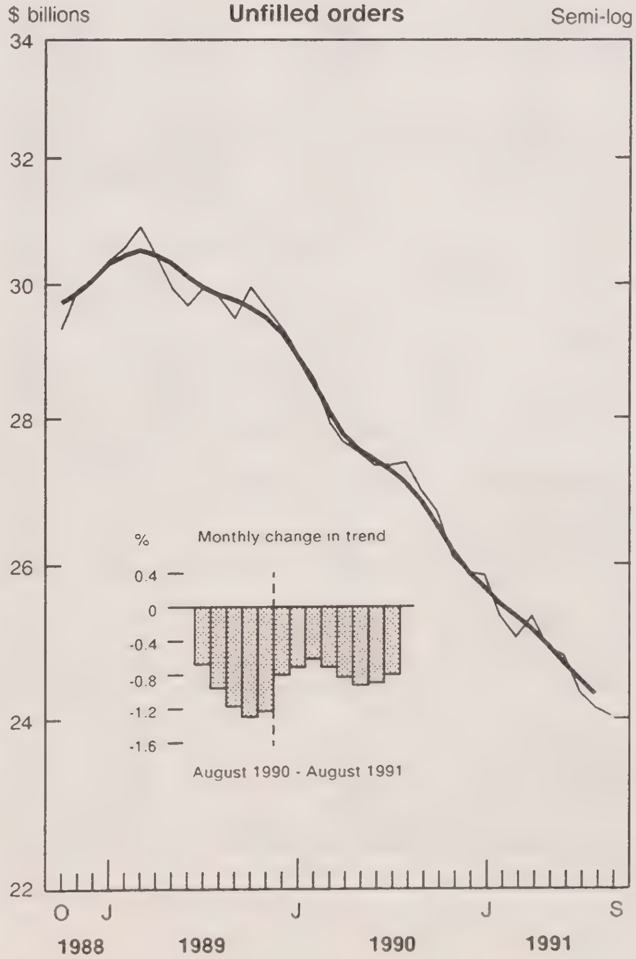
Inventory to shipments ratio



Shipments



Unfilled orders



Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: Data have been revised back to January 1991 as a result of newly reported information.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

September 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
September 1990	24,682	37,840	27,027	24,125	24,260	38,229	26,962	23,874
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,757	38,178	26,692	24,487
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,544	37,613	25,631	21,908	22,898	37,393	25,806	22,874
February 1991	20,950	37,789	25,215	20,533	22,564	37,106	25,277	22,036
March 1991	22,990	37,683	25,083	22,858	22,700	36,991	24,997	22,420
April 1991	23,526	36,914	25,335	23,778	23,138	36,377	25,271	23,412
May 1991	25,065	36,147	25,189	24,919	23,312	35,953	24,875	22,916
June 1991	24,451	35,497	24,867	24,128	23,503	35,718	24,754	23,381
July 1991	21,635	35,101	24,380	21,149	23,356	35,491	24,284	22,885
August 1991	23,245	34,951	24,296	23,161	23,603	35,176	24,126	23,446
September 1991	24,323	34,688	24,089	24,116	23,507	35,132	23,988	23,370

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
September 1990	-1.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.58	1.56	-1.4	-0.9	-2.7	-1.2
October 1990	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.2	2.6	-1.4
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.5	-1.1	-1.9	-0.8	1.63	1.61	-0.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.6
February 1991	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	1.64	1.61	-2.0	-0.7	-3.7	-0.5
March 1991	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	1.63	1.60	-1.1	-0.6	1.7	0.0
April 1991	1.9	0.3	-1.7	-1.0	1.57	1.57	1.1	-0.7	4.4	0.2
May 1991	0.8	0.5	-1.2	-1.0	1.54	1.55	-1.6	-0.8	-2.1	0.3
June 1991	0.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.9	1.52	1.53	-0.5	-0.9	2.0	0.4
July 1991	-0.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.8	1.52	1.51	-1.9	-0.9	-2.1	0.4
August 1991	1.1	0.3	-0.9	-0.6	1.49	1.50	-0.6	-0.8	2.4	0.4
September 1991	-0.4	*	-0.1	*	1.49	*	-0.6	*	-0.3	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Apartment Construction Price Index

(1986 = 100)
Third quarter 1991

The composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada fell 0.7% from the previous quarter to an index level of 115.4 in the third quarter of 1991. The price index is now 3.6% lower than in the third quarter of 1990 and at its lowest level since the first quarter of 1989.

In the third quarter of 1991, apartment construction prices fell 1.0% in Toronto, 0.6% in Montreal and Vancouver, 0.3% in Calgary and Edmonton and 0.2% in Halifax and Ottawa.

In a comparison with the same period last year, prices fell significantly in Toronto (-4.3%), Montreal (-3.6%), Vancouver (-3.0%) and Halifax (-2.5%), while Ottawa (-1.0%), Calgary (-0.7%) and Edmonton (-0.2%) had smaller decreases.

Note: These price indexes represent price change for construction costs only (excluding land) for new apartment buildings which are medium- or high-rise, normally of reinforced concrete construction. They do not represent low-rise wood frame apartment building construction.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The third-quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit" (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes
Third Quarter 1991
(1986 = 100)

	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
				Quarterly Indexes				
1990								
Third Quarter	111.6	116.5	125.1	124.5	119.2	116.5	120.0	**119.7**
Fourth Quarter	111.5	116.3	125.8	123.2	119.3	117.1	120.0	**119.1**
1991								
First Quarter	109.1	113.4	124.8	120.3	118.6	116.2	117.3	**116.4**
Second Quarter	109.0	113.0	124.1	120.4	118.7	116.6	117.1	**116.2**
Third Quarter	108.8	112.3	123.8	119.2	118.4	116.3	116.4	**115.4**
				Percentage Change				
Q.4 90/Q.3 90	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	**-0.5**
Q.1 91/Q.4 90	-2.1	-2.5	-0.8	-2.3	-0.5	-0.8	-2.2	**-2.3**
Q.2 91/Q.1 91	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	**-0.1**
Q.3 91/Q.2 91	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	**-0.7**
Q.3 91/Q.3 90	-2.5	-3.6	-1.0	-4.3	-0.7	-0.2	-3.0	**-3.6**

Note: *Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1991

- The number of charter passengers carried by Canadian airlines in August 1991 represented an increase compared to the low figures for August 1990. Relative to August 1989, however, charter passenger numbers were down 21%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Total passengers enplaned and deplaned during the first quarter of 1991 decreased by 13% from the same period of the previous year.

- During the first quarter of 1991, the top three transborder city-pairs were: Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York and Toronto-Tampa/St. Petersburg. They recorded decreases of 18%, 14% and 25%, respectively, from the first quarter of 1990.

- Between 1980 and 1989, the Canadian major carriers' scheduled passenger-kilometres grew 29% compared to a growth of 64% for the worlds' major scheduled airlines.

Vol. 23, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1991

Price indexes for the third quarter of 1991 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes at the Canada level show a decrease of 0.3 % from the second quarter of 1991 and a decrease of 6.8 % from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The third-quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

September 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,144.0 million in September 1991, up 3.0% from September 1990.

Operating expenses were $831.4 million, an increase of 2.7% from September 1990. Net operating revenue was $312.6 million, an increase of 3.9% from September 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The September 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of November 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

August 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $37.6 million in August 1991. Operating revenues of $562.8 million were up $21.8 million or 4.0% from the August 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 11.5%. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 18.7% while freight car-kilometres increased by 9.6% compared to August 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1991 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the fourth week of November.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

November 1, 1991

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at November 1, 1991 and revised figures for October 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year),a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

Third Quarter 1991

Figures for the third quarter of 1991 for plastic film and bags are now available. The publication, *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Forestry Services Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Forestry

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business sector of the forestry services industry (SIC 0511) totalled $197.7 million, up 70.3% from $116.1 million in 1988.

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle steering and suspension industry (SIC 3254) totalled $879.2 million, up 2.5% from $857.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5558.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Transformer Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical transformer industry (SIC 3371) totalled $801.8 million, up 14.2% from $702.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5580.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical industrial equipment industries (SIC 3379) totalled $928.0 million, up 1.4% from $915.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5582.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other petroleum and coal products industries (SIC 3699) totalled $269.6 million, up 9.0% from $247.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6868.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the indicating, recording and controlling instruments industry (SIC 3911) totalled $1,094.9 million, up 4.7% from $1,045.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6884.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1988.
Catalogue number 31-203
(Canada: $61; United States: US$73; Other Countries: US$85).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Oils and Fats, September 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, October 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Farm Product Price Index, September 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 19, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

September 1991

In September, total exports decreased by $852 million to $11.6 billion. Machinery and equipment exports were down $487 million. Aircraft exports, returning to normal after an unusually high August level, declined by $407 million. Automotive products fell by $421 million, led by a decline of $282 million for car exports. Wheat exports, which dropped to their lowest level since November 1990, were affected by the refusal of grain handlers to cross picket lines set up by striking public service employees. Energy products declined, as crude petroleum fell by $45 million to $408 million, its lowest level since July 1990. Slight increases were registered for forestry products ($41 million) and industrial goods and materials ($65 million).

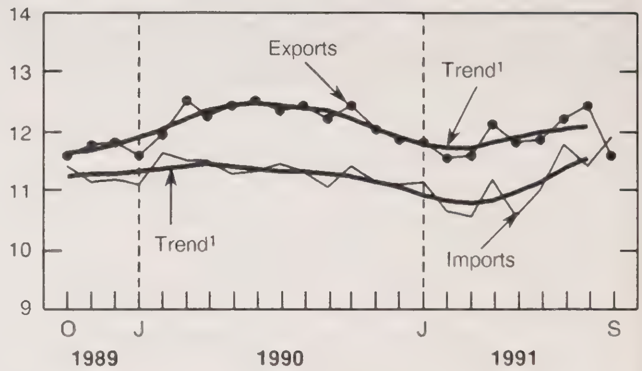
Total imports increased by $524 million to reach $11.9 billion, an all-time high. Imports of automotive products rose by $188 million to $3.0 billion, their highest level since July 1986. Machinery and equipment imports also increased, as "other communications and related equipment" rose by $93 million and "other equipment and tools" were up by $88 million. Imports of agricultural and fishing products climbed by $100 million in September, reaching $801 million. Increases were also posted for imports of forestry products ($10 million), industrial goods and materials ($86 million) and "other consumer goods" ($96 million). This last grouping includes such products as clothing, televisions, sporting goods and books. The only major group to decline in September was energy products, entirely as a result of a $48 million decrease for crude petroleum.

The significant drop in exports in September, combined with the large rise in imports, caused the merchandise trade balance to fall by $1.4 billion, resulting in a deficit of $311 million, the first deficit (in current dollars) in over 15 years. Canada's trade surplus with the United States fell by $1.1 billion to $670 million, its lowest level since September 1989. Deficits were registered with all other major trading partners, the most noteworthy being a $326 million deficit with Japan.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

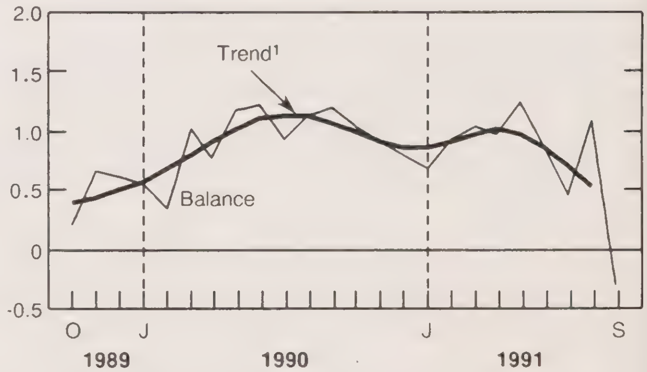
Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.70/$110). □

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the September 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of December or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

September 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during September 1991 totalled 3 037 million cubic metres, a 4.5% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in September 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from September 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 433 million cubic metres (+10.8%); commercial sales, 405 million cubic metres (+14.9%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 199 million cubic metres (+1.6%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 38 753 million cubic metres, a 0.3% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 9 361 million cubic metres (+0.7%); commercial sales, 7 766 million cubic metres (+0.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 21 626 million cubic metres (-1.1%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (October 1990 to September 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 0.6% decrease from the previous period (October 1989 to September 1990).

The September 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

September 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	16 555	40 110	246 811	1 988	305 464
Ontario	172 195	143 147	544 247	156 436	1 016 025
Manitoba	22 087	19 149	40 570	574	82 380
Saskatchewan	34 718	17 705	2 942	124 779	180 144
Alberta	136 533	133 232	877 911	–	1 147 676
British Columbia	50 717	51 723	115 708	87 386	305 534
September 1991 – Canada	**432 805**	**405 066**	**1 828 189**	**371 163**	**3 037 223**
September 1990 – Canada	390 643	352 469	1 871 987	292 041	2 907 140
% change	10.8	14.9	1.6		4.5
Year-to-date Canada 1991	**9 361 466**	**7 766 062**	**18 227 052**	**3 398 663**	**38 753 243**
Year-to-date Canada 1990	9 292 345	7 723 160	18 931 979	2 924 669	38 872 153
% change	0.7	0.6	-1.1		-0.3
Sum of October 1990 – September 1991	**13 584 462**	**11 243 485**	**25 078 972**	**4 445 953**	**54 352 872**
Sum of October 1989 – September 1990	13 435 873	11 151 486	25 993 999	4 095 736	54 677 094
% change	1.1	0.8	-1.9		-0.6

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.* ■

Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1991

Highlights

- On June 1, 1991, the number of census families in Canada reached 7,146,800, an increase of 96,000 families over the previous year. The annual growth rate continued its upward trend, going from 0.9% in 1986-87 to 1.4% in 1990-91. The constant growth in the number of families was mainly attributable to the ever-growing number of immigrant families since 1986-87. In 1990-91, the number of immigrant families exceeded the 50,000-mark, reaching 52,100 compared to 44,100 in 1989-1990, 41,800 in 1988-89 and 36,700 in1987-88.

- At the other end of the spectrum, the number of marriages (responsible for family formation) decreased, dropping from 149,700 in 1989-1990 to 146,200 in 1990-91.

- The interprovincial migration of families increased in 1990-91; the total number leaving one province for another went from 98,300 in 1989-1990 to 100,100 in 1990-91. The flows to Alberta and British Columbia increased during the last two years; aside from these two provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the only provinces to have maintained positive net migration.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6513 – Total number of census families.

The postcensal estimates of the total number of census families and of their characteristics for Canada, the provinces and the territories as of June 1, 1991 are available today and will be published in *Postcensal Estimates of Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1991* (91-204, $17).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Number of Census Families and Growth Rates, Canada, Provinces and Territories
1989 to 1991

Region	1989pd	1990pr	1991pp	Growth Rate (%) 1989-1990	Growth Rate (%) 1990-91
	(Number in Thousands)				
Canada	**6,958.4**	**7,050.9**	**7,146.8**	**1.3**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	147.3	149.9	152.3	1.7	1.5
Prince Edward Island	33.8	34.4	34.8	1.5	1.2
Nova Scotia	236.9	239.7	241.9	1.2	1.0
New Brunswick	192.5	195.4	197.8	1.5	1.2
Quebec	1,803.4	1,822.7	1,842.0	1.1	1.1
Ontario	2,556.1	2,591.5	2,628.3	1.4	1.4
Manitoba	280.1	280.7	281.3	0.2	0.2
Saskatchewan	257.3	254.0	252.1	-1.3	-0.8
Alberta	627.7	640.4	653.8	2.0	2.1
British Columbia	804.4	822.8	842.6	2.3	2.4
Yukon	6.8	7.0	7.4	3.9	4.4
Northwest Territories	11.9	12.3	12.7	3.2	3.0

pd *Final postcensal estimates.*
pr *Updated postcensal estimates.*
pp *Preliminary postcensal estimates.*
Note: *Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest 100.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

September 1991

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1991 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

The September 1991 issue of Summary of *Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 11.9% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 0.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 0.3% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tobacco Products

October 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.68 billion cigarettes in October 1991, an 11.7% increase from the 4.19 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production for the first 10 months of 1991 totalled 37.35 billion cigarettes, down 1.8% from 38.04 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in October 1991 totalled 2.63 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 24.6% from the 3.49 billion cigarettes sold in October 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 32.52 billion cigarettes, down 13.6% from 1990 cumulative amount of 37.64 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the October 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

September 1991

Canadian firms produced 151 593 cubic metres of construction type plywood during September 1991, a decrease of 1.8% from the 154 350 cubic metres produced during September 1990.

January to September 1991 production totalled 1 272 102 cubic metres, a decrease of 18.3% from the 1 557 125 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50)will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie(604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

September 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for September 1991 are now available. The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011,$5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Plums

1991

Data on pack of processed plums for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits* (excluding apples), 1991 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Non-metal Mines, 1989.
Catalogue number 26-224
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Wholesale Trade, August 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States:
US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries:
US$20.20/US$202).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1991.
Catalogue Number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The Labour Force, October 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States:
US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries:
US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 20, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Incidence of Unemployment among Husband-Wife Families

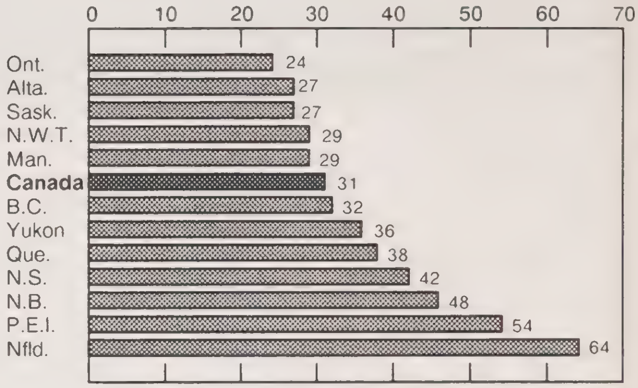
1989

Nearly one-third (31%) of Canadian husband-wife families in the labour force received unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in 1989. (For a husband-wife family to be included, at least one member of the family must have received UI payments at least once within the calendar year.) The percentages of families receiving UI for each province and territory did not fluctuate significantly between 1988 and 1989: the largest increase was two percentage points for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and the greatest decline was one percentage point for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

The province with the highest percentage of families receiving UI in 1989 was Newfoundland where 64% of husband-wife families reported some income from unemployment insurance. Ontario had the lowest percentage, 24%. In all Atlantic provinces, the capital cities registered a considerably lower percentage of families receiving UI than the provincial average. The largest difference between the percentage of families that received UI in a provincial capital city and the provincial average occurred in Newfoundland: in St. John's, the percentage of husband-wife families receiving UI was 23 percentage points lower than the provincial figure. In Whitehorse, the percentage of families receiving UI was three percentage points greater than in the Yukon overall.

The number of families and the number of individuals in the labour force who received UI can be compared. For Canada, 20% of individuals in the labour force received UI in 1989 compared with 31% of husband-wife families. The highest percentage of individuals in the labour force who received UI occurred in Newfoundland where half of labour force participants received UI in 1989. This was 14 percentage points lower than the corresponding percentage for husband-wife families for Newfoundland. Similarly, the lowest percentage of labour force participants reporting UI was 14% for Ontario; this was 10 points lower than the percentage noted for Ontario husband-wife families.

Percent of Husband - Wife Families Reporting Unemployment Insurance Benefits, by Province, 1989



Source: Small Area Business and Administrative Data Division

There are various categories of unemployment insurance in Canada: regular unemployment, sickness, maternity, fishing, retirement, work-sharing, job-creation and training. All of these categories are included in the preceding UI data. While breakdowns by type of benefit are not available for husband-wife families receiving UI, they are available for monthly beneficiaries receiving UI.

Further information is available from a set of 10 husband-wife family tables entitled "Husband-Wife Family Data". Taxfiler data about UI recipients are available from the FSA and Postal Code Data Bank System. For further information contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office or call Client Services, Small Area Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1991

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 100.6 in the third quarter of 1991, unchanged from its revised second-quarter level. A slight increase in the domestic component in the third quarter (+ 0.3%) was offset by a decrease in the imported component.

The total index for prices of new machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry was down 3.0% in the third quarter from the same quarter last year, based on decreases in the domestic and imported components of 2.7% and 3.2%, respectively.

Among the industry divisions, forestry showed the greatest price increase (0.5%) and finance, insurance and real estate the greatest decrease (-0.5%). Between the third quarter of 1990 and the third quarter of 1991, the greatest decreases were for community, business and personal services (-10.5%) and trade (-7.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023, 2024 and 2025.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Indexes			Percentage Change	
		3rd Q. 1991	2nd Q. 1991	3rd Q. 1990	3rd Q./ 2nd Q. 1991	3rd Q. 1991/1990
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	**100.0**	**100.6***	**100.6***	**103.7***	**0.0**	**-3.0**
SIC Divisions						
1. Agriculture	11.0	111.4	111.3	110.3	0.1	1.0
2. Forestry	1.5	110.5	110.0	110.8	0.5	-0.3
3. Fishing	0.6	102.1	101.7	106.1	0.4	-3.8
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	98.2	98.2	99.4	0.0	-1.2
5. Manufacturing	29.9	102.1	102.0	104.4	0.1	-2.2
6. Construction	3.5	98.0	97.9	99.0	0.1	-1.0
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	100.4	100.4	102.7	0.0	-2.2
8. Trade	4.0	95.6	95.6	103.4	0.0	-7.5
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	95.0	95.5	100.3	-0.5	-5.3
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	90.4	90.6	101.0	-0.2	-10.5
11. Public Administration	4.7	98.7	98.6	103.1	0.1	-4.3

* *These indexes are preliminary*

1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-83 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-83).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

September 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.3 million tonnes in September 1991, an increase of 8.4% from the September 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 0.1% from the 1990 period. Receipts from United States connections also showed a decrease of 2.8%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The September 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of November.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

September 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from September 1990, except in the case of rye and canola where marketings increased. Deliveries for September 1990 and September 1991 were as follows (in thousands of tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	2 599.3	1 561.8
• Durum wheat	433.8	237.0
• **Total wheat**	**3 033.1**	**1 798.8**
• Oats	51.6	45.4
• Barley	522.4	355.7
• Rye	20.6	33.6
• Flaxseed	85.8	46.2
• Canola	486.9	628.2
• **Total**	**4 200.4**	**2 907.9**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

September 1991

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the third quarter of 1991 are now available. The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, September 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, September 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended September 1991.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Railway Operating Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Book Publishing, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 87-210
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20;
Other Countries: US$24).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 21, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Canadian Economic Observer

November 1991

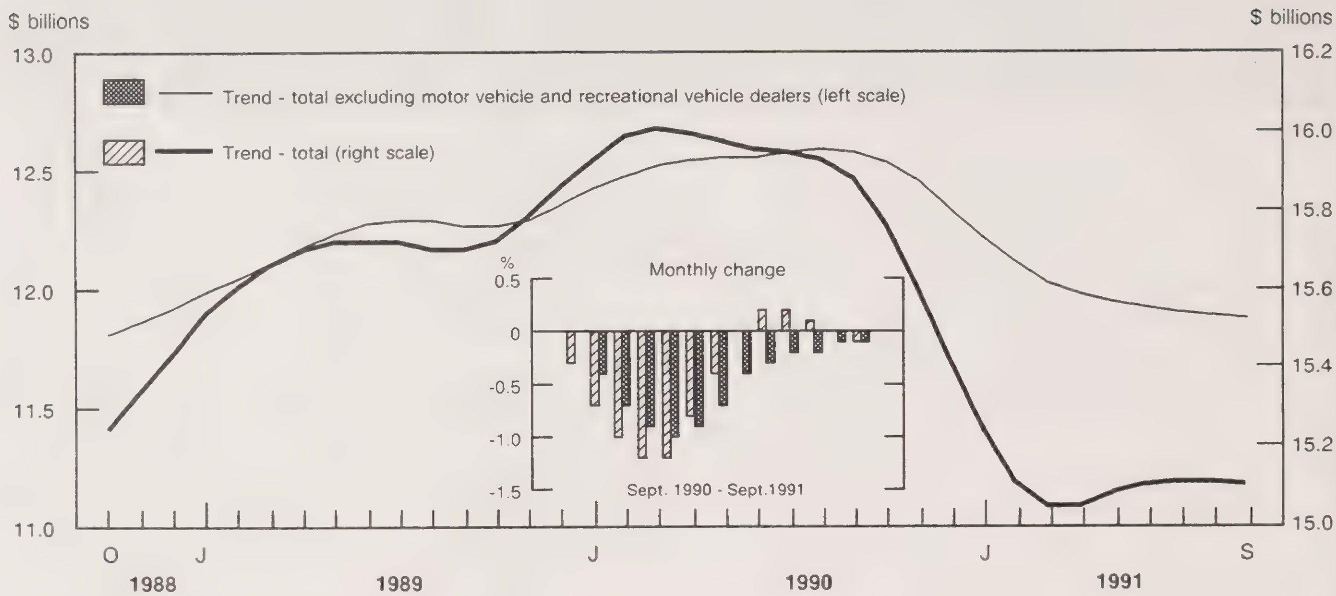
The November issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The November issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in October, and a technical note on the recent trend of consumer and industry prices. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, please call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Sales - Canada Trends[1]



[1] *Trends represent weighted averages of data.*

Retail Trade

September 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales rebounded 0.8% to $15.0 billion in September, following a sizeable decline in August (-1.5%). This is the largest increase since May 1991.
- However, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales registered a decline of 0.4% in September that offset the 0.4% gain in August.
- Total retail sales fell 0.6% in the third quarter of 1991 due to the weak August sales. This compares to an increase of 1.9% in the second quarter and a decrease of 2.1% in the first quarter of 1991 (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data).

Note to Users

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.

- The overall gain in September was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to gains reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+5.5%), other durable goods stores (+2.9%) and all other retail stores (+1.3%). Partly offsetting these increases were decreases by general merchandise stores (-2.5%), gasoline service stations (-1.5%) and household furniture and appliance stores (-2.3%).

- The increase in sales of motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers in September followed two monthly declines. Supermarkets and grocery stores recorded marginally higher sales (+0.1%) after five consecutive monthly decreases. Sales of general merchandise stores fell after two monthly increases.

- Five provinces posted retail sales increases in September, ranging from +2.3% in British Columbia to +0.3% in Nova Scotia. The largest declines were in New Brunswick (-2.9%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.5%), and sales remained unchanged in Manitoba. Sales also fell in the Northwest Territories (-3.9%) and the Yukon (-2.6%).

Trends

- As illustrated in the accompanying chart, after declining sharply from April 1990 to March 1991 and rising slightly between April and July, the trend for total retail trade has since been relatively flat. Total retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers continue to have a declining trend, but at a slowing rate.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first nine months of 1991 amounted to $130.8 billion, down 2.2% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data). Last month, cumulative sales were also 2.2% lower than in the same period of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), and 2299, 2401-2405, 2407, 2409, 2411-2413, 2415-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The September 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

September 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991[r]	Sept. 1991[p]	Sept. 1991/ 1990*	Sept. 1990	June 1991[r]	July 1991[r]	Aug. 1991[r]	Sept. 1991[p]	Sept./ Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,593	3,866	3,399	-5.4	3,609	3,599	3,587	3,578	3,580	0.1	-0.8
All other food stores	322	317	283	-12.1	329	313	301	299	297	-0.8	-10.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	732	747	722	-1.4	763	739	736	743	748	0.6	-2.0
Shoe stores	166	136	138	-17.4	150	135	131	130	130	-0.2	-13.5
Men's clothing stores	161	129	134	-16.6	165	149	146	149	146	-1.9	-11.6
Women's clothing stores	357	301	323	-9.6	325	300	304	301	303	0.9	-6.5
Other clothing stores	349	319	315	-9.7	335	313	309	310	310	0.1	-7.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	713	666	618	-13.3	704	619	626	632	618	-2.3	-12.2
Household furnishings stores	210	189	182	-13.7	208	167	178	178	180	0.9	-13.7
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,032	2,987	2,982	-1.6	3,374	3,293	3,264	2,991	3,157	5.5	-6.4
Gasoline service stations	1,253	1,277	1,154	-7.9	1,257	1,150	1,184	1,179	1,162	-1.5	-7.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	981	894	844	-13.9	1,021	876	877	877	873	-0.5	-14.5
General merchandise stores	1,740	1,749	1,646	-5.4	1,770	1,734	1,762	1,770	1,726	-2.5	-2.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	557	519	485	-12.9	572	511	501	504	503	-0.1	-12.0
Other durable goods stores	445	420	405	-9.0	464	392	402	410	422	2.9	-9.0
All other retail stores	843	974	829	-1.7	870	835	823	852	863	1.3	-0.8
Total, all stores	**15,454**	**15,491**	**14,458**	**-6.4**	**15,917**	**15,126**	**15,131**	**14,904**	**15,018**	**0.8**	**-5.6**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,422**	**12,504**	**11,476**	**-7.6**	**12,544**	**11,834**	**11,867**	**11,913**	**11,861**	**-0.4**	**-5.4**
Department store type merchandise	5,431	5,176	4,967	-8.5	5,456	5,060	5,096	5,128	5,087	-0.8	-6.8
Regions											
Newfoundland	280	308	269	-3.9	295	285	285	291	288	-1.0	-2.5
Prince Edward Island	65	69	58	-10.7	67	60	59	61	60	-1.5	-10.2
Nova Scotia	477	507	455	-4.5	496	482	480	480	482	0.3	-2.9
New Brunswick	394	410	360	-8.7	409	397	391	391	380	-2.9	-7.2
Quebec	3,899	3,861	3,548	-9.0	3,978	3,710	3,756	3,687	3,667	-0.6	-7.8
Ontario	5,716	5,586	5,311	-7.1	5,926	5,565	5,603	5,484	5,572	1.6	-6.0
Manitoba	530	522	493	-6.9	545	516	510	510	510	- -	-6.3
Saskatchewan	460	453	426	-7.3	473	437	434	437	444	1.5	-6.2
Alberta	1,614	1,634	1,555	-3.6	1,665	1,596	1,592	1,583	1,609	1.6	-3.4
British Columbia	1,974	2,091	1,938	-1.8	2,044	1,973	2,015	1,981	2,027	2.3	-0.8
Yukon	16	17	15	-5.9	15	15	15	15	14	-2.6	-5.2
Northwest Territories	30	32	28	-7.1	30	30	31	30	29	-3.9	-2.4

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
October 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 170 870 thousand square metres in October 1991, a decrease of 1.6% from the 173 715 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1991 domestic shipments totalled 1 688 835 thousand square metres, down 3.7% from 1 754 330 thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The October 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies
September 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 0.6% to 1 723 349 cubic metres in September 1991 from 1 734 192 cubic metres after revisions in September 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1991 totalled 2 903 241 cubic metres, an increase of 25.4% compared to 2 315 376 cubic metres in September 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 15 263 114 cubic metres, a decrease of 7.9% compared to 16 565 988 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The September 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
September 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 602 600 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September 1991, a decrease of 1.2% from the 2 634 900 cubic metres produced in September 1990.

January to September 1991 production was 23 776 600 cubic metres, a decrease of 7.5% from the 25 702 800 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Shipments of Household Furniture Products
Third Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending September 1991, shipments of household furniture products totalled $227.5 million, a decrease of 4.4% compared to $238.0^r (revised) million for the previous quarter.

Manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture products for the third quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for the province of origin as well as exports are also available.

The September 1991 issue of *Shipments of Household Furniture Products* (35-007, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

September 1991

At September 30, 1991, the estimates on the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $293 million, down $229 million from June 1991 and down $52 million from September 30, 1990. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jim Dore (613-951-0767). ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

October 1991

The situation report for October 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Preliminary Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports: Domestic and International Shipping

Annual 1990

Preliminary statistics for 1990 indicate that some 350 million tonnes were handled at Canadian ports in 1990, down 3.7% from 1989. A sharp increase in the tonnage of wheat handled domestically and internationally moderated an otherwise depressed year in the shipping industry.

International tonnage, which accounted for approximately two-thirds of all shipping activity in Canada, dropped 4.2% to 229 million tonnes. The tonnage of coal, the number one commodity shipped internationally, dropped 6.7% to 44 million tonnes. Iron ore, the second largest commodity, posted 33 million tonnes in 1990, down 10% from 1989. On the other hand, the tonnage of wheat handled increased from 13 million tonnes in 1989 to 19 million tonnes in 1990.

Domestic tonnage also decreased in 1990, from 124 million tonnes in 1989 to 121 million tonnes. The tonnage of logs, bolts and pulpwood chips dropped 20.8% to 25 million tonnes in 1990. Other significant declines were noted for limestone (-36.6% to 6 million tonnes), coal (-20.1% to 5 million tonnes), and iron ore (14.4% to 13 million tonnes). Finally, 16 million tonnes of wheat were loaded and unloaded domestically at Canadian ports compared with 12 million tonnes in 1989.

Preliminary statistics for 1990 will be published the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, Vol.7, No. 7, $9.40 /$75), available in mid-December. Final data will be published in the 1990 edition of *Shipping in Canada* which will be released at the end of February 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613 951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, November 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260;
Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Report on Fur Farms, 1990.
Catalogue number 23-208
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41;
Other Countries: US$48).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, August 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 91-210
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35;
Other Countries: US$41).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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Statistics Canada

Friday, November 22, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Department Store Sales and Stocks

September 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,066 million in September 1991, a decline of 2.0% from the previous month's revised total of 1,088 million.
- During the latest three months, department store sales have fluctuated markedly with an overall quarterly decline of 0.3%, compared to an increase of 2.4% in the second quarter of 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,134 million at the end of September, an increase of 0.7% over the August 1991 revised value of $5,099 million. This gain constitutes the second consecutive monthly increase.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.

- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.82:1 in September, an increase over the 4.69:1 ratio observed in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112, levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6.

The September 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of January 1992. For further information, please contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1991	Sept. 1990	June 1991r	July 1991r	Aug. 1991r	Sept. 1991p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	1,151	1,073	1,002	1,191	1,087	1,088	1,088	1,066
Total Stocks	5,322	5,108	5,500	4,997	5,066	5,030	5,099	5,134
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.62	4.76	5.49	4.20	4.66	4.62	4.69	4.82

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

■

University Tuition Fees
1991-92

Highlights

- Tuition fees for 1991-92 in undergraduate Arts programs at most Canadian universities increased by 5% to 10% from the previous academic year. There were, however, a number of significant exceptions, the most notable being Quebec with increases ranging from 38% to 55%.

- University tuition fees in Quebec are still the lowest in the country, though, with undergraduate Arts students paying between $1,170 and $1,400 per year. By comparison, representative tuition fees in the Atlantic provinces are $1,500 to $2,600; in Ontario, $1,770; in the Prairie provinces, $1,400 to $2,000; and in British Columbia, $1,800 to $2,200.

- The undergraduate programs with the highest tuition fees are medicine and dentistry, for which tuition fees can be as high as $3,200.

- Except in Newfoundland and Manitoba, most Canadian universities charge foreign students higher tuition fees than those paid by Canadian students. The differences range from a low of $1,400 in Alberta to a high of $7,000 in Quebec in undergraduate Arts programs.

- Between 1980-81 and 1990-91 (up to June), the University Tuition Fee Price Index increased by 120% for Canada. The provinces with the largest increases were British Columbia and New Brunswick, with increases of 184% and 139%, respectively.

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (81-219, $22) is now available. For further information, contact Manon Monette (613-951-1666), Post-secondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Education Price Index – Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level
1990

Highlights

- In 1990, the Education Price Index (EPI) for the elementary and secondary level rose 5.4% to 159.9 (1981 = 100) while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 4.8%.
- The salaries and wages component, which consists of the salaries of teachers and other school staff, had the greatest influence on the growth of the EPI. It recorded a 5.5% rise in 1990 and was responsible for 83.2% of the 1990 EPI increase.
- The teachers' salaries component rose 5.7% in 1990, its largest increase since 1982 (12.5%), while the non-teaching salaries index increased by 4.1%, its lowest increase since 1986 (3.6%).
- In 1990, British Columbia and Ontario showed the largest EPI increases (6.1% and 5.9%, respectively). The smallest increases were registered in Saskatchewan (4.3%) and Newfoundland (4.4%).

The *Education Statistics Bulletin*, *Education Price Index – Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level, 1990* (81-002, Vol. 13, No.7, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1509) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending November 16, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 16, 1991 totalled 277 829 tonnes, an increase of 2.7% from the preceding week's total of 270 567 tonnes and up 63.2% from the year-earlier level of 170 235 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 11 426 110 tonnes, an increase of 4.8% from 10 907 951 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation
October 1991

Manufacturers shipped 3 956 759 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1991, down 10.2% from the 4 406 795 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 19.6% from the 3 308 797 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1991 totalled 25 264 668 square metres, a decrease of 17.0% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 October issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$5/$50) will be available at a later date . See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Poultry Products Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the poultry products industry (SIC 1012) totalled $2,111.5 million, up 13.6% from $1,858.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5381.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the power boiler and heat exchanger industry (SIC 3011) totalled $622.0 million, up 22.6% from $507.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5516.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other fabricated structural metal products industries (SIC 3029) totalled $1,762.2 million, up 20.7% from $1,459.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5520.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Basic Hardware Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the basic hardware industry (SIC 3061) totalled $531.0 million, up 12.0% from $474.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5531.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Valve Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal valve industry (SIC 3092) totalled $300.5 million, up 7.7% from $279.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5538.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled $4,058.3 million, up 8.1% from $3,752.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5555.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry (SIC 3333) totalled $186.0 million, down 22.3% from $239.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5572.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronics Products Industries* (43-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Glass Product Industry (Except Glass Containers)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glass product industry (except glass containers) (SIC 3562) totalled $716.7 million, up 3.9% from $689.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6857.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Printing Ink Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the printing ink industry (SIC 3791) totalled $310.9 million, up 8.0% from $287.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6880.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Sign and Display Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sign and display industry (SIC 3971) totalled $688.8 million, up 13.7% from $606.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6892.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter ended September 1991.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Aviation Statistics Centre, Service Bulletin, Vol. 23, No. 11, November 1991.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Education Price Index - Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level, Vol. 13, No. 7, 1990.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1990-91 and 1991-92.
Catalogue number 81-219
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 25-29, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
25	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	September 1991
25	Wholesale Trade	September 1991
26	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1991
26	Farm Net Income	1990
26	Farm Debt	December 31, 1990
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1991
27	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1991
27	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1991
28	Building Permits	September 1991
28	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1991
28	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Third Quarter 1991
29	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Third Quarter 1991
29	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1991
29	Canada's Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1991
29	Financial Flow Accounts	Third Quarter 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

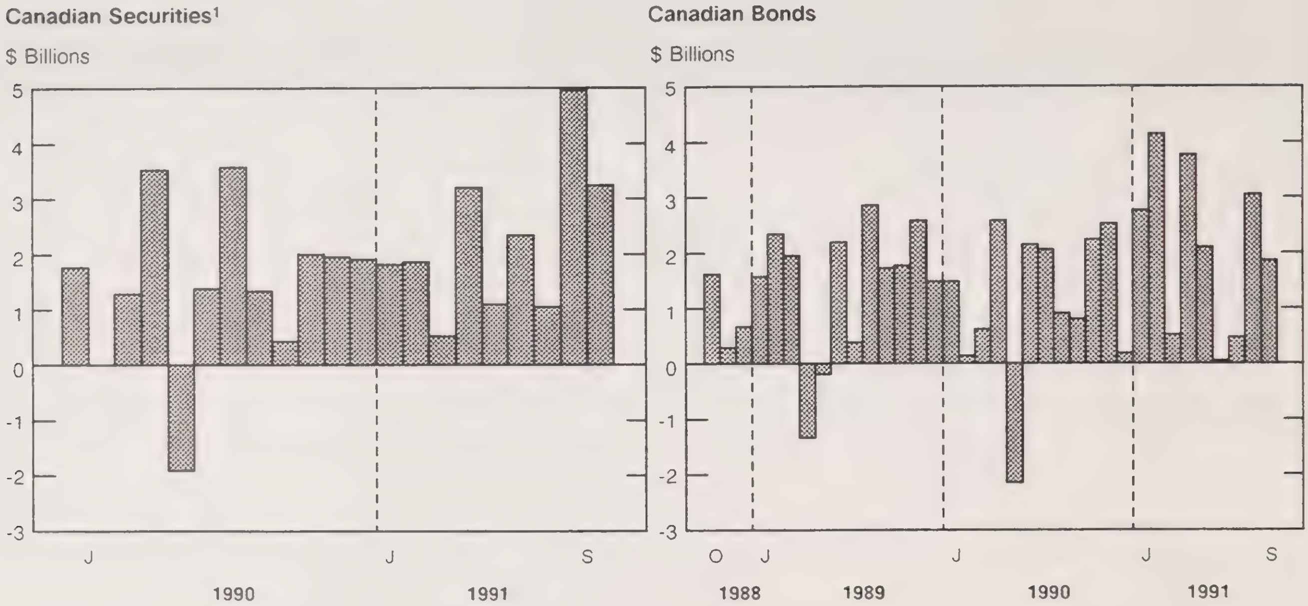
Monday, November 25, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



¹ Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions In Securities

September 1991

Canadian Securities

In September 1991, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, a further $3.3 billion of Canadian securities, in addition to the record $5.0 billion investment of the previous month. The current month's investment was split between Canadian bonds ($1.9 billion) and Government of Canada money market paper ($1.4 billion).

The $1.9 billion net investment in Canadian bonds was down from $3.1 billion invested in August but close to the monthly average so far this year. The reduction came from the primary market where record retirements of $2.7 billion largely offset new issues of $3.5 billion, bringing net new issues to $0.8 billion. As in the previous month, net foreign buying in the secondary market was $1.0 billion, the first time this year that non-residents were major net buyers for two consecutive months. In the secondary market, Japanese and other Asian investors were the major net buyers ($0.6 billion) while U.S. investors accounted for the balance ($0.4 billion). The gross value of trading in the secondary market soared to $32 billion in September.

The $3.5 billion of new bond sales to non-residents represented the highest level in five months. Non-residents purchased a record $1.8 billion of new federal issues in September, more than twice the year-to-date monthly average. The provinces accounted for most of the remaining new bond sales. Some 85% of new issues purchased by non-residents in September were denominated in Canadian dollars, well above the 53% recorded so far this year. Canadian interest rates continued their general decline, reducing the differential with U.S. interest rates. In the current month, over half the retirements were federal issues ($1.5 billion) with the balance split between provincial and corporate issues.

Non-residents invested a net $1.3 billion in the Canadian money market in September, down from the $1.8 billion investment of the previous month. The current month's foreign investment was in Government of Canada paper ($1.4 billion) and was widespread geographically. Gross sales and purchases of Canadian money market paper reached a record $24 billion in September. Non-resident holdings of Canadian money market paper stood at $28.2 billion at the end of September.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by $134 million in September, the third consecutive monthly net investment totalling $435 million. The net investment over this period has been primarily in new stock issues. The gross value of trading with non-residents declined slightly to $2.3 billion in the current month. Following some seven months of lateral movement, Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, declined 3.7% in September.

Foreign Securities

In September, residents acquired a net $0.6 billion of foreign securities, the bulk of which was directed to foreign bonds, mainly U.S. treasury issues. Residents have been net buyers of foreign securities for eight of nine months in 1991, for a year-to-date investment totalling $4.7 billion, two-thirds in foreign stocks and one-third in foreign bonds.

The September issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-232	3,451	-472	2,747	-541	-418	**1,787**	257	-169	**88**
February	232	5,208	-1,281	4,159	-1,875	-450	**1,834**	-426	-328	**-754**
March	-1,550	4,382	-2,301	532	155	-153	**534**	-48	-11	**-59**
April	689	3,925	-842	3,772	-456	-123	**3,193**	-596	-421	**-1,017**
May	-208	2,993	-712	2,073	-756	-236	**1,081**	-350	-674	**-1,023**
June	-2,386	3,478	-1,057	35	2,341	-44	**2,333**	74	-986	**-912**
July	-107	2,620	-2,056	458	405	186	**1,049**	-475	186	**-289**
August	1,082	2,898	-911	3,069	1,776	115	**4,961**	426	-499	**-73**
September	1,027	3,544	-2,706	1,865	1,259	134	**3,258**	-589	-45	**-634**
January to Sept.										
1990	1,448	16,546	-9,513	8,480	3,292	-427	**11,346**	-105	-564	**-669**
1991	-1,464	32,499	-12,337	18,699	2,308	-982	**20,023**	-1,702	-3,170	**-4,872**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

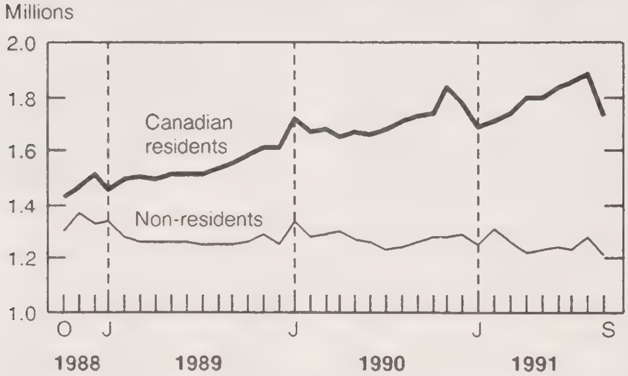
September 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends in international travel, show that all cross-border traffic dropped sharply in September 1991. The declines were likely due in large measure to the real or perceived delays at Canada's ports of entry due to various labour disputes in September, including the strike by the members of the Public Service Alliance of Canada.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



Highlights

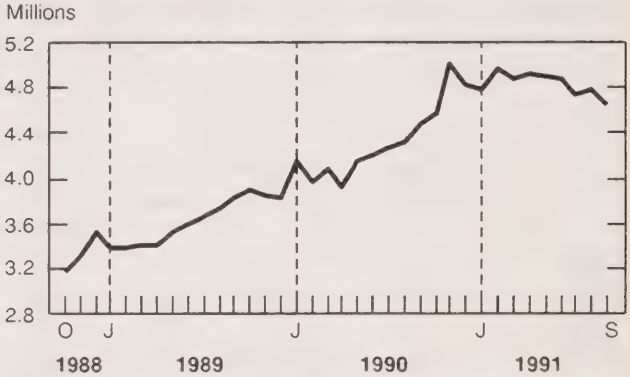
- Same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile decreased by 3.2% in September, continuing the downward trend evident since the Spring of 1991.
- Travel of one-or-more nights to the United States (by all modes of travel) fell by 9.6% to a seasonally adjusted level of 1.5 million trips. It was the first drop after seven successive monthly increases.
- Trips of one-or-more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased by 6.7% in September, reaching the lowest seasonally adjusted volume since September 1985.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *Seasonally adjusted numbers have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1972. Estimates of Canadian automobile travel to the United States are now available, on a seasonally adjusted basis, on CANSIM matrix 2695. Seasonally adjusted series on trips of one-or-more nights are no longer produced at the provincial level. Canada level estimates are now obtained directly from seasonally adjusting the national figures, rather than all of the components.*

- Total trips abroad of one-or-more nights by Canadian residents saw the largest month-over-month decrease since 1979, dropping to 1.7 million.

Same-Day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.6 million. This is a 1.9% increase over the same month a year earlier, the smallest year-over-year increase since November 1986.
- Trips of one-or-more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in September 1991 totalled 1.6 million, showing little change compared to the same month a year earlier.

- Trips of one-or-more nights by United States residents to Canada by automobile totalled 784,000, a year-over-year decrease of 7.8% compared to a drop of 5.7% by all other modes of travel (which totalled 388,000 trips).

- The number of September trips of one-or-more nights to Canada from countries other than the United States rose 1.2% from 1990 to 347,000 while trips by Canadian residents to countries other than the United States decreased 12.6% to 225,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The September 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1991

	1991			
	June[r]	July[r]	August[r]	September[p]
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	994	982	1,024	956
Other Countries[2]	241	243	246	245
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,600	1,609	1,651	1,493
Other Countries	234	241	234	234
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,817	2,765	2,808	2,707
Other Countries	265	271	274	271
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,591	6,453	6,510	6,139
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,870	4,738	4,778	4,626
One or More Nights	1,197	1,173	1,198	1,092

	September 1991[p]	% Change 1991/1990	January-September 1991[p]	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,171	-7.2	10,148	-1.5
Other Countries[2]	347	1.2	2,455	-1.8
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,561	0.7	15,119	10.1
Other Countries	225	-12.6	2,230	-12.5
Same-day Trips[1]				
Residents of Canada:				
United States	4,682	1.6	45,438	15.1

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

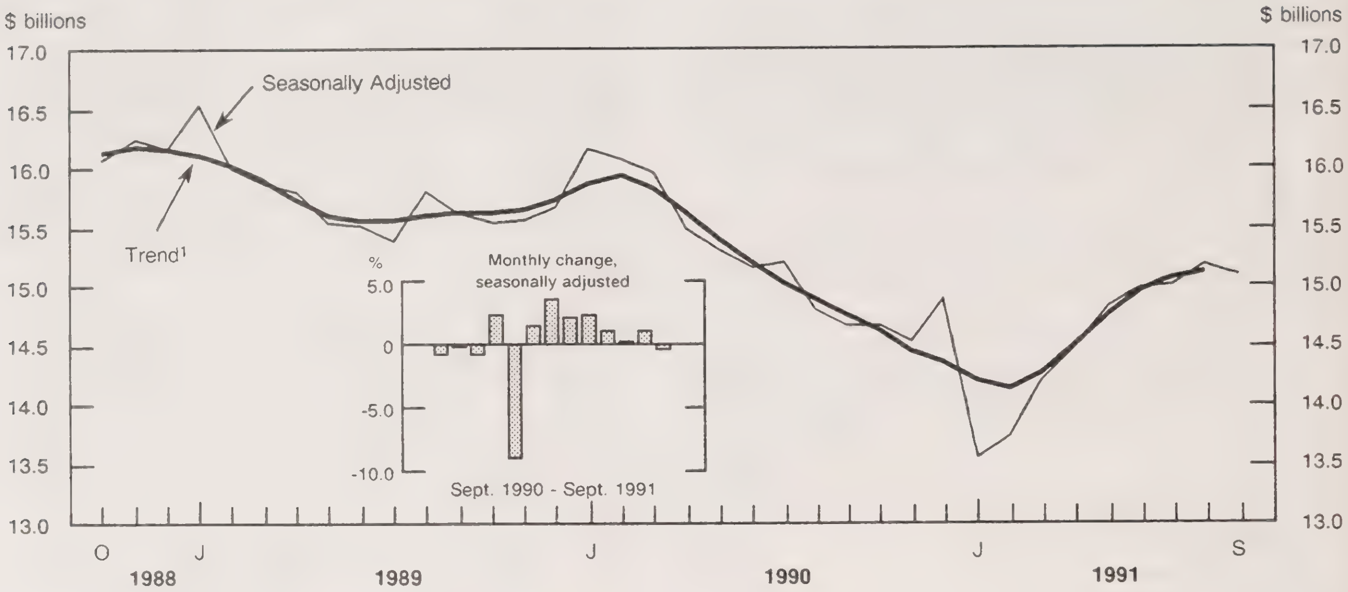
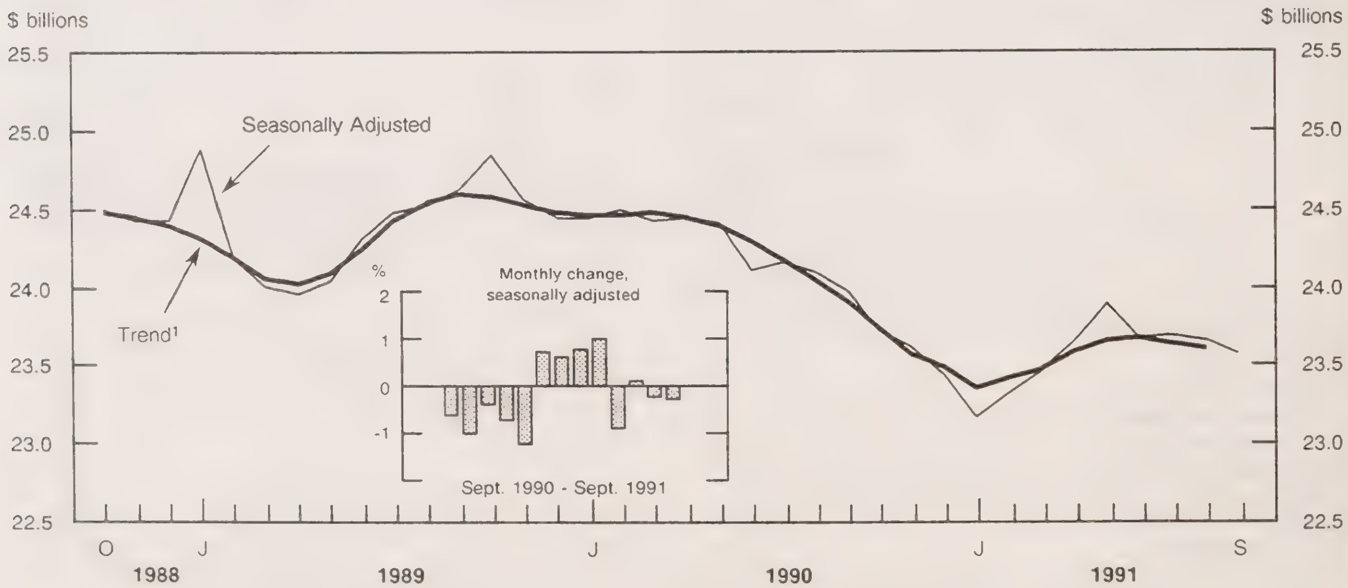


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Trade
September 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.1 billion in September, down 0.5% from the previous month. This represents the first decline this year. On a year-over-year basis, sales levels were up 2.8%; however, after removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, sales were 1.7% lower than a year earlier.

- Most of the overall decrease in September was due to lower sales by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, and a drop in the sales activity of suppliers to the construction sector.

- Five of the nine trade groups registered lower sales in September. In terms of dollar impact, the major sales decreases were reported by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-1.6%), metals, hardware, plumbing, heating equipment and supplies (-3.1%) and lumber and building materials (-1.8%). A modest gain of 0.9% was reported by food, beverage, drug and tobacco product suppliers.

Note to Users

Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.

- Regionally, lower sales were recorded in six provinces, ranging from -2.6% in Prince Edward Island to -0.6% in Newfoundland and Ontario.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In September, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.6 billion, down 0.3% from the previous month.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of August was unchanged compared to the month before at 1.56:1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The September issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

September 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted Sept. 1990	Unadjusted Aug. 1991r	Unadjusted Sept. 1991p	Unadjusted Sept. 1991/1990*	Seasonally adjusted Sept. 1990	Seasonally adjusted June 1991r	Seasonally adjusted July 1991r	Seasonally adjusted Aug. 1991r	Seasonally adjusted Sept. 1991p	Seasonally adjusted Sept./Aug. 1991	Seasonally adjusted Sept. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,565	3,962	3,971	11.4	3,546	3,795	3,806	3,858	3,895	0.9	9.8
Apparel and dry goods	376	504	428	13.8	327	361	367	360	366	1.8	12.2
Household goods	602	564	625	4.0	534	510	540	552	537	-2.7	0.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,726	1,702	1,823	5.7	1,730	1,748	1,751	1,802	1,807	0.3	4.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,040	1,148	1,106	6.3	1,059	1,119	1,135	1,131	1,096	-3.1	3.5
Lumber and building materials	1,514	1,575	1,528	0.9	1,383	1,349	1,374	1,378	1,354	-1.8	-2.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	337	358	301	-10.7	324	324	293	306	296	-3.1	-8.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,279	3,161	3,307	0.9	3,291	3,336	3,318	3,356	3,303	-1.6	0.4
Other products	2,472	2,334	2,483	0.5	2,470	2,419	2,410	2,420	2,427	0.3	-1.7
Total, all trades	**14,910**	**15,309**	**15,573**	**4.4**	**14,664**	**14,962**	**14,993**	**15,164**	**15,081**	**-0.5**	**2.8**
Regions											
Newfoundland	172	190	179	4.1	172	167	171	171	170	-0.5	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	34	40	40	15.4	36	37	39	39	38	-2.3	5.2
Nova Scotia	405	380	372	-8.3	392	371	367	366	359	-2.0	-8.4
New Brunswick	264	275	267	1.0	265	253	254	257	257	0.1	-3.1
Quebec	3,769	3,957	3,996	6.0	3,669	3,715	3,718	3,791	3,801	0.3	3.6
Ontario	6,055	6,158	6,421	6.1	5,930	6,200	6,150	6,242	6,202	-0.6	4.6
Manitoba	475	524	518	9.0	476	466	512	510	510	--	7.0
Saskatchewan	492	529	513	4.2	486	495	487	491	494	0.6	1.7
Alberta	1,377	1,380	1,364	-1.0	1,377	1,383	1,391	1,397	1,367	-2.2	-0.8
British Columbia	1,849	1,854	1,885	1.9	1,843	1,855	1,887	1,881	1,862	-1.0	1.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	16	21	20	24.1	17	19	18	19	21	10.1	23.0

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

September 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted Sept. 1990	Unadjusted Aug. 1991r	Unadjusted Sept. 1991p	Unadjusted Sept. 1991/1990*	Seasonally adjusted Sept. 1990	Seasonally adjusted June 1991r	Seasonally adjusted July 1991r	Seasonally adjusted Aug. 1991r	Seasonally adjusted Sept. 1991p	Seasonally adjusted Sept./Aug. 1991	Seasonally adjusted Sept. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,624	2,813	2,880	9.7	2,626	2,716	2,741	2,809	2,844	1.3	8.3
Apparel and dry goods	760	830	758	-0.2	764	788	782	772	763	-1.2	-0.2
Household goods	1,190	1,121	1,131	-5.0	1,190	1,075	1,084	1,121	1,131	0.9	-5.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,546	3,249	3,403	-4.0	3,515	3,373	3,332	3,314	3,367	1.6	-4.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,827	2,142	1,929	5.5	1,830	2,026	2,067	2,084	1,919	-7.9	4.9
Lumber and building materials	2,326	2,223	2,203	-5.3	2,380	2,219	2,184	2,207	2,241	1.5	-5.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,495	1,319	1,290	-13.7	1,524	1,351	1,343	1,332	1,317	-1.1	-13.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,098	7,088	6,985	-1.6	7,034	7,035	7,077	6,988	6,954	-0.5	-1.1
Other products	3,078	3,014	3,016	-2.0	3,102	3,078	3,074	3,014	3,033	0.6	-2.2
Total, all trades	**23,945**	**23,798**	**23,595**	**-1.5**	**23,966**	**23,661**	**23,684**	**23,641**	**23,570**	**-0.3**	**-1.7**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas
August 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in August 1991 amounted to 8.3 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.4% from August 1990. Year-to-date production at 64.1 million cubic metres recorded a 0.8% increase from the previous year.

- Imports of crude oil decreased 1.3% from August 1990 to 2.7 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports of 20.1 million cubic metres were 1.9% behind last year. Exports of 3.6 million cubic metres represented a 10.7% increase over August 1990, thus bringing the year-to-date exports to 29.6 million cubic metres, a 19.4% increase over last year.

- Deliveries to refineries were 7.5 million cubic metres, a 9.0% decrease from August 1990. Year-to-date deliveries of 55.2 million cubic metres represented a 7.5% decrease compared to last year.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.5 billion cubic metres, rose 2.2% over August 1990, the eleventh consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of natural gas, at 3.4 billion cubic metres, increased 6.7% over August 1990, the seventeenth consecutive monthly increase. Exports to the end of August 1991 were 29.8 billion cubic metres, a 15.0% increase over 1990. Domestic sales including direct sales, at 2.7 billion cubic metres, were down 1.6% from August 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The August 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006· $10/$100) will be available during the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	August 1991	% Change from August 1990	January - August 1991	% Change from January - August 1990
	(thousands of cubic metres)			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 304.8	-0.4	64 074.0	0.8
Exports	3 630.5	10.7	29 583.1	19.4
Imports	2 694.8	-1.3	20 075.4	-1.9
Refinery receipts	7 546.1	-9.0	55 183.2	-7.5
	(millions of cubic metres)			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	7 483.0	2.2	68 137.2	6.6
Exports	3 421.8	6.7	29 775.1	15.0
Canadian sales	2 732.9	-1.6	35 809.8	-0.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1991

In September 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 114.7 million fare passengers, an increase of 15.6% from the previous month. Operating revenues from urban and suburban services totalled $100.3 million, up 10.4% over August 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, down 31.9% from the previous month. Earnings from these operations were $20.8 million, a 28.9% decrease from the August 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53- 003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, September 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 26, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

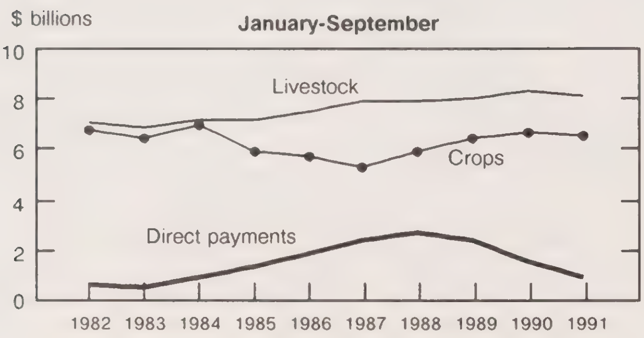
Farm Cash Receipts

January to September 1991

Farm cash receipts for January to September fell 6% compared to the same period a year earlier to $15 billion. Sharply-reduced program payments (-45%) and lower livestock (-3%) and crop (-1%) receipts all contributed to the decline.

Total farm cash receipts declined in all provinces except Newfoundland, where receipts remained virtually unchanged. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick had the largest declines, followed by the three Prairie Provinces. The decreases in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were due to lower potato receipts, while substantially-reduced program payments were responsible for the decline in the Prairies.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments fell from $1.5 billion to $0.8 billion for the first three quarters of 1991. Responsible for the decrease were lower "other (ad hoc) payments", crop insurance and tripartite payments.

- "Other (ad hoc) payments" made during January to September 1991 were $89 million compared to $500 million paid the year before. The drop, to the lowest level since 1985, was primarily due to the winding down of payments made under the Farm Income Assistance Program. Payments were $47 million this year compared to $430 million last year. This program was established to bring 1990-91 farm income in line with the previous five-year average.

- Crop insurance payments fell $296 million to $101 million, the lowest level since 1983. Yield protection is now also available under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP); however, payments under this plan will only begin to reach producers during the last quarter of this year. GRIP, designed to offer both yield and price protection, is one of the two new safety net programs. The other program introduced for the agriculture sector during 1991 was the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA). The first payments under this program, totalling $148,000, were made to Saskatchewan producers in late September.

- Payments made under tripartite plans were $15 million compared to $143 million for the same period a year earlier. Lower payments for hogs were responsible for the decline as hog prices remained strong throughout the 1990 to mid-1991 period.

Livestock Receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts dropped 3% to $ 8.0 billion in 1991 from the record $ 8.3 billion reached during the same period last year. This decrease was due to reduced cattle, hog and dairy receipts.

- Cattle receipts decreased to $2.6 billion from the record $2.7 billion reached during January to September last year. The 6% drop was the first since 1986 when cattle receipts stood at $2.4 billion. Declines in both marketings and prices were responsible for the decrease. Although overall marketings fell, there was a 3% increase in exports of live animals. For the last two years, exports have accounted for 19% of the January to September cattle receipts compared to a previous five-year average of 9%.

- Hog receipts for January to September 1991 fell 6% to $1.5 billion. The decline was due to a 6% drop in prices and a slight 3% decrease in the number slaughtered. The United States hog industry is currently expanding, putting downward pressure on prices. Hog receipts for this period also included a $13 million refund of levies collected between October 1989 to March 1990 in anticipation, at that time, of increased U.S. countervailing duties on pork exports.

- Dairy receipts were $2.3 billion compared to $2.4 billion for the same period last year. This was the first decrease since 1983 as reduced marketings (-2%) slightly offset a 2% increase in prices. Contributing to the lower marketings was a reduction in quotas at the beginning of the 1990/91 and 1991/92 dairy years, reflecting the market shift to lower-fat products.

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first three quarters of 1991 fell 2% to $6.5 billion. The main reasons for the decline were lower Canadian Wheat Board payments and fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts. At $3.9 billion, grain and oilseed receipts remained unchanged from last year's level. Potato receipts decreased 16% to $264 million, their lowest level since 1988.

- Canadian Wheat Board payments fell to $315 million, a $108 million drop from the previous year due to lower payments for wheat, excluding durum. The $208 million final payment made in January 1991 for the 1989/1990 wheat, excluding durum, crop was 22% below the final payment made a year earlier. A $71 million adjustment payment was also made in February 1990.

- Grain receipts redeemed in 1991 for grain marketed the previous year dropped 15% to a more average level of $430 million. The $507 million liquidated in 1990 was the second highest level reported since 1985.

- With the exception of wheat, excluding durum, soybeans and canola, receipts for most of the major grains and oilseeds registered declines, ranging from 35% for oats to 8% for barley. Major grain and oilseed prices decreased, reflecting the downward trend of grain prices in the export market. The drop in prices was moderated by higher marketings, except for oats and rye.

- A 13% decline in prices coupled with a 3% reduction in marketings reduced potato receipts by $51 million. Potato prices have been weakening since they peaked in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-September 1991 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) is scheduled for release December 9. For further information on this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-0375), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-September
(Millions of Dollars)

	1991	1990	1991/1990
			Percent Change
Newfoundland	44.1	44.0	0.2
Prince Edward Island	161.3	183.3	-12.0
Nova Scotia	226.0	229.1	-1.4
New Brunswick	187.2	208.1	-10.0
Quebec	2,651.4	2,806.1	-5.5
Ontario	3,928.5	4,096.1	-4.1
Manitoba	1,398.6	1,493.1	-6.3
Saskatchewan	2,906.2	3,180.9	-8.6
Alberta	3,021.7	3,310.4	-8.7
British Columbia	867.6	887.4	-2.2
Canada	**15,392.7**	**16,438.4**	**-6.4**

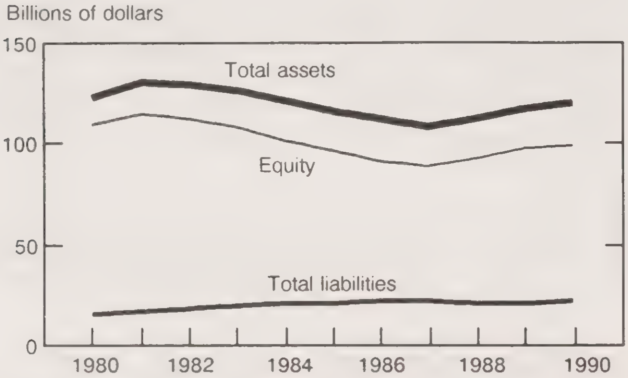
Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Balance Sheet for Canadian Agriculture

December 31, 1990

For 1990, the value of total assets of the agricultural sector was $119.7 billion, up 2% from the 1989 level. Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1990 were valued at $21.4 billion, an increase of 6% from 1989.

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector Canada



For 1990, the value of total equity of the agricultural sector was $98.3 billion, up 1% from the 1989 level. This value includes the values of assets and liabilities of non-operator landlords, but excludes the personal portion of farm households' assets and liabilities. After reaching a high of $114.3 billion in 1981, the value of equity fell annually to a low of $88.0 billion in 1987, before climbing back up to the 1984-85 level in 1990. This pattern reflected changes in farm real estate values, which in turn mirrored crop price trends. The return on equity in 1990 was 4.8%.

Total assets of the agricultural sector for 1990 were valued at $119.7 billion, up 2% from the previous year's level. The value of total assets reached a high of $130.5 billion in 1981, fell annually to $108.7 billion in 1987, and then climbed steadily back up to the 1984-85 level in 1990. Farm real estate, at 61% of the value of total assets, was strongly influenced by trends in crop prices throughout the 1980s. For 1990, the value of farm real estate rose by 2% (to $72.7 billion); the value of machinery fell by 1% (to $18.8 billion); and the value of current assets rose by 5% (to $13.9 billion). The 1990 return on assets was 6.4%.

Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1990 were valued at $21.4 billion, up 6% from the 1989 level. The debt ratio for 1990 was 17.9%.

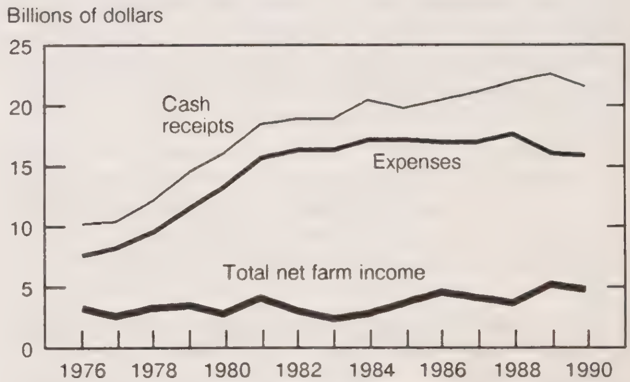
Note: Provincial and national balance sheets for the Canadian agriculture sector are available upon request. For further information, please contact May Holmes (613-951-2442) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Net Farm Income

1990

Total net farm income in Canada declined 7% to $4.6 billion in 1990, despite a record grain harvest and an increase in farm-held stocks. Realized net farm income fell 21%, from $4.1 billion in 1989 to $3.3 billion in 1990, as farm cash receipts dropped by $1.0 billion.

Cash Receipts, Expenses, Total Net Income, Canada,1976-1990



Although the value of inventory change reached a record level of $1.3 billion in 1990, total net farm income in Canada decreased 7% to $4.6 billion. The increase in the value of inventory change followed a record 1990 grain harvest and a 35% increase in year-end farm-held grain stocks. Total net income declined in five provinces: Alberta, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan. Alberta and Ontario experienced the steepest declines in total net income, at 27% and 22%, respectively.

Realized net farm income, which does not account for the value of inventory change, fell to $3.3 billion in 1990, a 21% drop from the year-earlier level of $4.1 billion. The decrease was primarily due to a $1.0 billion decline in farm cash receipts (-4%), as farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were relatively flat (down $77 million). Realized net income dropped 52% in the Prairie provinces, from more than $1.8 billion in 1989 to just under $0.9 billion in 1990. Farm cash receipts in the Prairies fell by $0.9 billion in 1990, because of substantially lower program payments.

Farm Cash Receipts

Farm cash receipts for January to December 1990 fell 4% from the previous year's level to $21.6 billion. Sharply-reduced (-$1.4 billion) direct program payments were responsible for the lower receipts as livestock receipts climbed while crop receipts remained stable.

The drop in farm cash receipts was not evenly distributed throughout the regions. The Prairie provinces experienced the largest year-over-year declines because of a $1.1 billion drop in direct program payments. The other provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Ontario, registered increases in receipts due mostly to the performance of the livestock sector.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments in 1990 fell 42% to $1.9 billion. The $1.4 billion decrease resulted in the lowest level of payments since 1985. Declines were registered in all major programs but over $1 billion of the decrease was due to lower crop insurance, tripartite and other (ad hoc) payments.

- Crop insurance payments fell 35% to $643 million. In spite of this large decline, the payments were only slightly lower than the average of the previous five years. Crop insurance payments in 1989 were at record levels because of the 1988 drought.

- Tripartite payments dropped 70% to $148 million from the record level of $486 million set the previous year. Lower payments for hogs were responsible for the decline as hog prices improved significantly during 1990.

- Other (ad hoc) payments fell 38% to $557 million, their lowest level since 1986. The near-completion of payments made as a result of the 1988 drought was responsible for the decline, as payments dropped from $736 million in 1989 to $40 million in 1990. Payments of $471 million made in 1990 under the Special Income Assistance Program offset only part of this decline.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts rose $344 million to a record level of $11.1 billion. Receipts increased for all major categories and in all the provinces. However, 71% of the net increase was shared by Alberta and Quebec.

- Cattle receipts rose 2% to a record $3.6 billion. The number of slaughtered cattle decreased 7% to 2.9 million head, while the number of animals exported increased by 80% to 822,000 head.

- Hog receipts were at their highest level since 1987, increasing by 13% to $2 billion. Prices rose 19% from 1989, when prices were at their second lowest level during the last 10 years. The price rise in 1990 resulted from higher demand and tighter supplies in North America.

- Poultry receipts (hens and chickens, turkeys) rose 5% to $1.2 billion. Even though farm prices for these products remained stable, marketings increased 6% and 7%, respectively, reflecting increased consumption.

Crops

Crops receipts remained unchanged at $8.5 billion. Higher wheat receipts offset lower Canadian Wheat Board payments, canola receipts and barley receipts.

- Wheat receipts rose $521 million to $2.7 billion despite a 9% drop in prices. Marketings jumped 35% to more average levels from the drought-reduced marketings of 1989. On-farm stocks of wheat available for delivery were up 73% from January 1, 1989 to January 1, 1990. Prices for all grains and oilseeds declined as North American production rebounded from the 1988 drought and the international grain subsidy war continued.

- Canadian Wheat Board payments for wheat were $188 million below the year-earlier level. The timing of the payments in 1989 was responsible for most of the decrease. Part of the final payment for the 1988-89 crop, which usually would be paid in January 1990, was made in November 1989.

- Canola and barley receipts dropped 17% and 20%, respectively, due to lower prices and marketings. A 15% decline reduced barley prices to pre-1988 drought levels. Canola marketings, meanwhile, fell 16% and stood at their lowest level since 1985.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges declined marginally in 1990 to a level of $18.5 billion. This decrease in farm expenses, which followed three consecutive annual increases, occurred in all provinces except Alberta. If the effect of inflation in the general economy is removed, real 1990 expenses dropped by 3%.

The largest contributors to the decrease in farm expenses were feed and fertilizer expenses. Feed expenses dropped by 10% to a level of $2.2 billion in 1990, largely because of lower grain prices. Barley prices fell by 15%, while corn prices fell by 9%. Fertilizer expenses declined by 8% due to lower prices and quantities purchased. In response to lower crop prices, farmers often seemed to be using reduced levels of inputs in order to lower costs.

This overall decrease in farm expenses was partly offset by increases in some expense items. Total machinery expenses, the largest expense item, reached almost $2.7 billion in 1990, 8% above the 1989 level. Fuel expenses were up 17% because fuel prices rose sharply due to tension in the Persian Gulf and because rebates fell. Machinery repair expenses increased by 2%, reflecting higher costs for both parts and labour. Interest expenses rose by 3% as subsidized interest charges and lower rates on capital borrowed in earlier years moderated the effect of generally higher interest rates in 1990.

Direct rebates to farmers totalled $410 million in 1990, up 2% from the 1989 level. Higher interest and property tax rebates offset declines in fuel and feed rebates.

Value of Inventory Change

The value of the change in crop inventories was a record $1.3 billion, up from the year-earlier level of $0.8 billion, as farmers harvested a record grain crop in the fall of 1990. Between January 1 and December 31, 1990, farmer-owned stocks of grain increased 35%. Year-end wheat inventories reached their second highest level ever registered and were responsible for over 75% of the increase in the value of inventory change.

In the case of livestock and poultry, the value of inventory change was $14 million, as increased cattle and calf inventories more than offset a depletion in hog inventories. Cattle and calf inventories rose for the fourth consecutive year in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 91-001, $21/$42) is expected to be released in mid-December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8707) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

□

Net Farm Income
December 31, 1990

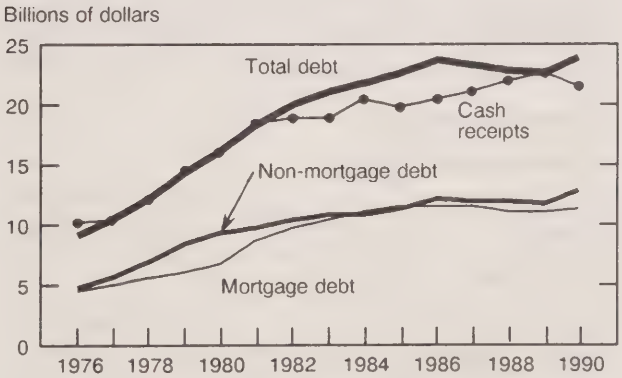
	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	**Canada**
						millions of dollars					
1989											
Total Cash Receipts	58	254	315	273	3,705	5,659	2,100	4,475	4,534	1,171	**22,544**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	43	165	220	190	2,500	4,196	1,524	3,033	3,168	924	**15,963**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	15	90	95	82	1,205	1,463	576	1,442	1,366	247	**6,581**
Income in Kind	0	3	4	4	59	57	14	22	25	8	**196**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	19	275	605	271	653	672	91	**2,631**
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	14	75	74	67	989	915	319	811	719	165	**4,146**
Value of Inventory Change	1	-3	-2	4	-4	184	146	408	69	0	**803**
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	14	72	73	71	985	1,100	465	1,219	787	164	**4,949**
1990											
Total Cash Receipts	59	246	318	275	3,749	5,516	1,972	3,982	4,244	1,207	**21,568**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	41	162	209	185	2,489	4,104	1,521	3,020	3,229	910	**15,871**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	18	84	108	91	1,260	1,411	451	962	1,014	296	**5,697**
Income in Kind	0	3	4	4	61	59	14	23	26	9	**203**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	279	616	273	629	693	91	**2,646**
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	17	69	88	75	1,042	855	192	356	347	214	**3,254**
Value of Inventory Change	0	-6	-2	-7	-1	4	327	797	228	2	**1,342**
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	16	63	86	68	1,041	859	519	1,152	575	216	**4,596**

Farm Debt Outstanding
December, 1990

Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1990 stood at a record level of $23.9 billion, 6% higher than the 1989 level of $22.6 billion and slightly higher than the 1986 previous peak of $23.6 billion. The increase in 1990 reversed a three-year trend of lower levels of debt. An increase in outstanding cash advances was largely responsible for the rise in farm debt.

In October 1990, the Federal Government partly restored the interest-free feature of the cash advance programs under the Prairie Grain Advance Payment and Advance Payments for Crops Acts. This interest-free provision applies to the 1990-91 crop year and was made retroactive to August 1, the beginning of the crop year. The removal of the interest liability stimulated demand for cash advances. As a result, advances outstanding at December 31 jumped from $66 million in 1989 to almost $1.3 billion in 1990, accounting for a large part of the $1.2 billion increase in total debt outstanding.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31
Canada



Mortgage debt outstanding increased by $277 million from 1989 to 1990, as a decrease of $180 million in debt to federal government agencies was more than offset by increases in debt to chartered

banks (+$286 million) and credit unions (+$118 million). Non-mortgage debt owed to credit unions increased $88 million. However, a decline of $169 million in non-mortgage debt outstanding to provincial government agencies resulted in a decrease of $100 million in non-mortgage debt excluding cash advances.

The overall increase in debt followed a year in which total net farm income fell 7%, and farm cash receipts dropped 4%. The level of debt outstanding has been higher than the level of farm cash receipts since 1982 and this trend continued in 1990. However, 1990 was the first year since 1982 that debt rose while receipts declined.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economics Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 91-002, $21/$42) is scheduled for release in December 1991. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Agriculture Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding
December 31, 1990

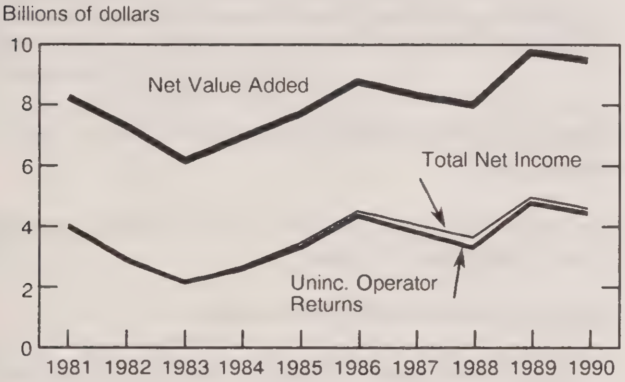
	Canada		
	1989	1990	1990/1989
	($ millions)		%
Chartered Banks	8,878	9,131	2.8
Federal Gov't. Agencies	3,814	3,599	-5.6
Provincial Gov't. Agencies	3,553	3,487	-1.9
Credit Unions	2,809	3,015	7.3
Insurance, Trust & Loan Cos.	130	129	-0.8
Private Indiv. and Others	3,324	3,324	0.0
Advance Payment Programs	66	1,293	1,959.1
Total	**22,574**	**23,978**	**6.2**

■

Agricultural Production Account
1990

Gross value added by the primary agriculture sector, the agriculture industry's contribution to gross domestic product, fell to $12.1 billion in 1990, down from the record-high level of $12.4 billion in 1989. Net value added, which measures the income received by factors of production, registered a 3% drop to $9.4 billion.

Net Value Added Versus Total Net Income Canada



For sources of income, sales to other sectors increased by 2% and accounted for 72% of the total value of agricultural production. This gain was due in large part to a 3.2% rise in livestock receipts. In contrast, reductions in government payments contributed to the 32% fall in income from other sources. The declines in program payments occurred in all provinces: western provinces averaged a 42% drop while reductions in eastern provinces ranged from 8% in Quebec to 55% in Ontario.

If the distribution of net value added is examined (beginning with the largest component), unincorporated operator returns at the national level dropped 6.2% in 1990. (This component most closely follows the total net income figure for agriculture.) Interest payments climbed 3.9% as both debt and interest rates increased. Non-family wages fell 3% to $1.2 billion in 1990. With the exception of a decline in 1986, non-family wages steadily increased throughout the 1980s. For 1990, only Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick experienced increases in wages paid to non-family labour.

After accounting for inflation during 1990, unincorporated operator returns dropped 9.1% to $3.7 billion. In real terms, family wages have strongly increased during the past nine years while non-family wages have remained comparable to levels in the early 1980s.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 91-002, $21/$42) will be released in mid-December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445) or Darwin Donison (613-951-2441), Agriculture Division.

Production Account (Value Added) for the Agriculture Sector, Canada

	Canada									
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	millions of $									
Total Value of Production	22,303	21,966	21,128	22,883	23,879	25,083	25,407	25,045	27,625	27,302
Gross Value Added (Factor Cost)	10,897	9,974	8,907	9,669	10,359	11,473	10,975	10,623	12,377	12,104
Net Value Added (Factor Cost)	8,264	7,246	6,154	6,937	7,702	8,813	8,358	8,026	9,746	9,458
Distribution of Net Value Added										
Wages, Non-family	814	951	986	1,051	1,152	1,110	1,156	1,197	1,228	1,192
Rent to Non-operators	563	582	618	622	617	607	549	564	620	620
Interest	2,510	2,403	1,998	2,099	2,002	2,006	1,963	2,038	2,203	2,288
Corporation Profits	130	151	104	235	262	213	378	412	346	294
Uninc. Operator Family Returns	4,247	3,160	2,449	2,930	3,670	4,878	4,312	3,816	5,349	5,064
Less: Wages, Family	264	310	370	382	442	543	568	563	646	656
Uninc. Operator Returns	3,982	2,850	2,079	2,547	3,228	4,335	3,744	3,252	4,703	4,408

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture

1990

Net direct payments received by agricultural producers in 1990 were $1.7 billion, a 46% decline from 1989. The decrease reflected a $1.4 billion drop in payments made to producers while premiums paid by producers decreased $27 million.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 91-002, $21/$42) will be released in mid-December. See "How to Order Publications".
For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Mark Elward (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 8.6% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 0.5% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

October 1991

Figures for October 1991 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, September 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Quarterly Shipments of Household Furniture Products, Quarter Ended September 1991.
Catalogue number 35-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, October 1991.
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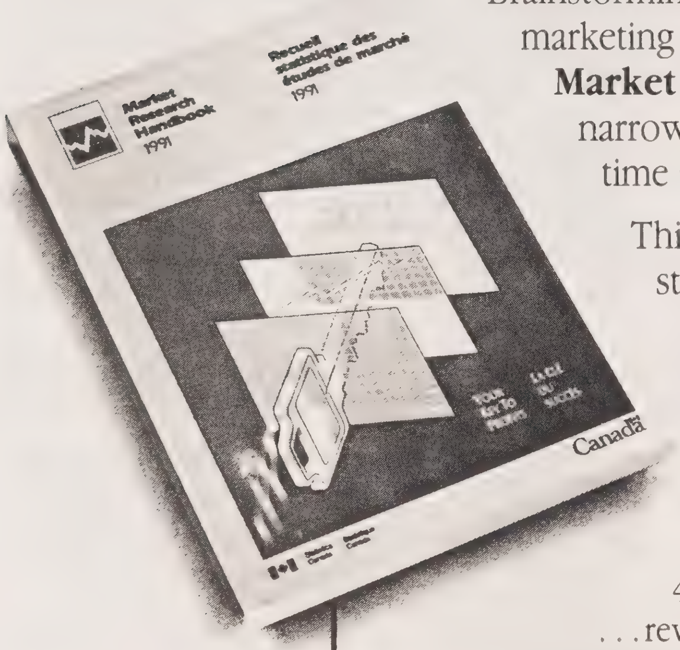
THE MARKET RESEARCH HANDBOOK 1991



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Statistics Canada

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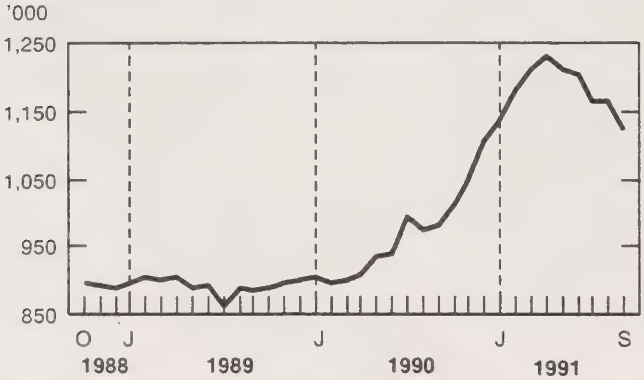
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
September 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended September 21, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,121,000, down 3.8% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted



- Between August and September 1991, the number of beneficiaries decreased in all provinces and territories, except for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories where slight increases were recorded. The most important percentage declines occurred in Ontario (-7.3%), the Yukon (-5.7%), Newfoundland (-5.3%), Nova Scotia (-3.4%), British Columbia (-3.1%) and Quebec (-2.6%).

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

Note to Data Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations, based on aggregations of postal codes, can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

- In September 1991, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 4.3% to $1,553 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 0.9% to 5.9 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In September 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,086,000, up 19.5% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 24.4% to 560,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 14.6% to 526,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average:

	Beneficiaries, September 1991	% Change from September 1990
Toronto	119,040	41%
Winnipeg	23,310	38%
Oshawa	7,280	34%
St. Catharines-Niagara	12,060	34%
Windsor	9,940	24%
Saskatoon	5,950	23%
Edmonton	26,030	23%
Thunder Bay	3,980	22%
Kitchener	12,160	22%
Saint John, N.B.	5,180	20%

- Unemployment insurance disbursements during September 1991 totalled $1,208 million[2], up 38.4% from September 1990. Since the start of 1991, payments have amounted to $13,622 million, an increase of 37.7% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same nine-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.4% to $242.56, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 29.7% to 55.7 million.

- A total of 276,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in September 1991. This represents a decrease of 0.5% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 2,711,000 claims have been received, up 10.3% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The September 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for July, August and September 1991, will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	September 1991	August 1991	July 1991	September 1990	% change September 1991/ August 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($'000)	1,553,382	1,489,998	1,586,518	1,161,844	4.3
Weeks of benefit ('000)	5,868	5,817	6,307	4,817	0.9
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit ('000)	**1,121p**	**1,165p**	**1,164r**	**978**	**-3.8**

	September 1991	August 1991	July 1991	September 1990	% change September 1991/ 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($'000)	1,207,706	1,288,004	1,445,506	872,501	38.4
Weeks of benefit ('000)	4,901	5,306	5,964	3,825	28.1
Average weekly benefit ($6	241.98	240.41	237.82	228.10	6.1
Claims received ('000)	**276**	**236**	**342**	**278**	**-0.5**
Beneficiaries ('000)					
Total	1,086p	1,231p	1,243r	909	19.5
Regular benefits	900p	1,061p	1,065r	776	16.1

	January to September		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($'000)	13,622,261	9,893,746	37.7
Weeks of benefit ('000)	55,726	42,971	29.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	242.56	230.24	5.4
Claims received ('000)	**2,711**	**2,457**	**10.3**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average ('000)	**1,396p**	**1,109**	**25.9**

p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*

■

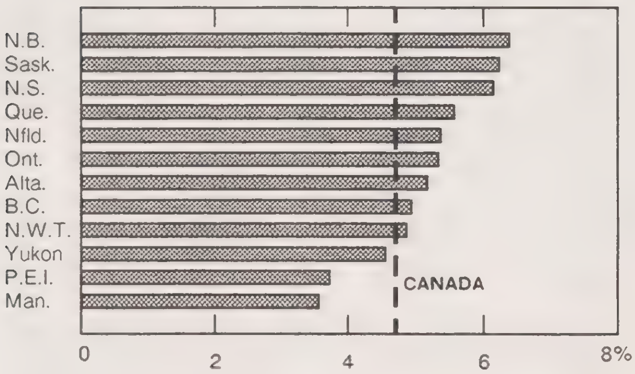
Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1991 (Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In September, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $544.92, down 0.3% from August. Earnings increased 4.7%[2] ($24.55) compared to September 1990.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings September 1990 – September 1991



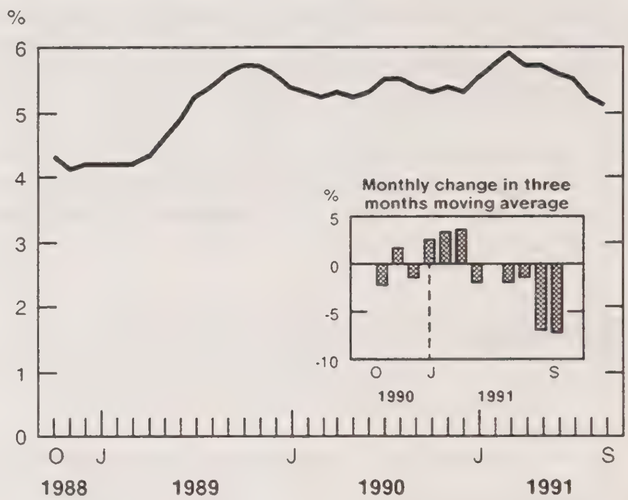
Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,434,000, up 0.5% from the August 1991 level. However, on a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 21st consecutive month.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- The month-to-month earnings decline in September was mainly due to work stoppages in federal administration. The impact of the labour dispute resulted in a drop of $4.04 (0.74%) in the average weekly earnings.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



- For the goods-producing industries, the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to September period was 4.9% compared to a growth of 5.8% for the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries averaged 6.5% from January to September 1991 compared to 5.7% over the same period in 1990. Non-commercial services and transportation, communication and other utilities contributed to this strength.

- In commercial services[3], the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to September period was 4.1% compared to 8.5% for the same period in 1990. Services to business management and accommodation and food services were primarily responsible for the slower growth in earnings.

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[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 22 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in manufacturing of both durable goods and non-durable goods.
- In construction, employment dropped 19.2% from September 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year. Year-over-year declines were widespread with only the Yukon and the Northwest Territories showing increases.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 15th consecutive month and was down 6.6% from September 1990.
- Wholesale trade (-9.7%) and retail trade (-11.6%) have now shown year-over-year employment declines for nine and 15 months, respectively.
- Services to business management (-10.7%) and accommodation and food services (-15.6%) were the major contributors to the September employment decline in commercial services[3] (-12.5%). The commercial services sector has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of last year.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In September 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.4, down from 31.8 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since November 1989.

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 38.4, compared to 39.0 in September 1990. This decrease was in part due to declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing and construction industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.74 in September 1991, up 5.5% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.07 in the goods-producing and $12.26 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In September 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories except the Yukon (+7.0%). The largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-10.1%), Manitoba (-7.9%), Quebec (-7.6%) and Nova Scotia (- 7.1%).
- In September, Newfoundland (+5.2%), Alberta (+5.4%) and the Northwest Territories (+5.6%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, while Prince Edward Island (+1.9%) recorded the lowest year-over-year growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from the publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) FAX (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

September 1991 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Sept. 1991p	August 1991r	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991/1990	Jan./Dec. 1990/1989	Jan./Dec. 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,434.3**	**9,391.0**	**10,257.4**	**-8.0**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,228.0**	**2,265.0**	**2,541.6**	**-12.3**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	61.4	62.5	62.7	-2.1	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	149.9	155.0	150.0	-0.1	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,577.4	1,595.7	1,785.5	-11.7	-7.3	0.8
Construction	439.3	451.8	543.4	-19.1	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,206.2**	**7,125.9**	**7,715.8**	**-6.6**	**0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	837.3	832.6	866.3	-3.3	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,633.3	1,636.4	1,848.4	-11.6	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	644.8	643.5	657.9	-2.0	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,378.7	3,287.3	3,640.4	-7.2	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	712.1	726.2	702.8	1.3	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	140.8	147.7	150.0	-6.1	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	39.1	41.7	39.8	-1.6	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	283.0	285.8	304.7	-7.1	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	228.3	232.9	230.2	-0.8	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,298.1	2,282.0	2,485.7	-7.5	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,743.7	3,752.2	4,165.3	-10.1	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	366.0	356.3	397.2	-7.9	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	290.7	281.2	307.1	-5.3	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	912.0	908.9	977.6	-6.7	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,100.9	1,070.3	1,168.5	-5.8	1.6	4.5
Yukon	11.6	11.5	10.9	7.0	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.0	20.6	20.5	-2.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**544.92**	**546.59**	**520.37**	**4.7**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**664.84**	**653.89**	**638.73**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	684.19	665.46	664.63	2.9	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	918.33	896.61	869.21	5.7	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	641.30	629.69	611.04	5.0	5.5	5.1
Construction	660.18	654.53	663.09	-0.4	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**507.84**	**512.48**	**481.39**	**5.5**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	698.27	697.69	654.15	6.7	4.2	4.1
Trade	395.45	394.73	379.32	4.3	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	563.23	572.98	543.46	3.6	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	476.73	472.69	443.93	7.4	6.9	4.9
Public administration	639.18	692.03	672.79	-5.0	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	514.92	519.99	489.25	5.2	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	433.62	433.55	425.51	1.9	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	480.03	485.15	461.05	4.1	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	491.54	493.34	467.45	5.2	4.7	5.1
Quebec	531.86	535.19	510.75	4.1	6.2	4.2
Ontario	570.29	572.59	543.15	5.0	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	484.24	489.14	465.44	4.0	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	474.83	472.37	451.50	5.2	4.7	3.5
Alberta	547.50	548.55	519.38	5.4	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	553.00	547.58	525.87	5.2	5.0	5.4
Yukon	638.91	649.81	619.86	3.1	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	766.12	759.54	725.27	5.6	6.3	6.9

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

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Industrial Product Price Index

October 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) remained unchanged at 107.6 in October 1991 from September's revised level. This follows eight consecutive months of decreases. Of the 21 indexes for major groups of products, five decreased while 10 increased and six remained unchanged. Decreases in the indexes for lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-1.2%), paper and paper products (-1.1%) and primary metal products (-0.6%) were offset by price increases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.6%), chemicals and chemical products (0.5%) and printing and publishing (1.0%). An additional factor in October was the 0.5% decline of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its downward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency.

Since October 1990, the IPPI has decreased 2.7%, the lowest year-over-year rate of change registered since the introduction in 1956 of the complete set of price indexes for manufactured goods; this contrasts with the positive rate shown in January 1991 (2.2%). The major contributors to the yearly change were primary metal products (-12.5%), paper and paper products (-12.5%) and petroleum and coal products (-15.1%). The primary metals and the paper and the paper products groups were also the main cause of the change in the year-to-year rate for first-stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -13.9% in October. Of indexes that increased over the year, those which had the biggest impact on the overall change were for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.4%), tobacco and tobacco products (10.0%) and printing and publishing (3.0%). However, despite these increases, the year-to-year rate for finished goods has also declined, from 4.0% in January 1991 to 0.8% in October. This is the lowest year-to-year change for finished goods since October 1988. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change for the IPPI was -1.9% in October.

Highlights

- For the 13th consecutive month the paper and paper products index fell, down by 1.1% in October 1991 due mainly to the effect of a 2.8% drop in pulp prices as well as a 1.2% drop in newsprint and other paper stock prices. Lower prices were experienced on both the domestic and export markets. At a level of 97.8, the pulp index was at its lowest point since June 1986. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 30.5% and was the major factor behind the 12.5% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint and other paper stock group and the paper products group index were down 6.2% and 2.1%, respectively.

- The primary metal products index edged down 0.6% in October, marking its 13th consecutive decline, to reach 101.8, its lowest level since April 1987. The monthly change was mainly due to price decreases of 5.8% for nickel products and 3.6% for aluminum products. An increase in prices of 0.8% for iron and steel products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 12.5%, with declines ranging from 29.2% for aluminum products to 15.5% for copper and copper alloy products and only 1.0% for iron and steel products. No component has registered an increase.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a decrease of 1.2% in October due primarily to lower prices for softwood lumber and ties (-2.0%). Over the last 12 months, decreases for sash, door and other millwork products (-3.4%) were mainly responsible for the 0.6% drop in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- The index for printing and publishing went up 1.0% in October due mainly to a rise of 5.3% in the index for business accounting records. On a year-to-year basis, the printing and publishing index has increased 3.0% as a result of higher prices for printing and publishing matter (4.3%) and commercial printing (1.9%).

- The index for chemical and chemical products increased by 0.5% in October due mainly to a gain of 2.6% for organic industrial chemicals. Over the last 12 months, the chemical and chemical products index has declined by 1.5% as a result of a decrease in prices for synthetic resins (-13.8%).

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.6% in October. This change included an estimated 2.2% price increase for Canadian-made automobiles, intended to reflect the effect of the introduction of the 1992 models. The 0.5% drop in the U.S./Canada exchange rate, which affects export prices, moderated the estimated increase. During the last 12 months, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index has risen 1.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The October 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index October 1991[2]	October 1991/ September 1991	October 1991/ October 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**107.6**	**0.0**	**-2.7**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**108.7**	**0.1**	**-1.9**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.1**	**-0.3**	**-5.0**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.8	-0.7	-13.9
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	106.8	-0.1	-2.1
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.9**	**0.5**	**0.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.2	0.2	1.5
Capital equipment	10.4	108.6	0.6	1.7
All other finished goods	19.3	107.8	0.5	0.0
Aggregation by commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.6	0.1	-0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.6	0.0	0.1
Beverages	2.0	120.8	0.0	3.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	145.9	2.2	10.0
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.5	0.1	-0.7
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.0	0.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.0	0.0	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	103.9	-1.2	-0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.3	-0.3	0.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.1	-1.1	-12.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	126.1	1.0	3.0
Primary metal products	7.7	101.8	-0.6	-12.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.6	0.2	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.4	0.0	1.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	99.3	0.6	1.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	110.1	0.1	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.1	0.3	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	92.5	0.0	-15.1
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.4	0.5	-1.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.7	0.2	2.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	69.0	-2.7	-17.9

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

October 1991

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI,1986 = 100) showed no change in October 1991 as the index remained at 102.6. The mineral fuels index rose by 1.4% while the prices of non-ferrous metals, vegetable products and wood went down 2.2%, 1.6% and 0.9%, respectively. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.6% between September and October 1991.

In October 1991, the RMPI was down 17.7% from October 1990. The decline was due to drops in six of seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 33.9% drop in mineral fuel prices and a 20.6% decrease in non-ferrous metals. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down 6.5% in October 1991 compared to October 1990.

Highlights

The mineral fuels price index rose by 1.4% in October as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (1.5%). The mineral fuels index was down 33.9% from October 1990, due primarily to a 35.4% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils. However, this steep decline reflects the comparison with the abnormally high prices registered late last year during the Persian Gulf War.

The non-ferrous metals index was down 2.2% from the previous month. This decline was mainly due to a 7.5% drop in the prices of aluminum materials and a 10.5% decrease for concentrates of zinc. However, the fall was moderated by a 2.6% increase in prices of precious metals. Over the past year, the non-ferrous metals index has dropped by 20.6% and has reached 91.9, its lowest level since 1986. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for aluminum materials (-38.1%), concentrates of copper (-16.9%), zinc (-32.9%) and lead (-27.2%).

In October, the vegetable products index was down 1.6% from September. This decrease was mainly due to a decline in the prices of raw tobacco (-7.1%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-5.8%) and oilseeds (-3.4%). However, the overall fall was moderated by a 4.1% rise in wheat prices. Over the 12 months, the vegetable products index fell 5.8% due primarily to drops for unrefined sugar (-15.6%), fresh potatoes (-9.9%) and oilseeds (-8.8%).

The wood price index fell 0.9% from September to October 1991. Prices of logs and bolts dropped 1.1%, while pulpwood dipped by 0.4%. However, the wood price index was still up 3.3% over the same period last year. This index is the only major component of the RMPI to show an increase between October 1990 and 1991.

The animal and animal products index was up 0.4% in October due to increases in the prices of unprocessed milk (1.7%) and chickens (2.4%). However, these increases were mostly offset by the seventh consecutive monthly decline (-2.5% this month) in the prices of cattle for slaughter. The animal and animal products index was down 5.1% from the same period last year, due primarily to an 18.9% drop in hog prices and a 13.2% decrease for cattle for slaughter. However, the prices of fish were up 17.8% in October 1991 compared to the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index October 1991[1]	October 1991/ September 1991	October 1991/1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**102.6**	**0.0**	**-17.7**
Mineral fuels	32	106.5	1.4	-33.9
Vegetable products	10	88.1	-1.6	-5.8
Animal and animal products	25	101.4	0.4	-5.1
Wood	13	121.6	-0.9	3.3
Ferrous materials	4	89.0	-0.1	-4.8
Non-ferrous metals	13	91.9	-2.2	-20.6
Non-metalic minerals	3	101.1	0.0	2.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	100.8	-0.6	-6.5

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Third Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending September 30, 1991, shipments of office furniture products totalled $169.8 million, a decrease of 10.1% compared to $188.9 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The September 1991 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

October 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of October 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Food Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 32-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, October 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Telephone Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Industry Price Indexes, September 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

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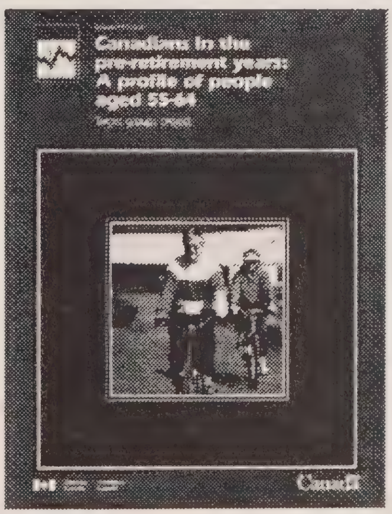
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 28, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Additional Major Releases are continued on page 2)



Canadians in the pre-retirement years: A profile of people aged 55-64

While much has been written about the elderly in Canada, less is known about those Canadians who are nearing the age of 65. This report attempts to fill the gap by profiling the population aged 55-64.

What emerges is a portrait of a group in transition. On one hand, people in this age range exhibit many characteristics of the working-age population. At the same time, though, several traits associated with advancing age are beginning to emerge.

The information in this report has been integrated from a variety of Statistics Canada and other government sources to provide an overview of the demographic characteristics, family status, health, employment, income, housing, and activity patterns of 55-64-year-olds.

Canadians in the pre-retirement years: A profile of people aged 55-64 (89-521E, $36) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." For more information on this publication, see page 10 of today's DAILY or contact Colin Lindsay or Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-8645).

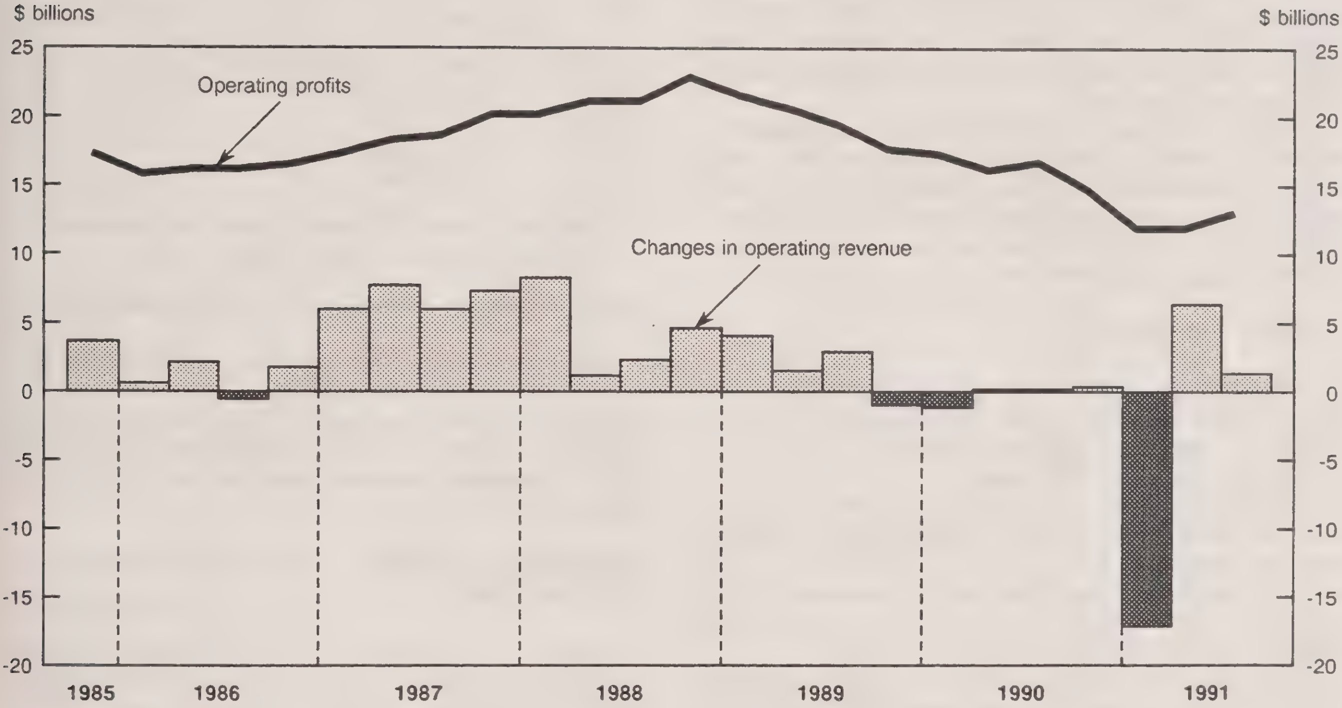
MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises
Third Quarter 1991

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

In the third quarter of 1991, operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial enterprises increased by 10.0% to $13.0 billion following an increase of less than 1% in the previous quarter. Operating profits are still well below the peak recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988 when they reached $22.9 billion.

In the non-financial industries, operating profits increased by $1.1 billion to $9.5 billion, a 12.5% increase. Over one-half of the increase resulted from a sharp rise of $744 million in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Significant increases in operating profits were also reported for motor vehicles, parts and accessories and tires as well as chemicals, chemical products and textiles. The largest decline was recorded by the wood and paper industry.

In the financial industries, operating profits increased 3.7% to $3.5 billion. In the previous four quarters, profits increased twice by 10% and decreased twice by 10%. The industries with the most significant third-quarter operating profits increases were chartered banks and life insurers. The largest profit declines were for trust companies and property and casualty insurers.

Industry Highlights

Non-financial Industries

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Profits more than doubled in the third quarter of 1991 to $1.3 billion, following declines averaging 55% in the previous two quarters. The current-quarter profit increase resulted from a sharper decline in operating costs compared to operating revenue.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits doubled in the third quarter of 1991 to $940 million; this followed an increase of $442 million between the first and second quarters of 1991. However, profits remained well below the $1.1 billion peak in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Chemicals, Chemical Products and Textiles: Operating profits rebounded in the third quarter of 1991 by 22% to $987 million. This followed a 20% decline in the first quarter of 1991 and a small decline in the second quarter.

Wood and Paper: Operating losses increased in the third quarter of 1991 to $396 million from $155 million. Operating profits have steadily declined since the fourth quarter of 1987 from a level of $1.9 billion. The reasons cited are weak demand, falling prices and a stronger Canadian dollar.

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks: Operating profits increased $198 million to $1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1991. Quarterly operating profits averaged $1.2 billion throughout the 1988-1990 period.

Trust Companies: Operating profits fell from $172 million in the second quarter of 1991 to $93 million in the third quarter.

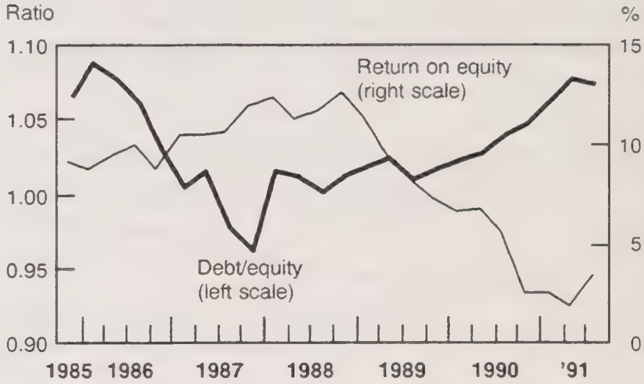
Life Insurers: Operating profits advanced $126 million to $309 million; this is in line with their quarterly average over the last two years.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits fell $139 million, following a decrease of $87 million in the previous quarter. The third-quarter level of $186 million is well below the quarterly average of $300 million reported throughout the 1988-1990 period.

Financial Ratios – Financial and Non-Financial Enterprises

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, jumped to 3.4% in the third quarter of 1991 from its low of 1.9% in the second quarter.

Financial and non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator dropped to 1.07 from 1.08 in the second quarter. The debt-to-equity ratio reached a peak of 1.23 in the 1981-82 recession and fell to a low of .96 in 1987. From this point, it generally increased and is now at about the same level as in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869, 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Tony Bowen for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843) or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics
Third Quarter 1991

	3rd Quarter 1991	2nd Quarter 1991	1st Quarter 1991	4th Quarter 1990
		(Billions)		
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	79.0	78.6	80.1	88.5
Accounts Receivable	134.6	133.5	129.6	133.3
Inventories	129.6	131.1	132.1	135.6
Investments	400.4	400.0	397.1	388.3
Loans	611.1	600.3	596.0	588.5
Capital Assets	450.2	449.2	446.4	444.5
All Other Assets	148.3	146.1	143.2	137.7
Total Assets	**1,953.2**	**1,938.8**	**1,924.5**	**1,916.4**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	575.3	569.2	567.4	563.0
Accounts Payable	164.8	162.6	160.7	163.0
Borrowing	464.7	465.5	462.6	458.0
All Other Liabilities	315.6	309.0	298.6	294.5
Total Liabilities	**1,520.4**	**1,506.3**	**1,489.3**	**1,478.5**
Share Capital	212.3	210.1	207.4	204.1
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	220.5	222.4	227.8	233.8
Total Equity	**432.8**	**432.5**	**435.2**	**437.9**
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Income Statement				
Operating Revenue	280.6	279.3	272.9	290.0
Operating Profit	13.0	11.8	11.8	14.6
Net Profit	**3.7**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**2.5**

International Travel Account
Third Quarter 1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

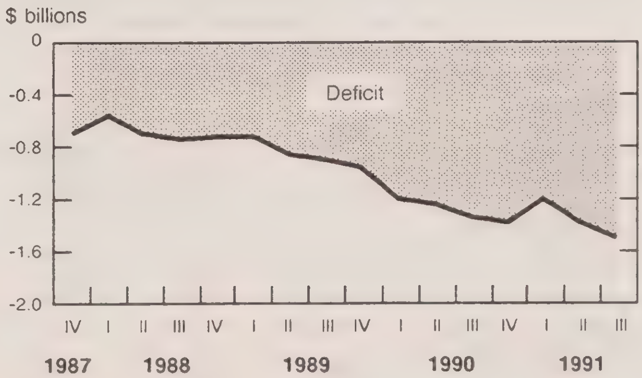
Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a seasonally adjusted deficit of $1,523 million during the third quarter of 1991, marking the highest quarterly deficit ever recorded in current dollars. The balance deterioration reflected higher Canadian foreign expenditures (+4.1%) and flat receipts from non-residents (+0.9%).

Highlights

- Receipts from the United States decreased 0.4% compared with the preceding quarter, to $1,131 million in the third quarter of 1991, while receipts from other countries rose 2.9% to $816 million.

Travel Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- Expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States increased 3.5% compared with the previous quarter, and payments to other countries expanded 5.5%. The long-term upward trend observed in total payments resumed after a sharp decrease in the first quarter due to the Persian Gulf Crisis.

Unadjusted Data

- Canada's international travel account, in current dollars, registered a deficit of $126 million during the third quarter of 1991. The travel balance deteriorated with the United States, registering the largest deficit ever for the period (-$326 million). However, a record surplus was achieved with all other countries ($200 million).

The July-September 1991 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments

(Millions of $)

	1990p					1991p		
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III
	Seasonally Adjusted*							
United States								
Receipts	1,076	1,092	1,092	1,108	4,368	1,126	1,136	1,131
Payments	1,967	2,020	2,099	2,213	8,300	2,179	2,351	2,434
Balance	-891	-928	-1,008	-1,105	-3,932	-1,053	-1,216	-1,303
All other countries								
Receipts	752	770	767	779	3,069	793	793	816
Payments	1,075	1,095	1,109	1,066	4,344	952	982	1,036
Balance	-322	-325	-341	-286	-1,275	-159	-188	-220
Total, all countries								
Receipts	1,828	1,862	1,859	1,888	7,437	1,919	1,929	1,947
Payments	3,041	3,115	3,208	3,279	12,644	3,131	3,333	3,470
Balance	-1,213	-1,253	-1,349	-1,392	-5,207	-1,212	-1,404	-1,523
	1990p					1991p		
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III
	Unadjusted							
United States								
Receipts	514	1,083	2,040	731	4,368	540	1,129	2,111
Payments	2,265	2,252	2,101	1,682	8,300	2,463	2,615	2,437
Balance	-1,751	-1,169	-61	-951	-3,932	-1,923	-1,486	-326
All other countries								
Receipts	366	847	1,328	528	3,069	388	865	1,419
Payments	1,144	1,030	1,280	890	4,344	1,003	916	1,219
Balance	-778	-183	48	-362	-1,275	-615	-51	200
Total, all countries								
Receipts	880	1,930	3,368	1,259	7,437	928	1,994	3,530
Payments	3,409	3,282	3,381	2,572	12,644	3,466	3,531	3,656
Balance	-2,529	-1,352	-13	-1,313	-5,207	-2,538	-1,537	-126

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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Building Permits

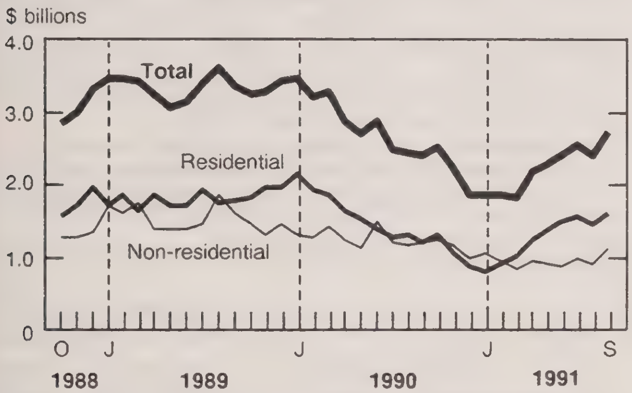
September 1991 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 14.0% in September to a level of $2,719 million, up from $2,386 million in August. Both the residential and non-residential construction sectors contributed to this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: *Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.*

Residential Sector

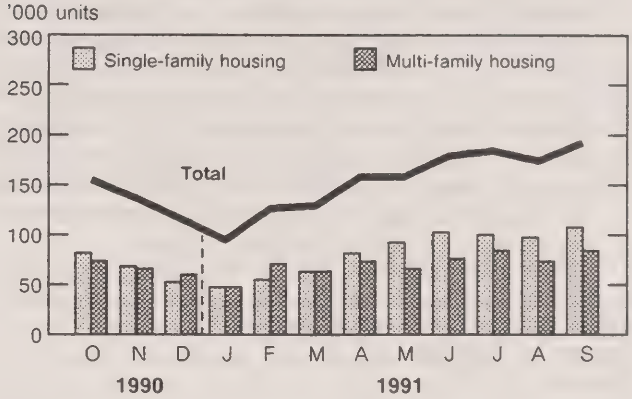
- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 8.3% in September to $1,586 million, up from $1,464 million in August.

- Both components of residential construction improved in September. The single-family dwelling sector was up by 7.8% to $1,146 million and the multi-family dwelling sector jumped 9.7% to a level of $440 million.

- All regions except for the Atlantic region (-19.6%) reported gains in the value of residential building permits in September. The largest gain was reported in the Quebec region with a 26.7% increase.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: *Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.*

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in September was up 10.3% to 190,000 units at an annual rate. The number of dwelling units increased by 8.6% in the single-detached sector to 107,000 units and by 12.5% in the multiple-dwelling sector to 83,000 units.

Advance Estimate for the Residential Sector in October 1991

- The advance estimate for October indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined 2.1% to $1,549 million, down from the revised value[1] for September ($1,581 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in October showed a decrease of 5.0% to 180,000 units at an annual rate, from the revised level of 189,000 units reported in September.

[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for October results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months (including September).*

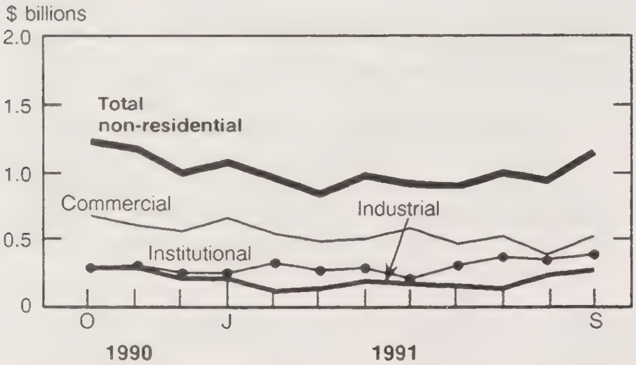
Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits issued jumped 23.0% in September to $1,133 million, from $921 million in August.

- All three components of the non-residential sector were on the rise in September. The value of building permits issued increased 22.7% in the industrial sector (to $260 million), 33.3% in the commercial sector (to $504 million) and 11.4% in the institutional sector (to $369 million).

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



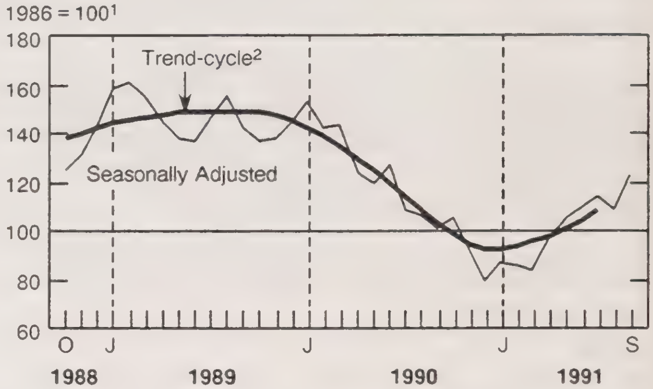
Note: *Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.*

- Quebec (-12.9%) was the only region to report a decline in the value of non-residential building permits in September. The largest increase occurred in the British Columbia region with a 58.8% gain.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) rose to 107.6 in July, up 3.4% from the level of 104.1 recorded in June.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two month lag.*

- The trend index of residential permits increased 5.2% in July to 114.2 while the non-residential trend index grew by 0.5% to a level of 98.5. After 24 months of decline, the non-residential trend index reported gains in both June (+0.1%) and July (+0.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The September 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the third week of December. For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

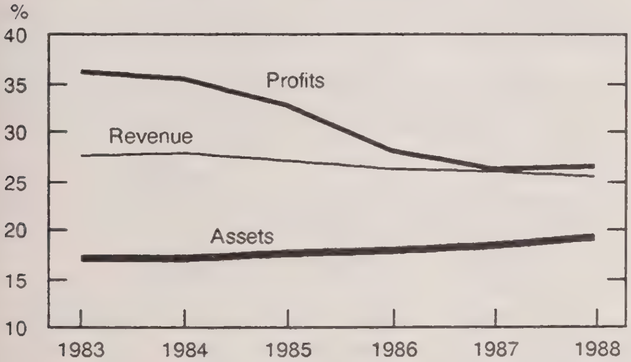
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I – Corporations

1988

In 1988, the aggregate level of foreign-controlled assets of corporations operating in Canada continued to increase while foreign-controlled revenue continued to decline. Foreign-controlled profits, which had been on the decline from 1983 to 1987, recorded a slight increase.

The 1988 CALURA report contains new data on foreign and domestic control by province with an additional breakdown of domestic control between private and government. Also added are data for two new categories of foreign control – Pacific Rim and E.E.C. countries.

Foreign-controlled Shares of Total Assets, Revenue and Profits, 1983-1988



Highlights

Foreign Control Rises but Recent Mergers Down

In 1988, the share of foreign-controlled assets rose 0.6 of a percentage point to 18.9%. A high level of merger and acquisition activity accounted for all of the change from 1987. This activity, part of a global wave of mergers and acquisitions which commenced in the mid-1980s, subsided in Canada in 1989 and 1990. For 1990, little change in foreign control is expected due to merger and acquisition activity.

Pacific Rim Countries Expand and Diversify

Pacific Rim countries have increased their share of total foreign-controlled assets in recent years from 3.2% in 1983 to 9.6% in 1988. In particular, Japan has moved to a third-place ranking, behind the U.S. and U.K.. Other points of interest include the 1988 diversification of Japan's asset holdings into manufacturing from a concentration in wholesale trade, and increased asset holdings of Japan and Hong Kong in finance, insurance and real estate industries, particularly the deposit-accepting institutions, since the early 1980s. Japanese-controlled assets were concentrated in British Columbia and Ontario.

Foreign Control Grows in Financial Industries

Foreign control of Canada's finance, insurance and real estate industries increased in 1988, continuing the trend of the previous four years. Most of this increase was attributable to U.K.-controlled firms, with Japan and Hong Kong contributing most of the remainder. Particularly-large increases in the foreign-controlled share of deposit-accepting institutions have occurred following the 1980 changes to the Bank Act. However, despite these recent changes, Canadian-controlled corporations continued to hold the great majority of assets, and foreign control of financial industry assets amounted to only 14.4%, just over one-half of the foreign-controlled share in the non-financial industries.

Provinces Show Diversity in Foreign, Private and Government Control

An examination of the sources of corporate control in the provinces in 1988 indicates that Canadian private control was relatively high in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and relatively low in Alberta, Ontario and Manitoba. The role of government-controlled corporations was notable in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec while foreign control was greatest in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Little Change in Corporate Concentration

Corporate concentration, as measured by the share of assets held by the leading 25 enterprises, fluctuated around essentially the same level from 1983 to 1988. Measured in terms of revenue, concentration declined marginally. These large enterprises were mostly utilities and in the finance, insurance and real estate and manufacturing industries. Foreign-controlled and Canadian government-controlled enterprises exhibited a higher level of concentration than Canadian privately-controlled enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7101 to 7353.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1988, Part I - Corporations (61-210, $65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Janice McMechan (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Canadians in the Pre-retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64

Traditionally, people have been regarded as elderly once they turn 65; aging, however, is an evolutionary process. This shows up clearly in an examination of 55-64-year-olds, sometimes called the "pre-retirement" age group. For many Canadians, these are the golden years: their incomes are relatively high; the majority are mortgage-free homeowners; they are still comparatively healthy; and with most of their children having left home, they have considerable time to travel, shop, and enjoy leisure activities.

Yet at the same time, many characteristics of the senior population are beginning to emerge in this group. Disabilities become more common; death rates start to rise dramatically; and a growing number, especially women, are widowed and living alone.

The information in this report will be of particular interest to those involved in analyzing, planning, or implementing the delivery of services to older Canadians. It will be also a useful tool for sectors of the business community interested in tapping the potential of this market.

Highlights

- In 1990, people aged 55-64 numbered almost 2.4 million. They made up 8.9% of the total population.
- The share of the population accounted for by 55-64-year-olds ranged from highs of 9.3% in Quebec and 9.2% in both Ontario and British Columbia to 7.5% in Alberta and 7.3% in Newfoundland.
- Most pre-retirees are, or have been, married. In 1990, 79% of 55-64-year-olds were married, while 9% were widowed, and 6% were divorced. Just 6% had never married.
- While the vast majority (91%) of pre-retirees have raised children, in most cases these children no longer live at home.
- After age 55, death rates rise sharply. In fact, at this age, death rates begin to exceed the level for the population overall.
- The average expectation of life for 55-year-old women is about 27 years, while for men, it is 22 years.
- The pre-retirement population tends to have less formal education than younger people.
- Employment among 55-64-year-old men has declined markedly in the last decade and a half, reflecting the fact that many of them have already retired.
- People in their pre-retirement years are more likely than younger or older age groups to be homeowners.
- A considerable amount of the free time that 55-64-year-olds gain when they retire is claimed by the mass media, especially television.
- People aged 55-64 are the most avid shoppers in Canada. On average, 55-64-year-old women shop about nine hours a week, while men in this age group spend almost six hours a week on this activity.
- On per-capita basis, no age group takes more international trips than 55-64-year-olds.

Canadians in the pre-retirement years: A profile of people aged 55-64 (89-521E, $36) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." For more information on this report, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603) or Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-8645), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 23, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 23, 1991 totalled 272 955 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from the preceding week's total of 277 829 tonnes but up 66.5% from the year-earlier level of 163 974 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 11 699 065 tonnes, an increase of 5.7% from 11 071 925 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Canadian Civil Aviation, 1990.
Catalogue number 51-206
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part I: Corporations, 1988.
Catalogue number 61-210
(Canada: $65; United States: US$78; Other Countries: $91)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Business Services Preliminary Estimates, 1989.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Touriscope – International Travel, September 1991, Vol. 7, No. 9.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Canadians in the Pre-retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64.
Catalogue number 89-521E
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 29, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

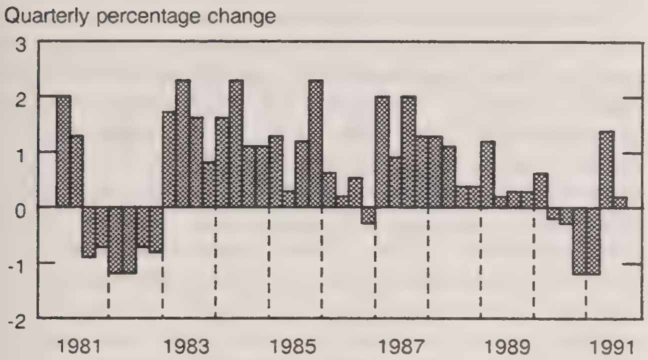
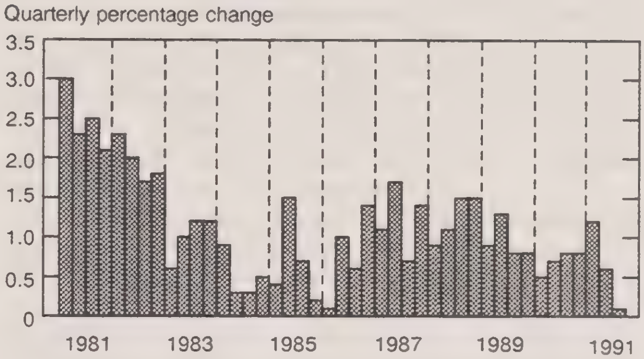


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Third Quarter 1991

Gross domestic product at market prices rose 0.3% in the third quarter of 1991 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $687 billion. GDP at 1986 prices grew 0.2% in the quarter (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 0.9%) and the implicit price index increased 0.1% (see Charts 1 and 2). After the small quarterly increase, real GDP remained 1.3% below the peak level reached in the first quarter of 1990.

The economy slowed in the third quarter. Although demand grew substantially, increased imports took up much of the slack and the rise in domestic production was small. Real exports advanced 2.5%, residential construction 4.0%, government current expenditure on goods and services 1.0% and personal expenditure 0.2%, extending the second quarter pickup in each of these demand components. However, business remained cautious in the face of weak profits and stiff import competition, further reducing plant and equipment investment and inventory levels and holding employment essentially constant.

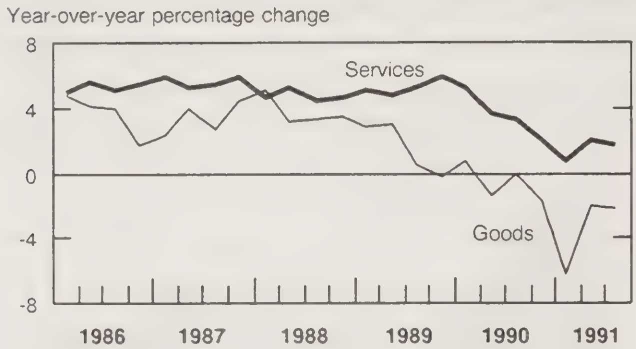
Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services grew 0.2% in volume terms during the third quarter. Purchases of durable goods rose 0.3%, services increased 0.5%, expenditures for non-durable goods were essentially unchanged and outlays for semi-durable goods declined 1.3%. On a year-over-year basis, real consumer spending on services rose 1.6% and expenditure on goods dropped 2.3% (see Chart 3).

Consumer caution due to high unemployment, the accumulation of consumer debt and the decline in real disposable income over the past year account for the weak level of expenditure. The 24.4% increase in the unemployment insurance contribution rate which took effect on July 1, 1991 was a special factor restraining disposable income growth. Purchases of furniture and appliances declined slightly after a sharp increase the previous quarter. Clothing and footwear purchases and spending on restaurants and hotels were also down. Expenditure on electricity, natural gas and other fuels increased as did gross rents and net expenditure abroad.

Chart 3

Personal Expenditure at 1986 Prices



Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices

Third Quarter 1991
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

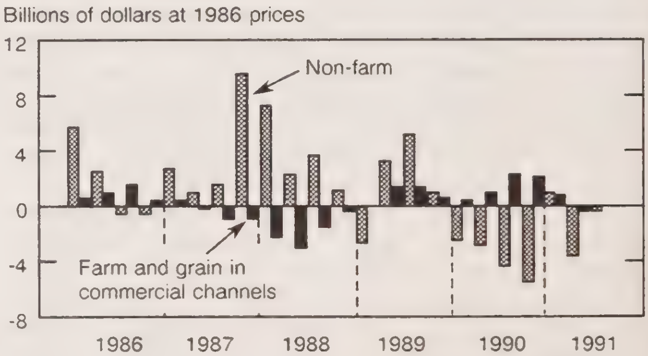
	At 1986 Prices	Chain Volume Index
Personal expenditure	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	0.3	0.4
Semi-durable goods	-1.3	-1.3
Non-durable goods	0.0	-0.1
Services	0.5	0.5
Government current expenditure	1.0	1.2
Government investment expenditure	-0.2	-0.4
Business investment in fixed capital	0.5	-0.4
Residential construction	4.0	1.4
Non-residential construction	-1.8	-1.9
Machinery and equipment	-0.6	-1.3
Final domestic demand	0.4	0.3
Exports of goods and services	2.5	2.5
Merchandise	3.0	3.1
Non-merchandise	-1.0	-1.0

Residential construction activity grew 4.0% at 1986 prices in the third quarter, stimulated by falling mortgage rates. The increase was only 1.4% when measured in constant prices from the previous quarter, as indicated by the chain volume index. This difference is due to the substantial rise since 1986 in prices for older dwellings vis-à-vis those for new dwellings. Housing starts rose in most areas of the country except Quebec, reaching an annual rate of 182,000 in the third quarter and 204,000 in October. The decline in Quebec brought starts back to a more normal level after an extraordinary increase in the second quarter. Reflecting the surge in starts since the spring, new construction work put-in-place grew 15.7%, although it remained below the level of a year ago. Construction outlays for single dwellings grew strongly in most areas of the country while outlays for multiple unit dwellings increased significantly in British Columbia. Spending on alterations and improvements rose 4.5% while real estate commissions fell 17.5%.

Business investment in plant and equipment fell 1.1% in the third quarter to a level 9.4% below its previous peak, attained in the second quarter of 1989. The continuing decline in investment reflects extremely low corporate profit levels coupled with weak level of aggregate demand in the North American market. Machinery and equipment purchases decreased 0.6% and non-residential construction fell 1.8%. The drop in non-residential spending was accounted for by further declines in building construction, partly offset by growth in engineering construction. Sales of used aircraft abroad, which are recorded as an addition to exports and as a subtraction from investment spending, more than accounted for the decline in machinery and equipment outlays.

Chart 4

Value of Physical Change in Inventories at 1986 Prices



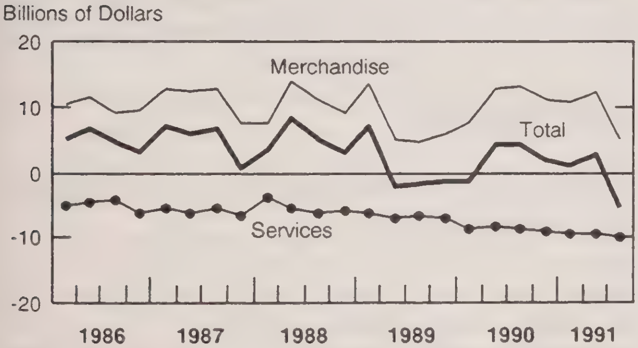
Non-farm inventories decreased slightly in the third quarter after a large reduction in the second (see Chart 4). The small decrease reflected a build-up at the trade level, offset by a reduction in the manufacturing sector where firms have been reducing their inventory levels since early in 1990. Automobile retailers accounted for much of the accumulation, reflecting a large increase in car and truck imports combined with weak consumer demand. In the

manufacturing sector, cutbacks were widespread among industry groups and were focused primarily on raw materials and goods in process. Stocks were essentially unchanged in the farm sector, on a seasonally adjusted basis, despite a drop in grain exports after big increases in the first half of the year.

The current dollar balance of trade in goods and services moved to a deficit of $5.6 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a surplus of $2.5 billion in the second quarter (see Chart 5). In real terms, the change in the trade balance was equivalent to 1.1% of GDP. The change in the balance reflected a 6.0% surge in real imports and a 2.5% rise in exports. Imports and exports both grew substantially in the previous quarter as well, following three quarters of decline, and on a year-over-year basis they were up 5.1% and 2.3%, respectively, in the third quarter.

Chart 5

Net Exports of Goods and Services



The current dollar merchandise trade surplus plunged from $12.1 billion in the second quarter to $4.8 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. The jump in imports was led by passenger cars, trucks and automotive parts. Imports of industrial goods and materials, machinery and equipment, crude petroleum and some consumer items also grew considerably. Export growth was strongest for automotive products, aircraft and metal ores. There were notable declines in exports of agricultural and fishing products, energy and forestry products. Exports to the United States and to non-OECD countries were substantially higher while exports to other OECD countries were lower. The current dollar deficit on non-merchandise trade rose from $9.7 billion to $10.4 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Price Indexes

The overall rate of inflation, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, continued to moderate in the third quarter. It fell to 0.3%, after slowing to 0.4% in the second quarter following a 1.3% jump in the first quarter when the GST was introduced. Prices for imported goods dropped for the third straight quarter, bringing the cumulative decline to 4.6% since the end of last year. This decrease helped to both reduce manufacturers' input costs and increase competitive market pressures on domestically-produced goods. Among consumer goods, the price declines for imports were most notable for apparel, footwear, printed matter and house furnishings.

The chain price index for consumer expenditure rose 0.6%, while prices fell for residential construction and business plant and equipment investment. Export and import prices declined by 1.1% and 0.5%, respectively, while the value of the Canadian dollar appreciated 0.5% vis-à-vis the United States dollar. Consumer prices, as measured by the consumer price index, rose 0.6% during the quarter and 5.7% on a year-over-year basis. The net price index, excluding all indirect taxes and subsidies, increased 0.5% (4.2% on a year-over-year basis).

Quarterly Price Indexes
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1991 Q1	1991 Q2	1991 Q3
Implicit Price Indexes			
Gross domestic product			
At factor cost	-0.8	0.8	0.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	19.1	-0.9	-1.2
At market prices	1.2	0.6	0.1
Personal expenditure			
At factor cost	-0.2	0.6	0.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	25.1	1.2	0.0
At market prices	2.7	0.8	0.6
Chain Price Indexes			
Personal expenditure	2.7	0.9	0.6
Government current expenditure	0.1	0.7	0.7
Residential construction	6.2	0.7	-0.8
Non-residential construction	-2.9	0.7	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	-3.5	-0.5	-0.5
Final domestic demand	1.5	0.7	0.4
Exports	-2.6	-2.3	-1.1
Less: imports	-1.8	-1.1	-0.5
Gross domestic product*	1.3	0.4	0.3
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes			
Gross domestic product*	1.3	0.6	0.3
Personal expenditure	2.7	1.0	0.6
Consumer price index	3.0	0.7	0.6
Net price index (taxes and subsidies)	-0.4	0.7	0.5
Net price index (taxes only)	1.3	0.2	0.7

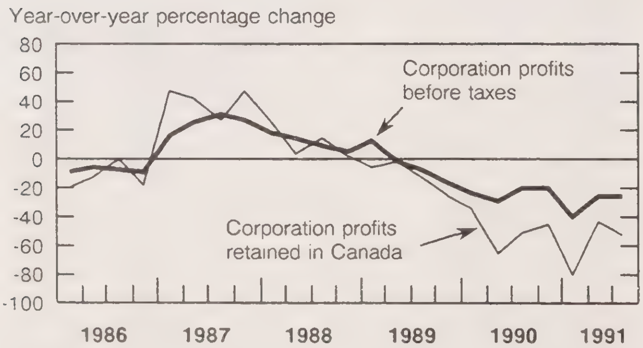
* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income increased 1.3% in the quarter, to reach a level 4.0% above that in the third quarter of 1990. A sharp 5.0% rise in supplementary labour income accounted for about 40% of the overall increase. This jump reflected the 24.4% increase in the unemployment insurance contribution rate effective July 1, 1991 which was announced in the February 26, 1991 federal budget, plus health premium increases in Alberta and British Columbia and changes to the Ontario health care payroll tax. Wages and salaries alone grew 0.9%, with notable increases in finance, insurance and real estate, health and welfare, trade and mining. The rise in aggregate wages and salaries was attributable to higher earnings per employee, as the level of paid worker employment remained essentially unchanged from the second quarter. On a year-over-year basis, paid worker employment declined 1.9% and average weekly earnings rose 5.2%. Major negotiated wage settlements reported by Labour Canada, a more forward-looking although less comprehensive indicator of wage changes, averaged 3.3% in the third quarter, about the same as in the second quarter.

Chart 6

Corporation Profits



Corporation profits before taxes rose 3.6% in the quarter to $33.3 billion. It was the second quarterly advance following two years of downward trend. However, because of their steep fall in late 1990 and early 1991, profits were still down 26.9% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 6). Reduced expenses were an important factor in the recent upturn, as several large corporations reduced payrolls by laying off employees. Petroleum and gas companies, chemicals, chemical products and textiles, real estate developers, builders and operators, motor vehicles and parts companies and banks all recorded profit increases. Several non-financial industries had lower profits, including wood and paper, printing and publishing and transportation services. Falling raw material prices caused holding losses on goods sold from inventory, as indicated by the inventory valuation adjustment which was positive for the fourth quarter in a row.

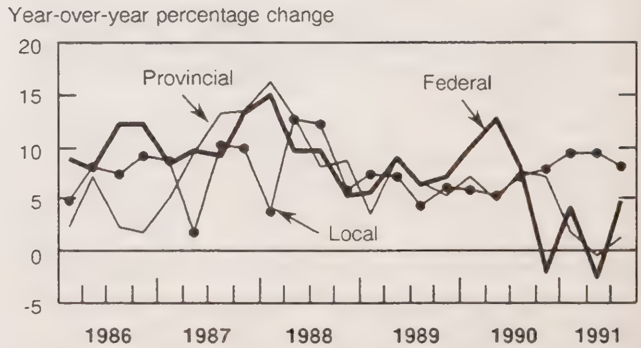
Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 3.6% during the quarter, mainly because of reduced interest rates on personal deposits and lower earnings by some government business enterprises. Farm income slid 20.9% as grain prices declined. Net rental income after expenses increased slightly and other unincorporated business income grew more substantially. Special federal subsidy payments to small businesses to assist with the transition to the new GST system continued at a somewhat higher level than in the second quarter.

Personal disposable income rose 0.5% in the quarter and 4.6% on a year-over-year basis. The personal saving rate edged down marginally to 10.9% from 11.0% in the second quarter.

Government Sector

Chart 7

Government Revenue

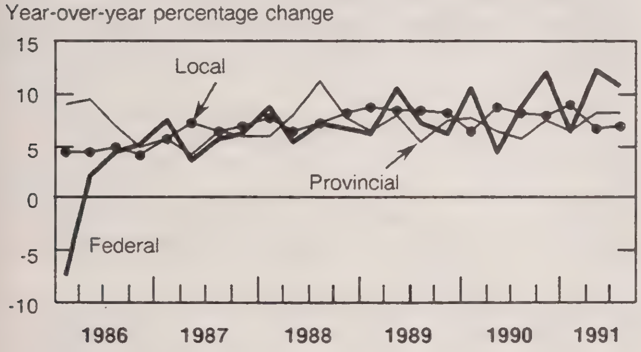


The total government sector deficit, on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, increased very slightly to $42.7 billion in the third quarter from $42.6 billion in the previous quarter, reflecting deficits of $33.7 billion at the federal level, $9.8 billion at the

provincial level and a $0.8 billion surplus for the combined local government, hospitals and pension plans sector. Total government revenue and current expenditure both rose 1.4%. Federal and provincial revenue growth has weakened in recent quarters, largely because of the slack in personal and corporate income taxes, while local government revenue, a large portion of which comes from the property tax, has strengthened somewhat (see Chart 7). Current expenditure growth has remained more stable (see Chart 8).

Chart 8

Government Current Expenditure



The Goods and Services Tax yielded $19.6 billion on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis in the third quarter, down slightly from the second quarter. For national accounts purposes GST revenues are measured on an accrual basis, net of associated credits, rebates and refunds but gross of the GST low income tax credit, which is treated as a transfer payment to persons, and gross of the small business transitional credit, which is treated as a subsidy. By way of comparison, in the government's financial statements GST revenues are reported on a cash basis, net of the low income tax credit and the small business transitional credit, at quarterly rates, unadjusted for seasonality. On this latter basis, GST revenues were $4.3 billion in the third quarter, up from $3.5 billion in the second. A technical paper explaining how the GST is treated in the national accounts was released with the first quarter national accounts estimates and is available on request without charge.

Goods and Services Tax Revenue

Reconciliation of Government of Canada Financial Statements with National Income and Expenditure Accounts
(Millions of dollars)

	1991 Q1	1991 Q2	1991 Q3
GST: Government of Canada financial statements (unadjusted)	2,159	3,510	4,253
Plus: GST low income refundable tax credits	626*	552	566
Plus: Small business credits	100	250	450
GST: NIEA collection basis (unadjusted)	2,885	4,312	5,269
Plus: Collection lag adjustment	1,449	645	-275
GST: NIEA accrual basis (unadjusted)	4,334	4,957	4,994
Plus: Seasonal adjustment	487	-25	-93
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted)	4,821	4,932	4,901
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted at annual rates)	19,284	19,728	19,604

* *Includes some credits paid out in December 1990.*

Output by Industry

On an industry basis, goods production continued to advance steadily with a 1.3% gain in the third quarter following a similar rise in the second. A 0.4% cutback in production of services was the main source of the slowdown in the third quarter.

A 1.7% increase in manufacturing led the advance in goods production. Although slightly lower than the 2.1% gain recorded in the second quarter, growth in manufacturing became more broadly based as 17 of 21 major groups advanced in the third quarter compared to 14 in the second. The largest gains were recorded by producers of primary metals, transportation equipment, wood and electrical products. A rise in construction output, especially residential construction, also contributed to the strength in the goods sector.

Although a strike in the federal civil service in September contributed to the drop in services output, there were other important influences as well. The winding down of the 1991 Census, which had boosted federal government services in the second quarter, also contributed to the decline. As well, accommodation services and business services were curtailed substantially in the third quarter and together accounted for a larger share of the drop in services output than the drop attributable to the federal government.

Order the third quarter 1991 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80). This publication, which contains a background article on new techniques for estimating the volume of international trade flows in services plus 33 statistical tables, is scheduled for release in December 1991. A computer printout containing 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

The seasonally adjusted estimates are available in CANSIM matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information contact Luke Rispoli (613-951-3803) or Jean-François Carbonneau (613-951-3792), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990		1991			II 1991/ I 1991	III 1991/ II 1991
	III	IV	I	II	III		
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	380,048	382,644	384,532	390,448	395,404	1.5	1.3
Corporation profits before taxes	45,512	41,036	29,580	32,140	33,292	8.7	3.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	58,736	59,784	55,800	55,592	53,580	-0.4	-3.6
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,068	2,208	4,096	4,332	3,428	5.8	-20.9
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,320	36,328	36,168	37,520	38,296	3.7	2.1
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,076	6,648	1,648	2,468	1,936	820[2]	-532[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	520,608	528,648	511,824	522,500	525,936	2.1	0.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	78,368	66,736	78,684	80,092	79,952	1.8	-0.2
Capital consumption allowances	76,056	76,572	78,324	79,396	79,808	1.4	0.5
Statistical discrepancy	-100	128	2,900	3,068	1,524	168[2]	-1,544[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**674,932**	**672,084**	**671,732**	**685,056**	**687,220**	**2.0**	**0.3**

[1] *Includes military pay and allowances.*
[2] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990		1991			II 1991/ I 1991	III 1991/ II 1991
	III	IV	I	II	III		
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	400,608	404,032	405,736	416,688	419,912	2.7	0.8
Durable goods	57,268	56,056	52,840	55,976	56,144	5.9	0.3
Semi-durable goods	37,672	37,656	37,008	38,004	37,744	2.7	-0.7
Non-durable goods	105,952	107,284	109,456	112,176	112,660	2.5	0.4
Services	199,716	203,036	206,432	210,532	213,364	2.0	1.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	133,436	136,068	135,668	137,720	140,500	1.5	2.0
Government investment in fixed capital	17,004	17,468	17,448	18,092	17,828	3.7	-1.5
Government investment in inventories	84	4	-28	28	48	56[1]	20[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	122,872	117,320	113,952	117,844	116,856	3.4	-0.8
Residential	43,760	40,356	39,768	43,620	44,368	9.7	1.7
Non-residential construction	35,768	34,932	33,960	33,568	32,804	-1.2	-2.3
Machinery and equipment	43,344	42,032	40,224	40,656	39,684	1.1	-2.4
Business investment in inventories	-3,188	-4,308	896	-4,740	-836	-5,636[1]	3,904[1]
Non-farm	-4,772	-5,724	576	-4,088	-432	-4,664[1]	3,656[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,584	1,416	320	-652	-404	-972[1]	248[1]
Exports of goods and services	170,180	168,056	162,320	166,076	167,888	2.3	1.1
Merchandise	147,808	145,232	139,448	142,940	144,788	2.5	1.3
Non-merchandise	22,372	22,824	22,872	23,136	23,100	1.2	-0.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	166,164	166,432	161,364	163,584	173,452	1.4	6.0
Merchandise	134,952	134,380	128,928	130,792	139,964	1.4	7.0
Non-merchandise	31,212	32,052	32,436	32,792	33,488	1.1	2.1
Statistical discrepancy	100	-124	-2,896	-3,068	-1,524	-172[1]	1,544[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**674,932**	**672,084**	**671,732**	**685,056**	**687,220**	**2.0**	**0.3**
Final Domestic Demand	673,920	674,888	672,804	690,344	695,096	2.6	0.7
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	338,324	337,460	330,028	336,428	337,064	1.9	0.2
Durable goods	51,208	50,204	46,548	49,636	49,808	6.6	0.3
Semi-durable goods	31,932	31,768	29,296	29,904	29,508	2.1	-1.3
Non-durable goods	88,008	87,076	87,056	87,924	87,940	1.0	0.0
Services	167,176	168,412	167,128	168,964	169,808	1.1	0.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	113,088	114,384	113,536	114,888	116,068	1.2	1.0
Government investment in fixed capital	15,592	15,924	16,284	16,920	16,892	3.9	-0.2
Government investment in inventories	80	4	-24	24	44	48[1]	20[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	108,956	105,352	103,284	105,176	105,688	1.8	0.5
Residential	34,436	32,068	29,724	31,904	33,192	7.3	4.0
Non-residential construction	29,852	29,072	28,768	28,424	27,924	-1.2	-1.8
Machinery and equipment	44,668	44,212	44,792	44,848	44,572	0.1	-0.6
Business investment in inventories	-2,240	-3,512	1,600	-4,080	-444	-5,680[1]	3,636[1]
Non-farm	-4,404	-5,484	880	-3,708	-432	-4,588[1]	3,276[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	2,164	1,972	720	-372	-12	-1,092[1]	360[1]
Exports of goods and services	165,344	158,488	156,872	165,024	169,156	5.2	2.5
Merchandise	146,316	139,476	138,008	145,916	150,232	5.7	3.0
Non-merchandise	19,028	19,012	18,864	19,108	18,924	1.3	-1.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	170,956	166,756	164,608	169,520	179,608	3.0	6.0
Merchandise	139,516	135,084	133,064	137,740	147,256	3.5	6.9
Non-merchandise	31,440	31,672	31,544	31,780	32,352	0.7	1.8
Statistical discrepancy	100	-92	-2,392	-2,520	-1,248	-128[1]	1,272[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**568,288**	**561,252**	**554,580**	**562,340**	**563,612**	**1.4**	**0.2**
Final Domestic Demand	575,960	573,120	563,132	573,412	575,712	1.8	0.4
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	118.4	119.7	122.9	123.9	124.6	0.8	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	118.0	119.0	119.5	119.9	121.0	0.3	0.9
Government investment in fixed capital	109.1	109.7	107.1	106.9	105.5	-0.2	-1.3
Business investment in fixed capital	112.8	111.4	110.3	112.0	110.6	1.5	-1.3
Exports of goods and services	102.9	106.0	103.5	100.6	99.3	-2.8	-1.3
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	97.2	99.8	98.0	96.5	96.6	-1.5	0.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**118.8**	**119.7**	**121.1**	**121.8**	**121.9**	**0.6**	**0.1**
Final Domestic Demand	117.0	117.8	119.5	120.4	120.7	0.8	0.2

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
September 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross domestic product slipped 0.1% in September following a 0.3% decline in August and a 0.2% gain in July. Services output fell 0.3% following a similar drop in August and a marginal decline in July. Excluding federal government services and transportation and storage services, where the effects of the strike by the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) were most pronounced, services output was unchanged in September. Following a pause in August, goods output resumed the upward trend evident in the past several months, advancing 0.4%.

Services-producing Industries

Lower federal government and transportation and storage output accounted for most of the dollar drop in services. While community, business and personal services, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance and real estate also posted lower output, these moderate losses were offset by gains in retail trade and communications.

A 0.8% drop in non-business services was led by a 6.4% cutback in federal government services where the PSAC strike curtailed output.

Following a 1.3% drop in August, transportation and storage services declined 2.2% as the PSAC strike disrupted output. Transportation services fell 1.7% as lower carloadings of wheat led a 3.7% drop in rail transport. Lower urban, truck and water transport services also contributed to the loss. Paced by lower grain-handling activity, storage services fell 19.1%.

Community, business and personal services fell 0.5%. Amusement services accounted for 55% of the dollar decline. Business services declined 0.2% as lower output by professionals, especially lawyers, offset gains by computer service bureaus and advertising agencies. Food and accommodation services fell for the fourth consecutive month.

Following seven consecutive monthly increases, wholesale trade declined 0.7%. Grain merchants, whose activity may have been curtailed by the effect of the PSAC strike, accounted for 45% of the dollar loss. Widespread losses led by wholesalers of machinery and equipment, hardware and lumber were partly offset by narrow gains led by wholesalers of food.

Finance, insurance and real estate output inched down 0.1% following a 0.1% gain in July and 0.3% decline in August. Losses by real estate agents and security brokers paced trust and other finance to a 0.5% loss. Lower output by banks, credit unions and the insurance industry was partly offset by higher royalties.

Following a 1.8% decline in August, retail trade advanced 1.2%. Motor vehicle sales continued to be volatile, accounting for all of the dollar gains whereas in August they accounted for more than all of the dollar losses. Elsewhere, increases in output were widespread as higher sales by food stores led advances in 12 of 17 store types. Service stations and department stores posted the largest losses.

Following a 1.0% gain in August, communications output advanced 1.4% to a level 4.5% above September 1990. Long-distance calling paced telecommunication carriers to their second monthly gain of 1.9%, leaving output 7.1% above its level of a year earlier.

Goods-producing Industries

Following a drop of 0.1% in August, goods production resumed its recent upward trend, advancing 0.4% to a level 3.7% above its trough in March 1991. Manufacturing and utilities accounted for most of the gains although fishing also posted marginally-higher output. Mining and forestry recorded the largest losses, while agricultural output was unchanged.

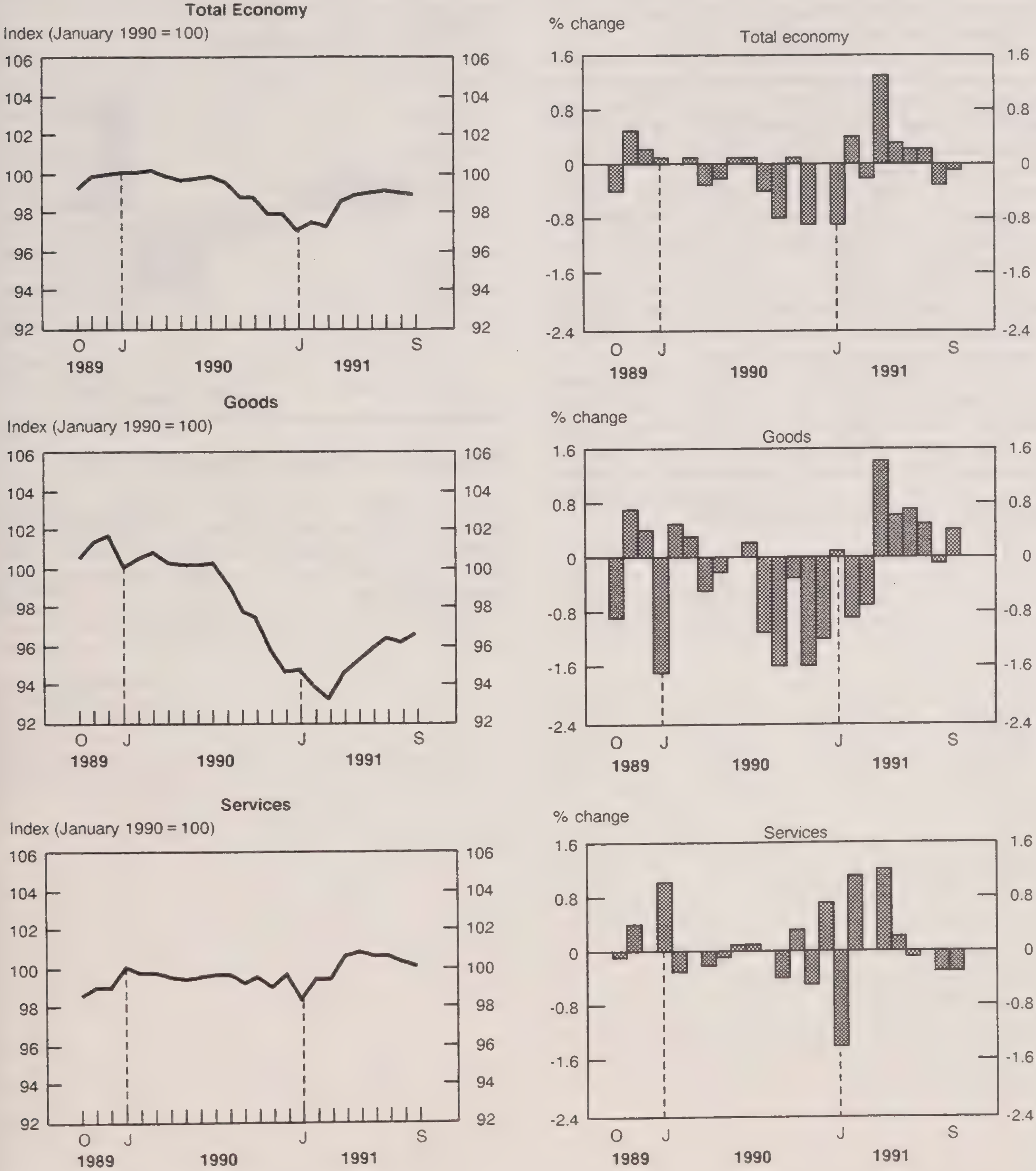
Following a 0.5% drop in August, manufacturing output rose 0.9% to a level 5.0% above its trough in March 1991. Since March, producers of durables have boosted output 7.3% compared to a 2.5% gain for non-durables. Manufacturers of paper, primary metals and fabricated metal products accounted for 60% of the dollar gains in manufacturing as 12 of 21 major groups recorded higher output. Producers of machinery, beverages and wood products posted the largest losses.

Following a 0.5% loss in August, output of paper and allied industries advanced 3.1%. Producers of pulp and paper increased production 3.8% to a level 7.3% above its recent low in May 1991, as export demand has grown.

Primary metal output rose 2.9% to a level 13.1% above its trough in March 1991. Producers of iron and steel accounted for over 80% of the increase, raising output 5.9% for a cumulative gain of 25% since March 1991. Pipe and tube output jumped 17.4% as work on new orders from the natural gas transmission industry began. Declines led by smelters and refiners and aluminum processors partly offset these gains.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices



Output of fabricated metal products rose 2.0%. Producers of fabricated metal structures and power boilers increased output 4.8%. Elsewhere, gains were widespread with the exception of the manufacturers of hardware, who reduced output 1.6%

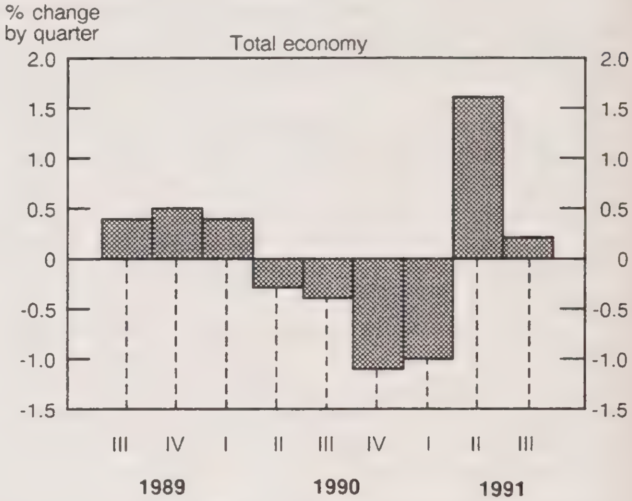
Following a 1.1% advance in August, producers of transportation equipment increased output 0.7% in September. Higher production of engines and stampings paced the motor vehicle parts industry to a 3.7% gain and a 21% advance since March 1991. These gains were partly offset as weak demand, especially in U.S. markets, led motor vehicle assemblers to curtail production 4.4%. Nevertheless motor vehicle production was 34.4% above its low in February 1991.

After gaining 1.5% in August, utility output advanced 1.1%. With lower-than-normal temperatures in September, output of electric power rose 1.0% and natural gas distribution gained 3.5%.

Following declines in July and August, mining output dropped 0.6% to its lowest level since February 1990. Declines led by crude oil and natural gas and other metal mines were partly offset by higher production of potash, salt and iron ore. Drilling activity related to natural resource extraction continued its long slide, dropping 9.3%.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The September 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in December. Contact: Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	September	June	July	August	September
Total Economy	**504,290.9**	**505,756.8**	**506,596.2**	**505,277.2**	**504,859.5**
Business Sector:	**413,729.6**	**414,380.4**	**415,482.6**	**414,227.2**	**414,530.7**
Goods:	**172,291.5**	**168,896.4**	**169,842.0**	**169,586.4**	**170,371.2**
Agriculture	11,798.4	11,407.2	11,380.8	11,377.2	11,372.4
Fishing and Trapping	911.4	871.2	876.0	867.6	885.6
Logging Industry	2,574.0	2,622.0	2,624.4	2,659.2	2,632.8
Mining Industries	19,676.9	20,082.0	19,705.2	19,639.2	19,515.6
Manufacturing Industries	89,145.8	85,717.2	86,722.8	86,258.4	87,010.8
Construction Industries	32,368.9	31,962.0	32,338.8	32,341.2	32,322.0
Other Utility Industries	15,816.1	16,234.8	16,194.0	16,443.6	16,632.0
Services:	**241,438.1**	**245,484.0**	**245,640.6**	**244,640.8**	**244,159.5**
Transportation and Storage	21,682.0	22,100.4	22,164.0	21,868.8	21,398.4
Communication Industries	18,670.2	19,120.8	19,040.4	19,231.2	19,503.6
Wholesale Trade	25,255.3	26,870.4	27,080.4	27,271.2	27,069.6
Retail Trade	30,387.3	29,499.6	29,604.0	29,056.8	29,392.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,188.9	84,254.4	84,314.4	84,075.6	83,970.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	65,254.4	63,638.4	63,437.4	63,137.2	62,825.1
Non-business Sector:	**90,561.3**	**91,376.4**	**91,113.6**	**91,050.0**	**90,328.8**
Goods:	**914.2**	**964.8**	**930.0**	**949.2**	**914.4**
Services:	**89,647.1**	**90,411.6**	**90,183.6**	**90,100.8**	**89,414.4**
Government Service Industry	33,324.9	33,903.6	33,656.4	33,511.2	32,839.2
Community and Personal Services	52,960.0	53,223.6	53,235.6	53,288.4	53,257.2
Other Services	3,362.2	3,284.4	3,291.6	3,301.2	3,318.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	173,205.7	169,861.2	170,772.0	170,535.6	171,285.6
Services-producing Industries	331,085.2	335,895.6	335,824.2	334,741.6	333,573.9
Industrial Production	125,553.0	122,998.8	123,552.0	123,290.4	124,072.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	41,721.1	40,639.2	40,945.2	40,665.6	41,018.4
Durable Manufacturing	47,424.7	45,078.0	45,777.6	45,592.8	45,992.4

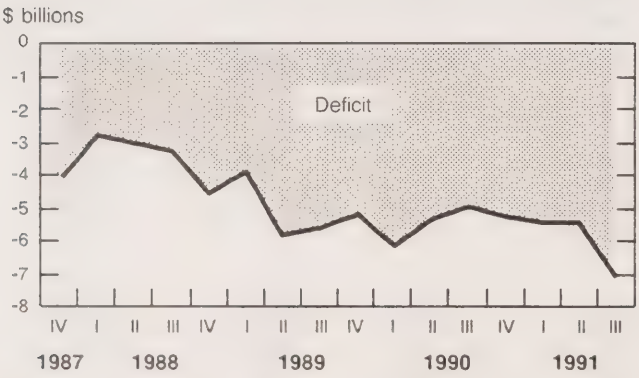
Canada's Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1991

Highlights

A marked narrowing of the merchandise trade surplus in the third quarter raised the seasonally adjusted current account deficit to $7.2 billion, its highest level to date, surpassing by $1.0 billion the previous record of the first quarter in 1990. The merchandise trade surplus was more than halved as imports rose sharply while exports advanced at a slow pace. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions decreased slightly. A higher deficit on travel was more than offset by lower disbursements under Canada's international assistance program.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



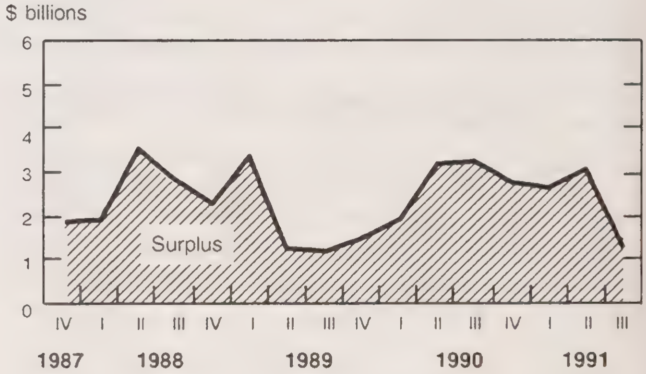
In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents purchased a record amount of interest-bearing securities (bonds and money market paper). These large inflows occurred against the backdrop of lower interest rates in both Canada and the United States, with the differential remaining, however, significantly in favour of investment in Canada. This led to a further appreciation of the Canadian dollar against major currencies and a marked increase in Canada's international reserves, the first quarterly increase since the major build-up in reserves one year ago.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *The flows of some goods and services as well as documents may have been affected by labour disputes.*

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit rose significantly from $5.5 billion to $7.2 billion, largely the result of a lower surplus on merchandise trade which more than halved from $3.0 billion to $1.2 billion. This drop was second in magnitude only to the $2.1 billion decrease recorded in the second quarter of 1989.

Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- Merchandise imports increased sharply by 7.0% to $35.0 billion, with advances over a broad spectrum of products, particularly auto products. Such a sharp rise had not been recorded since the fourth quarter of 1987 when imports climbed by 9.5%.

- Growth in merchandise exports slowed to 1.3% from 2.5% in the previous quarter. Sales abroad reached $36.2 billion, led by automotive goods and certain machinery and equipment categories. Exports of forest, agricultural and primary energy products showed declines.

- The quarterly travel deficit reached a new high of $1.5 billion, though the increase was lower than in the previous quarter. Expenditures on travel in both the United States and other countries increased while Canadian revenues from foreign travel remained unchanged.

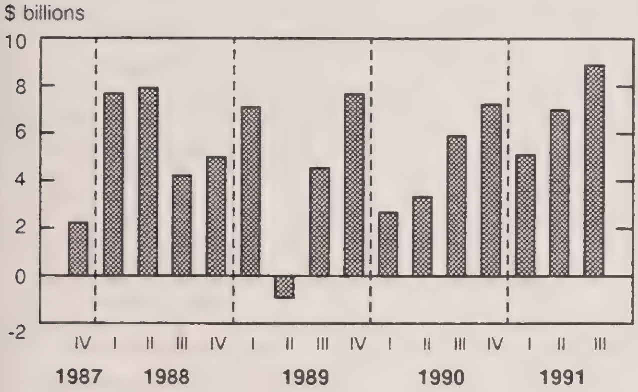
- The balance on transfers shifted to a small surplus of $0.1 billion following a reduction in official contributions.

- The deficit on investment income levelled at $5.9 billion. Receipts and payments increased as a result of higher dividends while the interest component showed little change.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit amounted to $5.2 billion in the third quarter, up sharply from the $3.1 billion recorded in the third quarter of last year. A substantial reduction in the merchandise trade surplus accounted for most of the change.

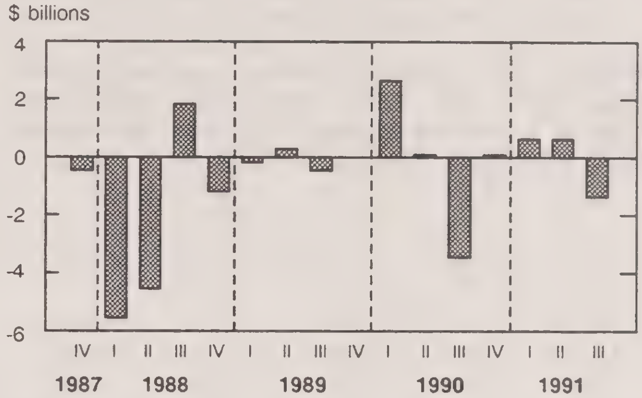
Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds and Money Market Instruments



- Among **financial liabilities**, foreign investors purchased a net $5.4 billion of Canadian bonds, in line with the sizeable purchases of the previous three quarters. In the current quarter they acquired $9.1 billion of new issues but redeemed a record $5.7 billion of maturing issues. They also resumed their net investment in the Canadian secondary bond market ($2.0 billion) after two quarters of net disinvestment totalling $3.5 billion.

- Non-residents invested, on a net basis, a substantial $3.4 billion in Canadian money market paper following a net investment of $1.1 billion in the previous quarter. Most of the current quarter net buying ($2.7 billion) was in Government of Canada treasury bills from countries other than the United States.

Net Transactions in Official International Reserves



- Foreign direct investment in Canada of $1.7 billion was similar to the net inflow of the previous quarter, with almost one-half originating from countries other than the United States. Two-thirds of the investment was for working capital purposes and was channelled largely into manufacturing.

- Non-residents invested a modest $0.4 billion in Canadian equities after five consecutive quarterly disinvestments totalling $3.6 billion. The net buying in the current quarter was entirely directed to new issues of stocks.

- The Canadian chartered banks channelled a net $2.4 billion abroad through their foreign currency deposits.

- Among **financial assets**, Canadian portfolio investors purchased a net $1.0 billion of foreign bonds and stocks, bringing their net investment over the last six quarters to $6.3 billion, of which two-thirds was in foreign stocks.

- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $3.0 billion, which remained moderate in terms of the total gross recorded transactions.

- The Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar averaged 87.43 cents (U.S.), up from 87.02 cents (U.S.) in the previous quarter. It appreciated much more against other major currencies, except for the Japanese yen.

Available on CANSIM: matrices (quarterly) 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2353, 2354, 2355, 147, 1364; (annually) 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A OT6. □

Table 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990		1991			1989	1990
	III	IV	I	II	III		
			millions of dollars				
CURRENT ACCOUNT							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	34,772	37,371	33,972	37,457	34,397	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise:							
Services	7,025	5,047	4,727	5,973	7,268	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]	2,024	2,618	2,283	2,182	2,116	9,836	9,255
Transfers	1,095	929	853	826	947	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	10,144	8,594	7,863	8,981	10,331	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	44,916	45,965	41,836	46,438	44,728	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	31,566	33,471	32,491	34,439	32,997	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise:							
Services	7,864	7,301	8,496	8,488	8,407	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]	7,780	8,942	8,035	7,891	7,662	30,980	33,208
Transfers	848	898	1,021	1,071	827	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	16,492	17,141	17,553	17,449	16,895	63,040	68,780
Total payments	48,058	50,612	50,044	51,888	49,893	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 3,206	+ 3,900	+ 1,482	+ 3,018	+ 1,400	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise	- 6,348	- 8,547	- 9,689	- 8,468	- 6,564	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 3,142	- 4,647	- 8,208	- 5,450	- 5,165	- 20,723	- 22,036
CAPITAL ACCOUNT[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 773	+ 550	- 562	- 2,061	- 515	- 5,290	- 1,450
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	+ 389	+ 36	- 205	- 858	- 639	- 1,556	- 69
Foreign stocks	- 1,034	- 553	- 670	- 2,148	- 352	- 768	- 1,117
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	- 3,470	+ 107	+ 659	+ 640	- 1,388	- 346	- 649
Loans and subscriptions	- 204	- 647	- 560	- 319	- 269	- 982	- 1,450
Non-bank deposits abroad	- 823	+ 229	- 2,767	- 315	+ 144	+ 5	- 872
Other claims	+ 1,550	- 1,544	+ 922	+ 1,937	+ 641	- 174	+ 1,244
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 4,365	- 1,823	- 3,183	- 3,123	- 2,377	- 9,112	- 4,362
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 1,432	+ 2,502	+ 1,249	+ 1,540	+ 1,696	+ 4,200	+ 6,600
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 3,720	+ 4,966	+ 7,425	+ 5,870	+ 5,404	+ 17,297	+ 13,447
Canadian stocks	- 524	- 1,326	- 1,012	- 405	+ 434	+ 3,871	- 1,754
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	- 1,398	- 2,923	+ 8,478	- 2,163	- 2,355	- 2,584	+ 2,761
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 2,527	+ 2,495	- 1,519	- 421	+ 2,708	+ 484	+ 3,305
Other paper	- 394	- 259	- 743	+ 1,550	+ 731	+ 656	+ 2,223
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 2,385	+ 2,067	- 23	+ 1,652	+ 1,958	+ 10,277	+ 6,140
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 7,749	+ 7,521	+ 13,854	+ 7,624	+ 10,577	+ 34,200	+ 32,722
Total capital account, net flow	+ 3,384	+ 5,698	+ 10,671	+ 4,501	+ 8,200	+ 25,088	+ 28,359
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	- 242	- 1,051	- 2,463	+ 949	- 3,035	- 4,365	- 6,323

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*

Table 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1990		1991			1989	1990
	III	IV	I	II	III		
	millions of dollars						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,952	36,308	34,862	35,735	36,197	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,859	1,888	1,919	1,929	1,947	7,232	7,437
Freight and shipping	1,328	1,363	1,371	1,370	1,328	5,193	5,340
Business services	1,995	2,035	2,011	2,048	2,076	7,541	8,041
Government transactions	192	202	211	219	210	763	800
Other services	219	218	206	218	214	780	827
Total services	5,593	5,705	5,718	5,784	5,777	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,456	1,360	1,391	1,190	1,252	5,179	5,568
Dividends	756	945	1,013	1,022	1,140	4,657	3,686
Total investment income	2,212	2,305	2,404	2,212	2,392	9,836	9,255
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	395	324	347	327	289	1,487	1,490
Personal and institutional remittances	229	227	241	244	244	853	911
Canadian withholding tax	395	342	338	281	364	1,537	1,719
Total transfers	1,020	893	927	853	898	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,825	8,903	9,049	8,848	9,066	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	45,777	45,210	43,910	44,583	45,263	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,738	33,595	32,232	32,699	34,991	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,208	3,279	3,131	3,333	3,470	10,708	12,644
Freight and shipping	1,301	1,368	1,390	1,342	1,352	4,915	5,378
Business services	2,773	2,828	3,052	2,997	2,996	10,998	11,227
Government transactions	358	371	369	358	384	1,267	1,424
Other services	161	168	167	168	170	604	647
Total services	7,802	8,015	8,108	8,198	8,371	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,692	6,877	6,942	6,713	6,758	24,822	26,854
Dividends	1,734	1,140	1,121	1,428	1,513	6,158	6,354
Total investment income	8,427	8,017	8,063	8,141	8,271	30,980	33,208
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	63	64	67	66	67	238	251
Personal and institutional remittances	254	256	267	268	270	954	1,015
Official contributions	424	549	592	597	401	2,052	2,658
Foreign withholding tax	77	86	83	87	83	324	328
Total transfers	818	954	1,008	1,019	821	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	17,047	16,987	17,180	17,358	17,463	63,040	68,780
Total payments	50,784	50,582	49,412	50,056	52,453	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 3,214	+ 2,712	+ 2,630	+ 3,037	+ 1,206	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 2,209	- 2,309	- 2,390	- 2,414	- 2,595	- 6,983	- 8,876
Investment income[1]	- 6,215	- 5,713	- 5,659	- 5,929	- 5,879	- 21,144	- 23,953
Transfers	+ 202	- 62	- 82	- 166	+ 77	+ 308	- 133
Total non-merchandise	- 8,222	- 8,084	- 8,131	- 8,510	- 8,397	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 5,007	- 5,372	- 5,502	- 5,473	- 7,190	- 20,723	- 22,036

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

Financial Flow Accounts

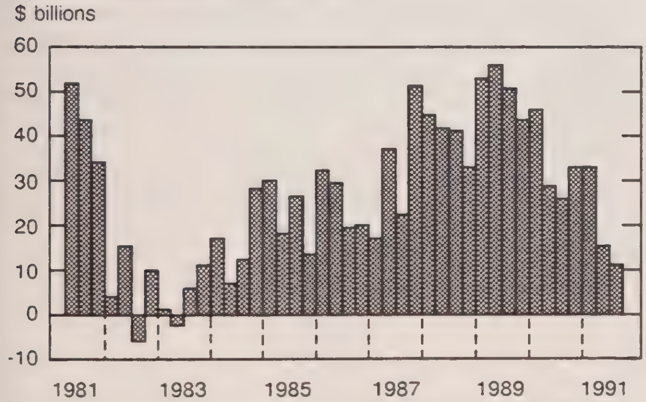
Third Quarter 1991 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Funds raised on credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors fell by 16% in the third quarter. Bank loans and short-term paper registered significant declines, while in general there was little strength in the demand for most other instruments. The sectors responsible for this weakness were non-financial private corporations – in line with the drop in investment in non-residential construction and in machinery and equipment – and levels of government other than federal, where funds raised stood at about one-half of what they had been in the previous quarter.

Borrowing in the personal sector has remained subdued to date in 1991, running at about 66% of the total for the first three quarters of 1990. Funds raised through consumer credit were negligible in the latest quarter; this was related to the weakness in personal expenditure on consumer durable goods, where financing plays an important role. Despite the pronounced declines in mortgage rates over the last four quarters, interest-rate-sensitive mortgage demand, although up in the quarter, remained weak – constrained to an extent by approximately $282 billion in outstanding mortgage debt in the sector. Relative to personal disposable income, household debt (consumer credit plus mortgages) reached an historical high of 79% at the end of 1990.

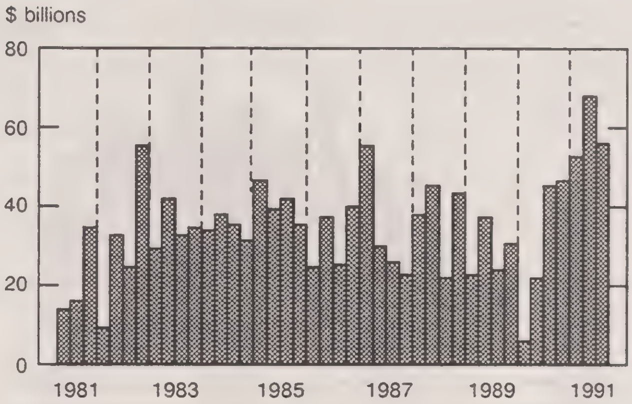
Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Total Funds Raised By Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Funds raised by non-financial private corporations amounted to a modest $11 billion at annual rates, down 26% from the second quarter. Further, this represented only one-third of the total funds raised in the first quarter. This sharp decline was in both short-term and long-term instruments.

Financing activity by non-financial government business enterprises was down about 13% from the previous quarter, although shares were issued at both the federal and provincial levels.

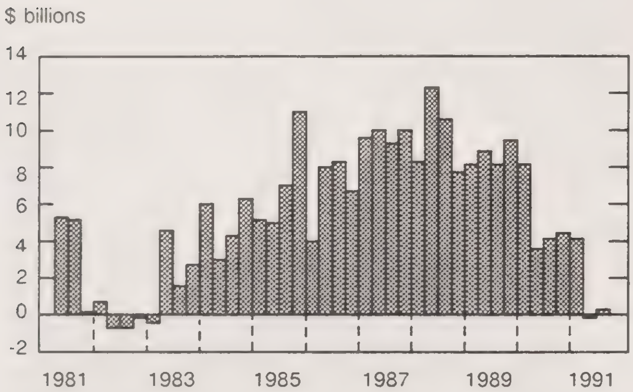
With a net borrowing requirement running at $35 billion on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, the federal government raised $38 billion at annual rates on credit markets, up 15% over the second quarter. Short-term paper continued to be the major financing instrument, accounting for two-thirds of the borrowing in the quarter. Changes in the relative yields of Government of Canada securities at the beginning of the second quarter have tended to make treasury bills an even more attractive financing vehicle.

Other levels of government (provincial, local, hospital) registered the sharpest decline among the major sectors. Provincial governments' borrowing was less than half of what it had been in the previous quarter, reflecting a drop in their combined deficit. Local governments recorded a modest reduction in their outstanding level of debt.

For further information, contact Patrick O'Hagan or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section. □

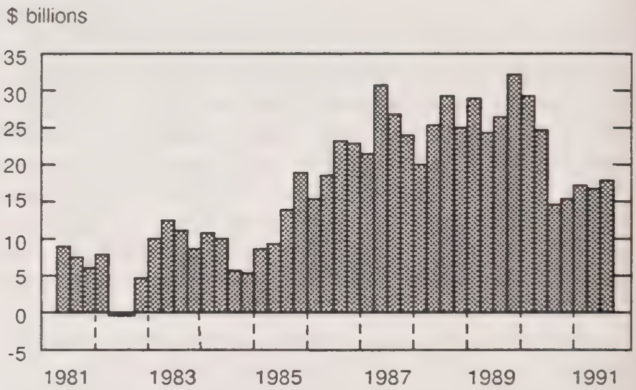
Consumer Credit in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1990		1991		
	III	IV	I	II	III
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised of which:	23,916	27,316	21,284	19,780	19,452
Consumer Credit	4,096	4,448	4,168	-176	264
Bank Loans	3,768	1,156	2,484	2,024	1,940
Other Loans	1,428	6,460	-2,444	1,176	-412
Mortgages	14,712	15,328	16,976	16,688	17,720
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised by:	26,128	32,844	33,068	15,348	11,348
Bank Loans	6,964	1,544	19,856	5,308	-7,060
Other Loans	5,060	8,960	-692	2,600	8,328
Short-term Paper	-4,544	-5,320	-11,100	-15,124	-7,468
Mortgages	8,792	8,168	5,716	5,968	6,328
Bonds	6,724	10,748	11,660	9,756	4,136
Stocks	3,132	8,744	7,628	6,840	7,084
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	6,056	10,724	17,460	7,912	6,908
Federal Government					
Funds Raised of which:	35,004	32,004	37,676	33,360	38,320
Treasury Bills	30,180	23,940	19,780	11,280	25,516
Marketable Bonds	10,780	20,896	15,572	18,524	14,088
Canada Savings Bonds	-5,956	-12,832	2,324	3,556	-1,280
Other Government					
Funds Raised of which:	10,032	14,404	14,812	34,464	17,524
Short-term Paper	-240	2,868	-14,632	9,232	-8,680
Provincial Government Bonds	9,976	13,056	26,492	22,244	24,932
Municipal Government Bonds	1,036	216	2,556	2,120	1,120
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	**101,136**	**117,292**	**124,300**	**110,864**	**93,552**
Consumer Credit	4,096	4,448	4,168	-176	264
Bank Loans	11,084	8,424	19,556	3,920	-8,036
Other Loans	6,432	12,740	-3,424	4,044	7,196
Treasury Bills	30,180	23,940	19,780	11,280	25,516
Short-term Paper	-1,836	-5,472	-23,672	-1,108	-12,532
Mortgages	23,500	23,488	22,700	22,648	24,040
Bonds	24,480	40,980	77,564	63,416	46,692
Stocks	3,200	8,744	7,628	6,840	10,412

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada
1991

Highlights

In 1991, production of the eight major grains grown in Canada was 61.2 million tonnes, down 3% from 1990. Production of the six major grains in Western Canada amounted to 50.0 million tonnes, down 2% and 3% from the record levels of 1990 and 1986, respectively.

Production of all types of wheat in Canada in 1991 totalled 32.8 million tonnes, slightly above last year's record level. Durum wheat production reached a level of 4.6 million tonnes, up 8% from 1990.

Oilseed production in Canada in 1991 totalled 6.4 million tonnes, up 16% from 1990. Canola production amounted to 4.3 million tonnes, slightly above the record level set in 1988.

Total Canadian production of barley, grain corn, oats, rye, and mixed grains in 1991 is 22.7 million tonnes, down 11% from last year.

In 1991, production of the major special crops (dry peas, lentils, mustard seed, canary seed, sunflower seed, and buckwheat) in Western Canada totalled 1.1 million tonnes, up 10% from 1990.

To order *Field Crop Reporting Series: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1991* (22-002, No.8, $12/$80) see "How to Order Publications". For additional information, contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
Third Quarter 1991

Preliminary operational and financial data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the third quarter of 1991 show an operating income of $89 million, down 41% compared to the $152 million operating profit reported for the third quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the third quarter of 1991 will be published in the December issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications". For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
September 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 641 kilotonnes in September 1991, up 7.1% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 52 465 kilotonnes, up 3.5%.

- Exports in September rose 9.3% from September 1990 to 2 959 kilotonnes while imports decreased 7.0% to 1 809 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 25 493 kilotonnes, 6.8% above last year's level.

- Coke production increased to 306 kilotonnes, a difference of 42.9% from September 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Third Quarter 1991

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1991 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1991 and June 30, 1991 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

Note: Certain CANSIM expenditure data and series titles have been changed back to 1987 to reflect subsidies on accrual and cash bases.

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) (federal) or James Temple (613-951-1832) (three levels of government), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

November 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1 amounted to 28 323 tonnes as compared with 25 177 tonnes last month and 27 253 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order Stocks of *Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Tea and Coffee Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled $794.7 million, down 5.9% from $844.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Metal Fabricating Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other metal fabricating industries n.e.c. (SIC 3099) totalled $1,649.4 million, up 22.7% from $1,344.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5539.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Agricultural Implement Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the agricultural implement industry (SIC 3111) totalled $1,186.6 million, up 22.8% from $966.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5541.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the turbine and mechanical power transmission equipment industry (SIC 3194) totalled \$769.3 million, up 17.6% from \$654.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5546.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Truck and Bus Body Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the truck and bus body industry (SIC 3241) totalled \$638.8 million, up 8.5% from \$588.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5551.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Non-commercial Trailer Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-commercial trailer industry (SIC 3243) totalled \$439.4 million, down 2.7% from \$451.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5553.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp and shade industry (except bulb and tube) (SIC 3332) totalled \$108.1 million, up 27.5% from \$84.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5571.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry (SIC 3372) totalled \$921.7 million, up 11.8% from \$824.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5581.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled \$1,812.4 million, up 11.6% from \$1,623.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6878.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Manufactured Products industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other manufactured products industries (SIC 3999) totalled $1,167.6 million, up 5.8% from $1,103.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6897.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8 – November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112)

Refined Petroleum Products, August 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, September 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
2	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	September 1991
2	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	October 1991
3	**Charitable Donations Data for Postal Areas**	1990
4	**Help-wanted Index**	November 1991
4	**RRSP and Investment Market Statistics for Postal Areas**	1990
6	**Labour Force Survey**	November 1991
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	October 1991
9	**Estimates of Labour Income**	September 1991
10	**Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	Third Quarter 1991
10	**New Housing Price Index**	October 1991
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	October 1991 October 1991
11	**Farm Product Price Index**	October 1991
13	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 1991
13	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	October 1991
19	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	October 1991
19	**Sales of Natural Gas**	October 1991
20	**Consumer Price Index**	November 1991
20	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	October 1991
23	**Retail Trade**	October 1991
23	**Wholesale Trade**	October 1991
23	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	October 1991
23	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	October 1991
24	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	October 1991
24	**Major Release Dates**	January 1992

The January 1992 release schedule will be published on December 24, 1991. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

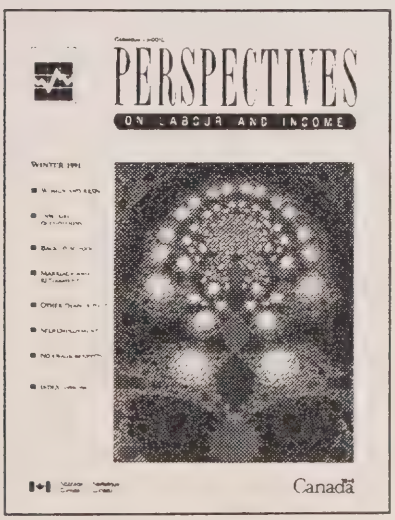
Statistics Canada

Monday, December 2, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Winter 1991

The Winter 1991 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income topics is released today.

This issue focuses on occupations with high unemployment, women's RRSP savings, non-standard work arrangements, adults who are back in school, factors influencing early retirement, and non-wage employment benefits. This issue also features two short notes on self-employment growth and the federal government's Work Sharing Program.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from many data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles review recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

The Winter 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". To obtain further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894).

Highlights of the study on occupations with high unemployment rates appear on page 7 of today's *Daily*.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

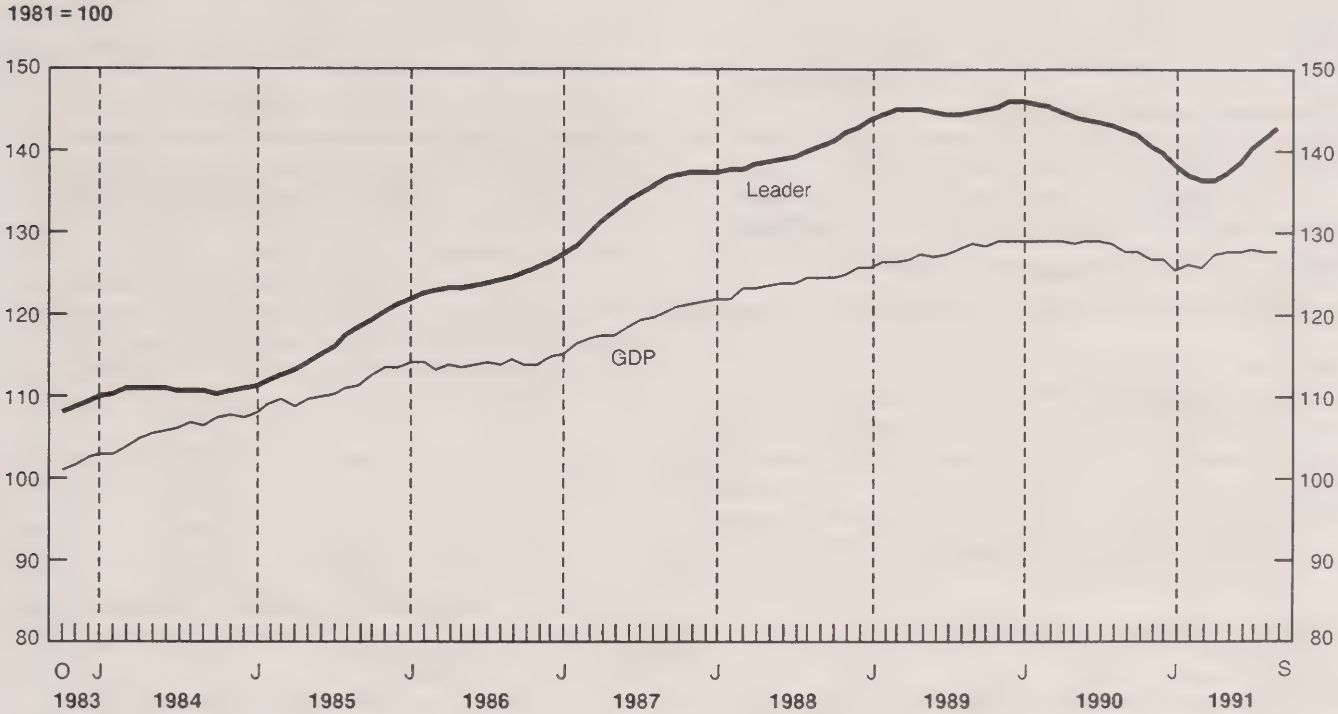
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: November 1991

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator
September 1991

The growth of the composite index slowed to 0.8% in September, from 1.0% in August and 1.1% in July. While the index has risen every month since it began to turn upwards in April, the increase has been slower than in recent recoveries. Weak household demand accounted for the deceleration in September.

Household demand slowed at a time of weak employment growth and major strikes in the public sector. The housing index, particularly, slowed noticeably, with growth easing to 0.9% in September from a peak of 6.3% in June. Housing starts and sales of existing houses decelerated in tandem. House sales continued to weaken into October, despite accelerating drops in mortgage rates, although housing starts rebounded. The upturn in furniture and appliance sales continued at a modest pace for the third straight month. Purchases of other durable goods also slowed in September.

The growth of new orders for durable goods strengthened from 2.0% in August to 2.4% in September. This reflects steady gains in export demand for autos and housing along with a pick-up in other industries such as fabricated metals in September. Despite the negative impact of public sector strikes on transportation, shipments continued to trend upwards, leading to a sharp increase in the ratio of shipments to stocks. The average work-week posted a third straight increase.

The Toronto stock market slowed to virtually no gain in September, while the real money supply posted a third consecutive gain.

Growth in the U.S. leading indicator also moderated, from 0.7% in August to 0.6% in September. The slowdown originated in sluggish labour market conditions and weak financial markets.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. For more information on the economy, order the December issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of December 17-21. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	July	August	September	August	September
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	1.1	1.0	0.8	141.7	142.9
Unsmoothed	0.9	0.1	-0.1	144.4	144.3
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.1	0.4	0.2	984 [4]	986 [4]
Other durable goods sales	1.2	0.3	0.2	3,588 [4]	3,596 [4]
Housing index[1]	6.0	3.0	0.9	127.9	129.1
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	1.4	2.0	2.4	8,933 [4]	9,146 [4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	0.02	0.03	0.03	1.42	1.45
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.3	0.3	37.8	37.9
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.2	0.5	0.4	1,785	1,793
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.7	0.7	0.6	191.4	192.6
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.2	0.8	0.0	3,508	3,509
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	0.1	0.1	0.3	23,896 [4]	23,967 [4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of October sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres, an increase of 0.4% over September 1991.

- Two of the four major products contributed to this increase in sales. Sales of heavy fuel oil increased 3.2% and light fuel oil rose 2.3%. Diesel fuel oil and motor gasoline sales registered decreases of 0.9% and 0.1%, respectively, from September 1991.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in September 1991 declined 5.9% from October 1990, recording a volume of 7.0 million cubic metres. All four main products registered decreases: heavy fuel oil fell 11.0%, diesel fuel oil 7.3%, light fuel oil 4.6% and motor gasoline 1.7%.

- Total refined petroleum products sales for 1991 were 7.0% lower than volumes recorded in 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil decreased 19.8%, light fuel oil 12.3%, diesel fuel oil 5.2% and motor gasoline 2.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	July 1991 r	August 1991 r	September 1991 r	October 1991 p	October 1991/ September 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 126.7**	**6 447.1**	**6 546.0**	**6 572.0**	**0.4**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 843.6	2 679.0	2 805.5	2 804.0	-0.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 448.7	1 326.0	1 373.4	1 361.3	-0.9
Light Fuel Oil	558.3	531.5	501.5	513.1	2.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	834.8	691.2	663.7	685.2	3.2
			Total		
	October 1990	October 1991	January-October 1990	January-October 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 408.7**	**6 970.9**	**70 762.2**	**65.778.6**	**-7.0**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 933.1	2 884.4	28 552.5	27 717.1	-2.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 684.1	1 561.7	14 271.7	13 525.4	-5.2
Light Fuel Oil	467.8	446.2	5 079.1	4 456.4	-12.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	807.2	718.8	8 151.7	6 536.1	-19.8

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 1991

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change in October from September's revised level 123.6. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 3.2%, from 119.8 to 123.6.

On a monthly basis, the index for Winnipeg increased slightly by 1.4% in October due to increments in the existing contracts for carpenters, labourers, sheet metal workers, bricklayers, plasterers and roofers.

On a year-over-year basis, the largest increase in wage rates was observed in Toronto (6.5%), followed by Sudbury (6.0%), Thunder Bay (5.9%) and Ottawa and Windsor (5.8%). For the other cities, yearly increases ranged from 1.7% in Edmonton to 5.6% in London; the cities in Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia recorded no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

October 1991
(1986 = 100)

	October 1991	September 1991	October 1990	% change October 1991/ September 1991	% change October 1991/ October 1990
Canada	**123.6**	**123.6**	**119.8**	–	**3.2**
St. John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	–	–
Halifax	120.2	120.2	115.5	–	4.1
Saint John	126.6	126.6	121.7	–	4.0
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	124.1	–	–
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	124.1	–	–
Montreal	124.1	124.1	124.1	–	–
Ottawa	133.4	133.4	126.1	–	5.8
Toronto	136.4	136.4	128.1	–	6.5
Hamilton	130.5	130.5	124.2	–	5.1
St. Catharines	130.8	130.8	124.8	–	4.8
Kitchener	129.1	129.1	124.6	–	3.6
London	132.5	132.5	125.5	–	5.6
Windsor	132.9	132.9	125.6	–	5.8
Sudbury	134.0	134.0	126.4	–	6.0
Thunder Bay	133.5	133.5	126.1	–	5.9
Winnipeg	119.3	117.7	114.0	1.4	4.6
Calgary	114.0	114.0	110.0	–	3.6
Edmonton	109.9	109.9	108.1	–	1.7
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	116.8	–	–
Victoria	115.9	115.9	115.9	–	–

– *Nil or zero*

Unemployment – Occupation Makes a Difference

Unemployment varies widely by occupation. Even with the economy at its cyclical peak in 1989, some types of workers had high unemployment rates.

Data from the Labour Force Survey are examined in "Unemployment - occupation makes a difference", one of eight articles featured in the Winter 1991 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. The author explores how unemployment and other labour market indicators differ according to occupation.

Highlights

- High-skill occupations consistently experience lower unemployment rates, and are least affected by economic downturns.
- Occupations that traditionally experience high levels of unemployment are attracting fewer workers, while high-skill occupations, that have low unemployment levels, are rapidly expanding.
- During the recession, the sharpest increases in unemployment occurred in traditional blue-collar occupations.
- Even when the economy peaked in 1989, and the national unemployment rate was only 7.5%, certain occupations experienced high unemployment rates (for example fishing, logging and mining at 16.4%).

The Winter 1991 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Dave Gower (613-951-4616). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board
October 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 711 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1991, a decrease of 18.3% compared to 3 320 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1990.

For January to October 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 30 068 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 31 050 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 3.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The October 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50)will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products
October 1991

Manufacturers shipped 20 155 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1991, down 4.5% from the 21 102 thousand square metres shipped in October 1990 but up 2.6% from the 19 635 thousand square metres shipped in September 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 161 711 thousand square metres, a decrease of 26.3% from the January to October 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The October 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances
October 1991

Data on domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers for the month of October are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The October 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, October 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, September 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Railway Operating Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States:
US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries:
US$14.70/US$147).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, September 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32;
Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1991.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64;
Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

Performing Arts, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 87-209
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

November 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Adhesives Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Agricultural Implement Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Agriculture Production Account	1990	November 26, 1991
Apartment Contruction Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1991	November 18, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	August 1991	November 18, 1991
Basic Hardware Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Brewery Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Broad Knitted Fabric Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 1, 1991
Broom, Brush and Mop Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 12, 1991
Building Permits	September 1991	November 28, 1991
Business Service Industries	1989	November 15, 1991
Canada's Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1991	November 29, 1991
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	September 1991	November 25, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation	1990	November 8, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	Third Quarter 1991	November 29, 1991
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1991	November 4, 1991
Canadian Potato Production	1990-1991	November 15, 1991
Canadians in the pre-retirement years: A profile of people aged 55-64		November 28, 1991
Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Cement	September 1991	November 1, 1991
Children's Clothing Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Coal and Coke Statistics	August 1991	November 4, 1991
	September 1991	November 29, 1991

Index to Data Releases, November 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Coated and Treated Paper Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Construction Type Plywood	September 1991	November 19, 1991
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	September 1991	November 1, 1991
Consumer Price Index	October 1991	November 15, 1991
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I – Corporations	1988	November 28, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	October 1991	November 21, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	July 1991	November 8, 1991
	August 1991	November 25, 1991
Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Deliveries of Major Grains	September 1991	November 20, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1991	November 22, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1991	November 12, 1991
Direct Program Payments in Agriculture	1990	November 26, 1991
Education Price Index – Selected Inputs, Elementary, Secondary Level	1990	November 22, 1991
Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Electric Lamps	Third Quarter	November 1, 1991
	October 1991	November 13, 1991
Electric Power Statistics	August 1991	November 4, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	September 1991	November 1, 1991
Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Electrical Transformer Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 18, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1991	November 27, 1991
Estimates of Labour Income	August 1991	November 7, 1991
Experimental Balance Sheet for Canadian Agricultural	December 31, 1990	November 26, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	September 1991	November 19, 1991
Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1991	November 18, 1991
Farm Cash Receipts	January to September 1991	November 26, 1991
Farm Debt Outstanding	December 31, 1990	November 26, 1991
Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1991	November 7, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	September 1991	November 12, 1991
Financial Flow Accounts	Third Quarter 1991	November 29, 1991
Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Third Quarter 1991	November 28, 1991
Fluid Milk Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Footwear Statistics	September 1991	November 7, 1991
Forestry Services Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Forestry	November 18, 1991

Index to Data Releases, November 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Glass Product Industry (Except Glass Containers)	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	Third Quarter 1991	November 29, 1991
Grain Marketing Situation Report	October 1991	November 21, 1991
Heating Equipment Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 5, 1991
Help-wanted Index	October 1991	November 6, 1991
Hosiery Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 1, 1991
Household Facilities and Equipment	1991	November 13, 1991
Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 18, 1991
Incidence of Unemployment among Husband-Wife Families	1989	November 20, 1991
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	September 1991	November 7, 1991
Industrial Fastener Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 12, 1991
Industrial Product Price Index	October 1991	November 27, 1991
International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1991	November 28, 1991
Jewellery and Silverware Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 5, 1991
Labour Force Survey	October 1991	November 8, 1991
Large Company Capital Expenditures Survey	1990-1993	November 6, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	October 1991	November 27, 1991
Logging Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Forestry	November 12, 1991
Machine Shop Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1991	November 20, 1991
Men's and Boy's Suit and Jacket Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 5, 1991
Men's and Boys' Coat Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Men's and Boys' Pants Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 1, 1991
Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 1, 1991
Metal Door and Window Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Metal Office Furniture Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 5, 1991
Metal Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Metal Valve Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Migration Estimates by Census Division	1989-90	November 7, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	September 1991	November 13, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	October 1991	November 22, 1991
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1991	November 18, 1991
Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991

Index to Data Releases, November 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 18, 1991
Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Third Quarter 1991	November 29, 1991
Net Farm Income	1990	November 26, 1991
New Housing Price Index	September 1991	November 12, 1991
New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1991	November 12, 1991
Non-Commercial Trailer Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Non-Residential Building Construction Price Index	Third Quarter 1991	November 14, 1991
November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	1991	November 29, 1991
Occupational Clothing Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	August 1991	November 13, 1991
Oils and Fats	September 1991	November 12, 1991
Other Clothing and Apparel Industries n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Other Converted Paper Products Industries n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 12, 1991
Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 18, 1991
Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Other Manufactured Products Industries n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Other Metal Fabricating Industries n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Other Non-Metallic MIneral Products Industries n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 12, 1991
Other Office Furniture Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Other Petroleum & Coal Products Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 18, 1991
Other Plastic Products Industries, n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Other Rubber Products Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Pack of Processed Plums	1991	November 19, 1991
Pack of Processed Sour Cherries	1991	November 8, 1991
Paper Consumer Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	September 1991	November 12, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	September 1991	November 25, 1991
Plastic Bag Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991

Index to Data Releases, November 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Plastic Film and Bags	Third Quarter 1991	November 18, 1991
Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada	1990	November 7, 1991
Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1991	November 19, 1991
Poultry Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Pre-Engineered Metal Building Industry (Except Portable)	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 5, 1991
Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 4, 1991
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1991	November 19, 1991
Printing Ink Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	September 1991	November 19, 1991
Production of Eggs	September 1991	November 14, 1991
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	September 1991	November 21, 1991
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	September 1991	November 21, 1991
Public Libraries in Canada	1989-90	November 1, 1991
Public Sector Employment and Remuneration	Second Quarter 1991	November 14, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	September 1991	November 7, 1991
Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1991	November 1, 1991
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Second Quarter 1991	November 5, 1991
	Third Quarter 1991	November 28, 1991
Rail in Canada	1989	November 4, 1991
Railway Carloadings	September 1991	November 20, 1991
	7-day Period Ending October 21, 1991	November 1, 1991
	10-day period ending October 31, 1991	November 13, 1991
	7-day period ending November 7, 1991	November 19, 1991
	7-day period ending November 14, 1991	November 26, 1991
Railway Operating Statistics	August 1991	November 18, 1991
Raw Materials Price Index	October 1991	November 27, 1991
Ready-Mix Concrete Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 5, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1991	November 29, 1991
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	August 1991	November 6, 1991
Retail Trade	September 1991	November 21, 1991

Index to Data Releases, November 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales	1990	November 7, 1991
Sales of Natural Gas	September 1991	November 19, 1991
Selected Financial Indexes	October 1991	November 26, 1991
Shipments of Household Furniture Products	Third Quarter 1991	November 21, 1991
Shipments of Office Furniture Products	Third Quarter 1991	November 27, 1991
Shipments of Rolled Steel	September 1991	November 14, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey		November 5, 1991
Short-term Debt of Local Governments	September 1991	November 21, 1991
Sign and Display Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 22, 1991
Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Soft Drinks	October 1991	November 14, 1991
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	September 1991	November 4, 1991
Sporting Goods Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 15, 1991
Stationery Paper Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 12, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	August 1991 (revised)	November 14, 1991
	September 1991	November 14, 1991
Steel, Primary Forms	September 1991	November 8, 1991
	Week Ending November 2, 1991	November 8, 1991
	Week Ending November 9, 1991	November 15, 1991
	Week Ending November 16, 1991	November 22, 1991
	Week Ending November 23, 1991	November 28, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	September 1991	November 6, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	November 1, 1991	November 29, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	November 1, 1991	November 18, 1991
Sugar Sales	October 1991	November 12, 1991
Sweater Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 1, 1991
Tea and Coffee Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	September 1991	November 20, 1991
Telephone Statistics	September 1991	November 18, 1991
The Dairy Review	September 1991	November 13, 1991
Tobacco Products	October 1991	November 19, 1991
Toilet Preparations Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 12, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1991	November 25, 1991
Truck and Bus Body Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 29, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1991	November 27, 1991
University Tuition Fees	1990-91 and 1991-92	November 22, 1991
Wholesale Trade	September 1991	November 25, 1991
Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 5, 1991
Women's Coat and Jacket Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 8, 1991
Women's Dress Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	November 1, 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 3, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Charitable Donations Data for Postal Areas

1990

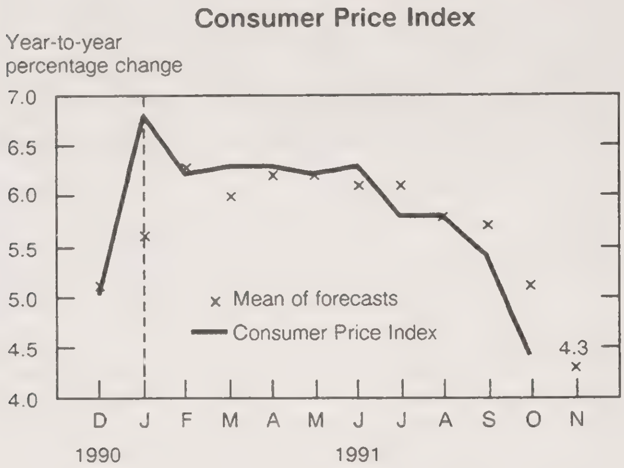
The 1990 Charitable Donations Data Bank provides demographic and socio-economic information relating to tax filers who made charitable donations during 1990. The data include the number of tax filers, the number of donors, age groups, and total and median donations as well as the median age of donors.

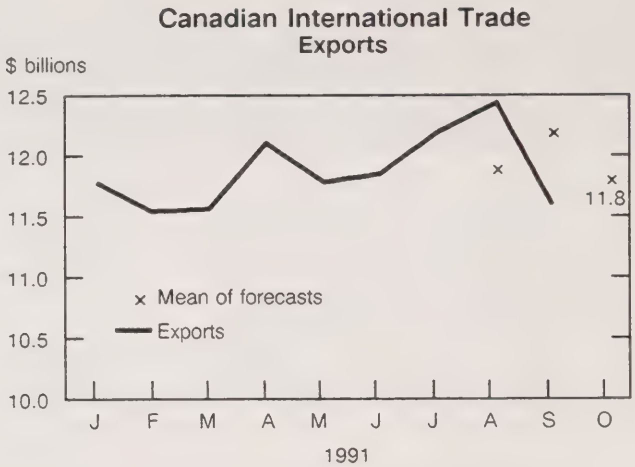
Selected highlights derived from these data are provided on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

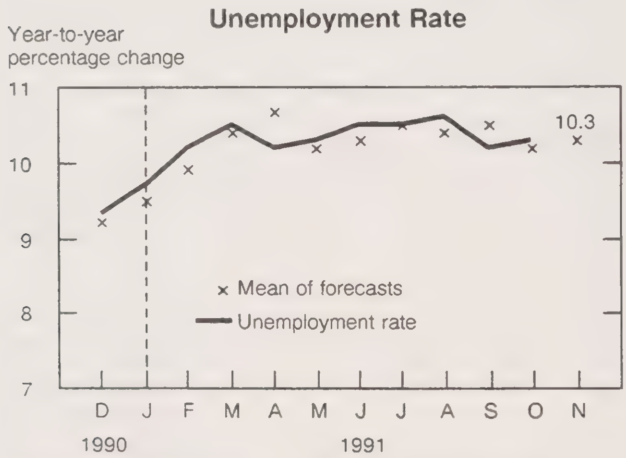
For further information, please contact your nearest Regional Office or call the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

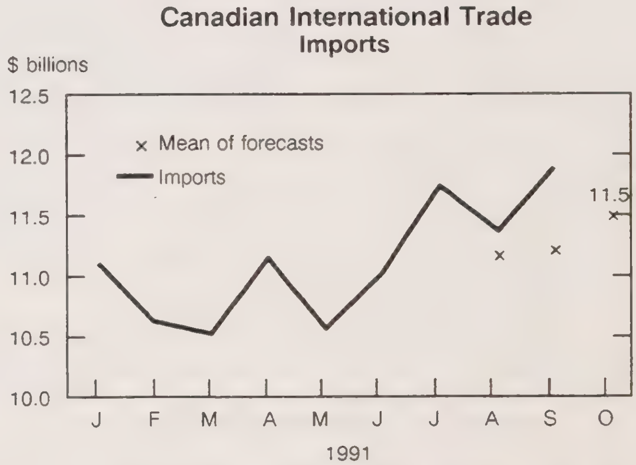
MAJOR RELEASES

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL









Short-term Expectations Survey

The mean forecast of the year-to-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for November was 4.3%, with minimum and maximum values of 3.8% and 5.0%, respectively. The mean forecast for October overestimated the outcome by 0.8%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate in November was 10.3% (minimum 10.1%, maximum 10.5%). Last month, the mean forecast matched the actual rate (10.3%).

Note to users:

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports (replacing the trade balance). Forecasts for the September to October change in the Gross Domestic Product will be released in the next issue.

October merchandise exports were forecast to be $11.8 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $11.2 billion and $12.3 billion, respectively. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.5 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $11.0 billion and $11.6 billion, respectively.

For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

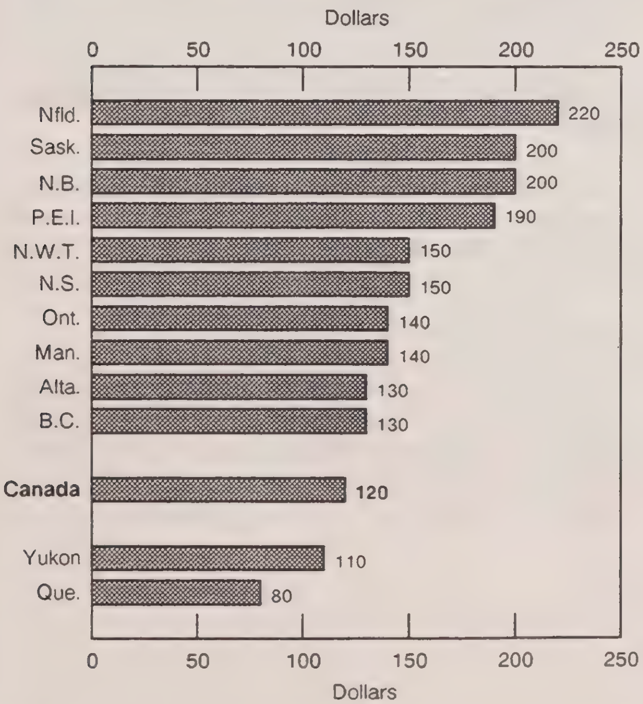
Charitable Donations Data for Postal Areas

1990

Highlights

- Canadians contributed a total of $2.9 billion in charitable donations in 1990, or $70.4 million more than in the previous year, an increase of 2.5%.

Median Amount of Charitable Donations Reported by Canadians, 1990



Note to users:

Donations included in these data are those allowed as deductions in the Canadian tax system (line 340). These include donations to:

- *Canadian registered charities*
- *registered Canadian amateur athletic associations*
- *prescribed universities outside Canada*
- *certain tax-free housing organizations in Canada*
- *Canadian municipalities*
- *the United Nations (or agencies thereof)*
- *charities outside Canada to which the Government of Canada made a donation in 1989 or 1990.*

The charitable donations data are available for close to 24,000 postal areas, ranging from areas the size of Canada and the provinces, to areas as small as the FSA (the first three characters of the postal code) or a postal walk, the route taken by letter carriers each day to deliver their mail.

- In Canada last year, 5.3 million people reported charitable donations, an increase of 140,155 or 2.7% over 1989.
- The median amount donated by Canadians in 1990 was $120, virtually unchanged from 1989.
- The province of Newfoundland, with a median donation of $220, ranked first among all Canadian provinces. The median donation of Newfoundlanders was 83% higher than the national median of $120 and almost three times as much as the Quebec median donation of $80.
- For the second consecutive year, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba led the country by having the largest proportion of tax filers (34%) reporting contributions to charities.
- An analysis by age indicates that the profile of donors is changing. In 1989, the average age of the Canadian donor was 42 years, while in 1990, the average age was 47. Among the provinces and territories, the average age ranged from 38 years in the Northwest Territories to 50 years in the province of Saskatchewan.

For further information on this release, contact the customer services of the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

October 1991

Production of process cheese in October 1991 totalled 5 911 525 kilograms, a decrease of 27.8% from the revised September 1991 number and a decrease of 20.7% from the revised October 1990 figure. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 65 196 665 (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 70 920 639 (revised).

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 284 724 kilograms, a decrease of 22.5% from September 1991 and a decrease of 32.8% from October 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 617 628 kilograms, compared to the 3 670 660 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The October 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

October 1991

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 104,332 kitchen appliances in October 1991, up 29.9% from the 80,288 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 30,894 in October 1991, a decrease of 34.6% from the revised total for the previous year.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances amounted to 718,358. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 amounted to 736,283 units.

The October 1991 issue of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

October 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 509 104 metric bundles in October 1991, an increase of 22.0% from the 2 876 866 shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1991 shipments were 34 306 765 bundles, up 1.1% from 33 933 759 bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The October 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production and Value of Maple Products

1990-91

Production and value for 1990 and preliminary production for 1991 maple products, normally available in late October, is being released at this time.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1057.

To order *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* ($10/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). For further information, contact Linda Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Employment Earnings and Hours, August 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 4, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

RRSP and Investment Statistics
1990

The 1990 edition of the RRSP and Investment Statistics Database, offering access to an impressive collection of data on Canadian investment characteristics for close to 24,000 postal areas, is now available.

The database contains data on some 44 variables, including amounts and sources of RRSP contributions, demographic characteristics of Canadian savers and investors, and income derived from savings and investments. This will be of particular interest to the financial services community as it provides key financial market data for small geographical areas.

The package is available in print form, on diskette and magnetic tape. It can be purchased for Canada, for each province or by postal area.

For further information, see page 2 of today's *DAILY* or contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASES

RRSP and Investment Statistics
1990

Highlights

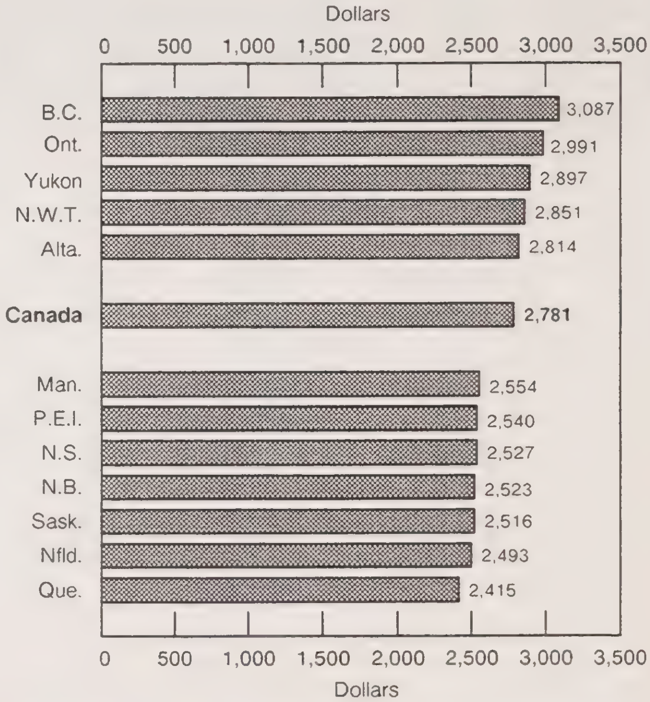
RRSPS

- For the 1990 tax year, over four million Canadians deposited more than $11.2 billion into registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs), a decrease of 15.8% or $2.1 billion from 1989. Nearly 100,000 fewer Canadian tax filers made an RRSP contribution in 1990, a decline of 2.4% from the previous year.
- The average age of the RRSP purchaser at the national level was 42. The province or territory with the lowest average age of contributor was the Northwest Territories (36 years of age).
- While British Columbia ranked third in terms of the number of tax filers reporting RRSP contributions in 1990, it ranked first for the average size of contribution at $3,087. This is 11% higher than the national average of $2,781.
- The Northwest Territories recorded the highest percentage increase in the number of individuals contributing to an RRSP in 1990 (2.9%). Other increases were also recorded in Alberta (1.8%), the Yukon (1.7%), Prince Edward Island (1.0%), Newfoundland (0.6%) and New Brunswick (0.5%).
- All the other provinces recorded a decrease in the number of individuals contributing to an RRSP. However, Ontario, which posted the sharpest drop among all the provinces and territories, with a decrease of 4.6%, is also the only province in Canada which recorded a decrease that was lower than the national percentage drop of -2.4%.

Investors

- For the 1990 tax year, nearly 1.4 million people reported dividend income. The sum of their dividends plus interest income amounted to $15.8 billion, a decrease of nearly $166 million from 1989.
- The number of individuals receiving dividends declined by 6.7%. At the provincial level, the largest decrease was recorded in Quebec (-8.5%), followed by Ontario (-7.9%) and Alberta (-7.0%).

Average Contribution to RRSPs, 1990



- The highest percentages of tax filers reporting dividend income in 1990 were 8.9% (9.7% in 1989) in Ontario, 8.7% (9.5%) in British Columbia and 8.6% (9.3%) in Alberta.

Savers

- A total of 7.9 million people, or 44% of all tax filers in Canada, reported interest income for the 1990 tax year. The total amount reported reached $21.9 billion, an increase of $3.4 billion (18.6%) over the 1989 tax year.
- Saskatchewan recorded the highest proportion of savers at 50.5% of taxfilers, while the Northwest Territories was the lowest at 25.2%. Quebec showed the highest increase in the number of savers compared with 1989 at 9.2%. Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Newfoundland all showed increases exceeding 7.5%.

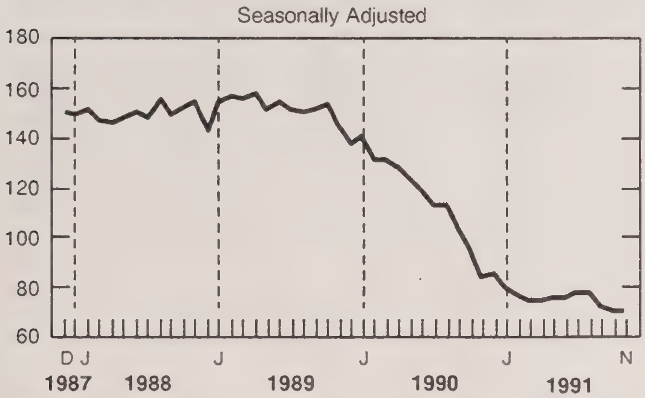
For further information on this release, please contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9721). ■

Help-wanted Index

November 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started a decline which accelerated in 1990. In 1991, the trend slowed and the index reached 75 in the second quarter. After increasing to 77 in July, the index then declined in September and October, and remained unchanged at 70 in November.

Changes by Region:

- Between October and November 1991, the Help-wanted Index increased 6.1% in Quebec (to 87 from 82) and 4.1% in the Prairie provinces (to 51 from 49). The index remained unchanged at 72 in British Columbia, and it decreased 6.6% in the Atlantic provinces (to 99 from 106) and 4.5% in Ontario (to 63 from 66).

- Compared with November 1990, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions: down 26% in the Prairie provinces, 23% in British Columbia, 20% in the Atlantic provinces, 15% in Ontario, and 12% in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Since January 1991, only seasonally adjusted help-wanted indices have been released in The Daily. Users interested in trend-cycle estimates, or indices for selected metropolitan areas, please contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1990						
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80
May	**75**	118	89	66	52	78
June	**75**	109	82	70	53	82
July	**77**	104	86	74	51	85
August	**77**	114	83	74	54	82
September	**72**	109	82	67	47	81
October	**70**	106	82	66	49	72
November	**70**	99	87	63	51	72

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
September 1991

In September 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 114.7 million fare passengers, an increase of 15.6% from the previous month. Operating revenues from urban and suburban services totalled $100.3 million, up 10.4% over August 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, down 31.9% from the previous month. Earnings from these operations were $20.8 million, a 28.9% decrease from the August 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of November. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division, K1A 0T6. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1991.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 31-212
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, October 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, September 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Non-standard Work Arrangements

An article entitled "Non-standard Work Arrangements", appearing in the Winter 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, deals with various types of employment situations, and shows how prevalent these are in certain industries.

The study reveals that women and young workers are most likely to be employed in non-standard jobs. The growth in non-standard employment is part of the transition to a service-dominated economy, but some non-standard jobs are also found in the goods-producing sector.

Highlights

- Part-time work is the most common form of non-standard employment. Estimates show that 15% of employed Canadians aged 15 to 64 years held part-time jobs in 1989.
- In 1989, approximately 7% of all employed Canadians had a part-year job. Almost one-third of all part-year workers were under the age of 25.
- Approximately one in 20 Canadians held more than one job at the same time in 1989. Almost 10% of those employed in "other consumer services" reported having a second job.
- A total of 799,000 Canadian employees (8% of all employees) identified themselves as temporary workers in 1989. Canada's rate of temporary employment was higher than France's (5%), but considerably lower than Denmark's (12%).

The Winter 1991 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, please contact Harvey Krahn (403-492-4659).

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 30, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 30, 1991 totalled 267 321 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 272 955 tonnes but up 50.3% from the year-earlier level of 177 889 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 11 966 386 tonnes, an increase of 6.4% from 11 249 814 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Cement

October 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 976 931 tonnes of cement in October 1991, a decrease of 11.5% from the 1 103 533 (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 8.0% from the 1 062 242 tonnes shipped in September 1991.

January to October 1991 shipments totalled 8 205 761 tonnes, down 14.7% from the 9 619 235 (revised) tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The October 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

September 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in September 1991 increased to 36 699 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 7.9% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 44.5% to 2 841 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 216 GWh to 341 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 359 702 GWh, up 5.8% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 17 324 GWh, were up 39.2%, while imports, at 5 009 GWh, were down 66.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The September 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Rigid Insulating Board, October 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, October 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, October 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Building Permits, September 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Labour Force Information, November 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available Friday, December 6 at 7:00 a.m.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 6, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey

November 1991

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for November 1991 show a 49,000 decrease in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment. A coincident decline (-45,000) in labour force participation reduced the upward pressure on the unemployment rate, which was unchanged at 10.3.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending November 16, 1991, the seasonally adjusted employment estimate declined to 12,341,000. The decrease in employment was concentrated among men aged 25 and over (-27,000).

- Employment in manufacturing decreased by 35,000 (-1.9%). Employment in the remaining industries did not change significantly.

- The estimated level of employment fell by 22,000 (-1.8%) in Alberta, with smaller declines in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Employment increased by 5,000 (+2.5%) in Newfoundland. There was little or no change noted in the other provinces.

- Part-time employment declines (-37,000) were distributed between men and women. There was little change in full-time employment.

- The employment/population ratio (that is, the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who are employed) fell to 59.2 (-0.3), the lowest point in a downward trend which originated in April 1990.

Notes to Data Users

1. *Labour Force Annual Averages 1991 (catalogue no. 71-220) will be available at the end of February. This publication contains annual averages for those estimates published monthly in The Labour Force (catalogue no. 71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.*

2. *The publication Historical Labour Force Statistics (Cat. 71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, will be published towards the beginning of February 1992. The publication's data will also be available on diskette. Contact Labour Force Survey Sub-division.*

3. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Michael Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In November 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was virtually unchanged at 1,424,000. The unemployment rate remained at 10.3, while the participation rate fell to 66.0 (-0.3).

- An increase in the level of unemployment was noted among men aged 25 and over (+14,000).

- The participation rate fell for men aged 15 to 24 (-0.6) and it also declined for both men and women in the 25 and over age group (-0.3).

- The level of unemployment increased by 9,000 in Alberta and it rose slightly in Quebec. Small declines were noted in Newfoundland and Manitoba. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	November	Month-to-Month Change
Newfoundland	16.7	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	16.7	-1.4
Nova Scotia	12.6	+0.1
New Brunswick	12.9	-0.5
Quebec	11.9	+0.3
Ontario	9.6	---
Manitoba	8.7	-0.7
Saskatchewan	7.5	---
Alberta	8.9	+0.8
British Columbia	9.9	+0.1

Changes since November 1990
(unadjusted estimates)

- The overall employment estimate fell by 134,000 from the level of a year ago (-1.1%). Nearly all of the employment decline occurred among men (-124,000).
- For persons aged 15 to 24, employment fell by 119,000 (-5.7%). There was little change for those in the 25 and over age category (-15,000).
- Full-time employment (persons usually working more than 30 hours per week) decreased by 168,000 (-1.6%). There was an increase of 34,000 in part-time employment.
- Employment was down by 148,000 in the goods-producing industries (-4.2%) and was little changed in the service-producing sector.
- The fall in employment was concentrated in construction (-5.7%), trade (-4.9%) and manufacturing (-4.7%).
- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 158,000 to 1,375,000, an increase of 13.0%.
- The unemployment rate increased by 1.2 to 10.1.
- The participation rate decreased by 0.9 to 65.4, and the employment/population ratio fell by 1.5 to 58.8.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the November 1991 issue of The *Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of December 1991, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001p, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	November 1991	October 1991	November 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,765	13,810	13,736
Employment ('000)	12,341	12,390	12,487
Unemployment ('000)	1,424	1,420	1,249
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.3	10.3	9.1
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	66.3	66.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.2	59.5	60.8
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,644	13,751	13,619
Employment ('000)	12,269	12,452	12,403
Unemployment ('000)	1,375	1,299	1,217
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.1	9.4	8.9
Participation Rate (%)	65.4	66.0	66.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.8	59.8	60.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Work Injuries Statistics

1990

In 1990, Canadian Workers' Compensation Boards and Commissions reported 586,770 injuries which required workers to take time off work to recuperate. The number of time-loss injuries was down by almost 6% from the previous year; in the main, the decrease was attributable to changes in labour market conditions.

Highlights

- The most frequent time-loss injuries were sprains and strains (42% of the total number reported), contusions, crushing and bruises (16%) and cuts, lacerations and punctures (11%).
- The back was the part of body most often injured (28% of the total number reported), followed by the wrist, hand or fingers (21%) and the ankle, foot or toes (10%).
- Bodily motion was the most numerous source of injury (13% of the total number reported), followed by working surfaces (12%). Next, at 11% each, were metal items, and boxes, barrels, containers and packages.
- Most often the injury was caused by overexertion (28% of the total number reported), a worker being struck by an object (16%) or falls (15%).

Data on work injuries are also available by province, by sex, age and occupation of the injured worker, by industry of the employer, by nature of injury, by part of body injured, by source of injury and by type of accident.

The sixth issue of *Work Injuries*, 1988-1990 (72-208, $25) will be released later this month. For more information about the statistics, or to order special tabulations, call Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040), Labour Division (FAX 613-951-4087). ■

Sugar Sales

November 1991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 82 079 tonnes for all types of sugar in November 1991, comprising 73 483 tonnes in domestic sales and 8 596 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 875 895 tonnes: 804 955 tonnes in domestic sales and 70 940 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 78 678 tonnes in November 1990, of which 74 690 tonnes were domestic sales and 3 988 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 866 812 tonnes: 812 693 tonnes in domestic sales and 54 119 tonnes in export sales.

The November 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

October 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 312,777 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in October 1991, an increase of 6.5% from 293,801 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,922,769 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to October 1991, down 9.9% from the 2,133,453 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The October 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Fish Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fish products industry (SIC 1021) totalled $2,616.1 million, down 6.0% from $2,783.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5382.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Dairy Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other dairy products industries (SIC 1049) totalled $4,249.1 million, up 4.6% from $4,061.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5386.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled $1,229.9 million, down 1.7% from $1,251.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5514.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Metal Closure and Container Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal closure and container industry (SIC 3042) totalled $1,565.9 million, down 1.2% from $1,585.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5525.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal dies, moulds and patterns industry (SIC 3062) totalled $908.5 million, up 18.4% from $767.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5532.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment industry (SIC 3121) totalled $517.2 million, up 15.5% from $447.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5542.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery* (42-250/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Construction and Mining Machinery and Materials Handling Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the construction and mining machinery and materials handling equipment industry (SIC 3192) totalled $3,446.7 million, up 5.8% from $3,257.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5544.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery* (42-250/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other communication and electronic equipment industries (SIC 3359) totalled $3,001.3 million, up 10.1% from $2,725.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5576.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Chemical Products Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other chemical products industries n.e.c. (SIC 3799) totalled $2,180.3 million, up 5.9% from $2,059.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6882.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250/$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flows, Third Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50; United States: US$15/US$60; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, October 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipeline Transport, 1990.
Catalogue number 55-201
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of DECEMBER 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	October 1991
9	**Estimates of Labour Income**	September 1991
10	**Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	Third Quarter 1991
10	**New Housing Price Index**	October 1991
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	October 1991
11	**Farm Product Price Index**	October 1991
13	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 1991
13	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	October 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 9, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

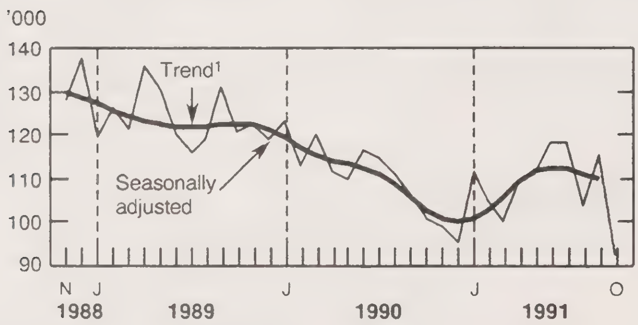
October 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of new motor vehicles totalled 92,000 units in October 1991, a sharp decline of 19.8% from the revised September figure. In October, truck sales decreased by 22.3% while passenger car sales posted a drop of 18.5%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

- The decline in October more than offset the significant 11.2% gain recorded in September. New motor vehicle sales have experienced a generally downward trend since February 1991.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 22.3% in October 1991 to a level of 39,000 units. As well, sales of imported passenger cars recorded a decline of 11.3% to a level of 23,000 units. The October decrease for North American passenger car sales followed a gain of 10.5% whereas the decline in imported passenger car sales followed an increase of 6.0%.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 96,000 units in October 1991, down 9.7% from the October 1990 level. Sales of passenger cars recorded a decline of 9.8%, while truck sales decreased by 9.6%.

- The October decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 12.7% for North American passenger cars and a decrease of 4.7% for imported passenger cars. The decrease in imported passenger cars was largely attributed to an 8.9% decline in sales of passenger cars from "other countries".

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 30.3% in October 1991 from 28.3% a year earlier. This gain was mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers as their market share declined to 61.7% from 63.7% in October 1990.

- Sales of new motor vehicle were down in October in all provinces except for Quebec (+1.2%). The most notable declines occurred in Manitoba (-28.6%), Saskatchewan (-26.7%) and Newfoundland (-26.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The October 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

October 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	July 1991 r	August 1991 r	September 1991 r	October 1991 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**118,191** **+0.3**	**103,187** **-12.7**	**114,781** **+11.2**	**92,066** **-19.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	55,309 +1.4	45,572 -17.6	50,363 +10.5	39,157 -22.3
Overseas	25,728 +0.8	24,505 -4.8	25,983 +6.0	23,053 -11.3
Total	**81,037** **+1.2**	**70,076** **-13.5**	**76,347** **+8.9**	**62,211** **-18.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**37,153** **-1.8**	**33,111** **-10.9**	**38,435** **+16.1**	**29,855** **-22.3**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	October 1991	Change 1991/90	January-October 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**95,686**	**-9.7**	**1,125,346**	**-2.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	40,327	-12.7	506,777	-1.2
Japan	19,837	-3.5	208,972	-0.7
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,232	-8.9	52,839	-4.6
Total	**65,396**	**-9.8**	**768,588**	**-1.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	24,525	-10.6	299,442	-5.4
Overseas	5,765	-5.1	57,316	-8.6
Total	**30,290**	**-9.6**	**356,758**	**-5.9**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Estimates of Labour Income

September 1991

The September 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $33.2 billion, an increase of 3.8% from September 1990. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 3.7%, compared to the 1990 annual gain of 6.7%.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries were little changed (-0.1%) in September, following increases of 0.4% in August and 0.2% in July.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in local administration (3.3%), provincial administration (1.0%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.0%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (0.6%).
- Manufacturing (-0.3%), construction (-1.2%) and federal administration (-7.2%) all recorded declines in wages and salaries. The latter industry was affected by the labour dispute with the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC). If the impact of this work stoppage was removed, wages and salaries in federal administration would have increased by 0.5%.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in Manitoba (1.1%) and British Columbia (0.7%). However, these increases were offset by declines in Ontario (-0.2%), Newfoundland (-2.1%), Prince Edward Island (-1.7%) and Nova Scotia (-0.6%).

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- In September 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 3.2% from September 1990, bringing the year-to-date growth rate to 3.4%.
- The highest year-over-year growth rates in September were noted in finance, insurance and real estate (8.2%), health and welfare services (8.1%), local administration (7.6%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (7.5%).
- Wages and salaries in manufacturing were 0.4% higher in September compared to September 1990. This increase, together with the slight rise noted in August (0.2%), are the first increases recorded in this industry in 12 months.
- Continuing weakness in wages and salaries occurred in construction (-7.3%) and federal administration (-6.6%). As previously mentioned, the latter industry was affected by a labour dispute in September.
- New Brunswick (4.9%), Alberta (4.7%), British Columbia (4.8%) and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad (5.6%) recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in September than the national growth rate (3.2%). These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	September 1991[p]	August 1991[r]	July 1991[f]	September 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	336.6	375.9	332.6	325.7
Forestry	249.1	246.2	255.7	233.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	715.2	717.9	710.2	665.5
Manufacturing industries	5,238.2	5,266.1	5,384.7	5,218.1
Construction industry	2,140.4	2,166.4	2,130.5	2,308.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,831.6	2,867.1	2,872.4	2,717.5
Trade	4,143.3	4,154.2	4,169.9	4,013.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,727.1	2,747.4	2,763.8	2,520.7
Commercial and personal services	4,155.0	4,224.0	4,213.5	3,960.4
Education and related services	2,505.9	2,045.3	2,110.1	2,356.9
Health and welfare services	2,465.6	2,519.8	2,539.5	2,281.0
Federal administration and other government offices	855.5	950.8	944.8	914.9
Provincial administration	694.6	702.8	703.1	663.3
Local administration	645.8	641.1	651.4	600.2
Total wages and salaries	**29,704.0**	**29,625.0**	**29,782.3**	**28,779.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,481.0	3,451.0	3,534.5	3,187.2
Labour income	**33,185.0**	**33,076.0**	**33,316.8**	**31,966.2**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	233.5	233.4	234.1	226.2
Forestry	217.4	218.1	221.3	203.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	712.7	708.4	695.8	662.7
Manufacturing industries	5,224.0	5,238.7	5,214.7	5,203.5
Construction industry	1,859.1	1,881.7	1,884.8	1,995.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,814.7	2,826.0	2,817.9	2,699.1
Trade	4,154.1	4,138.5	4,122.1	4,024.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,727.1	2,700.9	2,691.9	2,519.9
Commercial and personal services	4,067.5	4,057.5	4,047.4	3,896.8
Education and related services	2,489.0	2,478.4	2,461.3	2,340.6
Health and welfare services	2,496.8	2,501.7	2,496.8	2,293.3
Federal administration and other government offices	865.0	931.0	912.7	924.3
Provincial administration	685.3	678.6	678.1	654.6
Local administration	646.0	625.5	625.2	600.8
Total wages and salaries	**29,232.9**	**29,260.9**	**29,137.5**	**28,260.8**
Supplementary labour income	3,427.9	3,409.4	3,458.0	3,132.2
Labour income	**32,660.7**	**32,670.3**	**32,595.5**	**31,393.1**

p *Preliminary estimates*
r *Revised estimates*
f *Final estimates*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Footwear Statistics

October 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,139,296 pairs of footwear in October 1991, a decrease of 19.3% from the 2,652,445 (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to October 1991 totalled 20,800,203 pairs of footwear, down 22.7% from 26,916,311 (revised) pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The October 1991 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,404 million for September 1991, a decrease of 6.7% from the $1,504 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications." For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended September 30, 1991.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Cement, October 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Retail Trade, September 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

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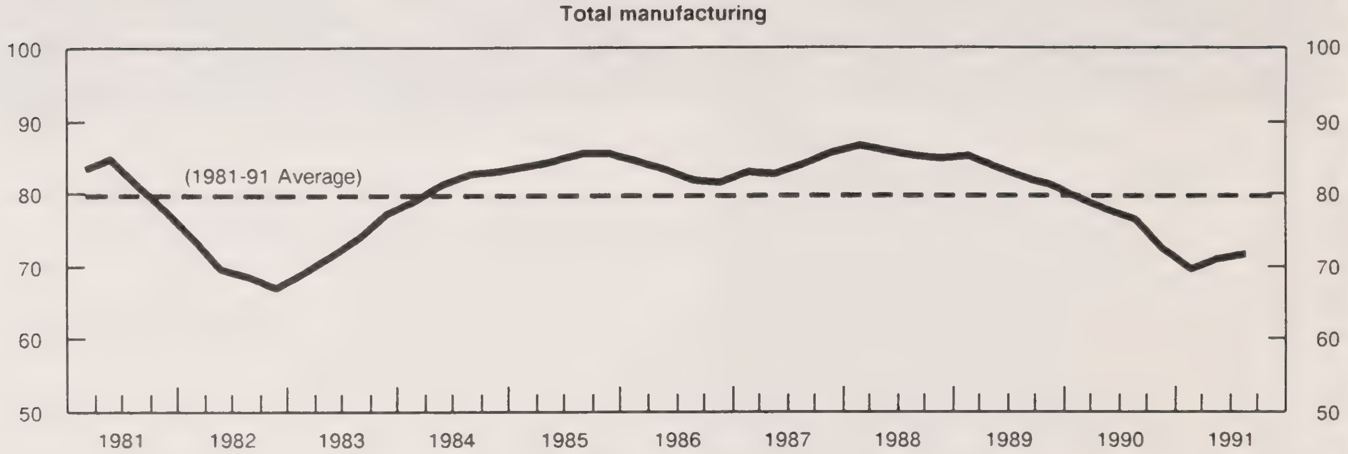
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1991



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Third Quarter 1991

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries increased 1.4% in the third quarter to 72% as a result of increased production. This continues the growth in capacity utilization started in the second quarter, although at a reduced pace. A comparison of utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows that the rate of 72% is well below the 79.8% average for the period. In the durable goods manufacturing industries, all but the machinery industries posted increased rates. In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, nine of the 13 industry major groups had higher rates.

In the durable goods industries, the capacity utilization rate rose 2.1% in the third quarter to 69.6%.

- With residential construction activity expanding, capacity utilization increased 3.5% in the wood industries and 2.1% in the non-metallic mineral products industries.
- Rising exports of metals and automobiles led to capacity utilization increasing 5.4% in the primary metals industries and 2.7% in the transportation equipment manufacturing industries.
- Lower spending by business on machinery and equipment resulted in capacity utilization in the machinery industries dropping by 8.9%. A small increase (0.8%) was posted in the electrical and electronic products industries' rate of capacity utilization.

In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, capacity utilization rate rose by 0.8% in the third quarter to 74.7%.

- As goods production continued to grow, the manufacture of intermediate goods increased. Capacity utilization rates increased 4.7% in the primary textiles industries, 4% in the rubber products industries and 1.6% in the plastic products industries.

- Weak consumer expenditures produced mixed results. Capacity utilization increased 3.7% in the beverage industry and 0.4% in the food industry.

In the clothing industries, capacity utilization rose 2%; however, in the leather and allied products industries it fell 4.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries
Third Quarter 1991 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QIII 1991	QII 1991	QI 1991	QIV 1990	Quarterly % Change QIII 1991/ QII 1991	QII1991/ QI 1991	QI 1991/ QIV 1990
Total Manufacturing	**72.0**	**71.0**	**69.8**	**72.7**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**-4.0**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**69.6**	**68.2**	**65.7**	**69.8**	**2.1**	**3.8**	**-5.9**
Wood Industries	71.0	68.6	63.2	69.6	3.5	8.5	-9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	66.7	65.1	64.1	66.4	2.5	1.6	-3.5
Primary Metals	84.2	79.9	76.7	75.8	5.4	4.2	1.2
Fabricated Metal Products	68.4	67.0	66.2	70.5	2.1	1.2	-6.1
Machinery	50.9	55.9	60.2	65.3	-8.9	-7.1	-7.8
Transportation Equipment	67.4	65.6	61.4	67.3	2.7	6.8	-8.8
Electrical and Electronic Products	72.1	71.5	70.4	73.2	0.8	1.6	-3.8
Non-metallic Mineral Products	67.8	66.4	61.3	68.9	2.1	8.3	-11.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	67.7	66.6	63.8	66.5	1.7	4.4	-4.1
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**74.7**	**74.1**	**74.3**	**75.9**	**0.8**	**-0.3**	**-2.1**
Food Industry	77.8	77.5	77.4	78.8	0.4	0.1	-1.8
Beverage Industry	76.1	73.4	73.8	76.8	3.7	-0.5	-3.9
Tobacco Products	82.7	69.7	69.6	68.4	18.7	0.1	1.8
Rubber Products	70.8	68.1	65.6	70.5	4.0	3.8	-7.0
Plastic Products	65.0	64.0	60.0	63.8	1.6	6.7	-6.0
Leather and Allied Products	59.9	62.5	62.0	66.5	-4.2	0.8	-6.8
Primary Textiles	71.0	67.8	64.2	63.6	4.7	5.6	0.9
Textile Products	62.6	62.3	62.8	66.4	0.5	-0.8	-5.4
Clothing Industry	61.1	59.9	60.4	63.7	2.0	-0.8	-5.2
Paper and Allied Products	81.5	80.2	82.9	78.7	1.6	-3.3	5.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	61.9	62.7	64.0	67.6	-1.3	-2.0	-5.3
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	85.2	87.2	83.3	90.8	-2.3	4.7	-8.3
Chemicals and Chemical Products	81.6	82.3	82.3	85.2	-0.9	0.0	-3.4

■

New Housing Price Index

October 1991

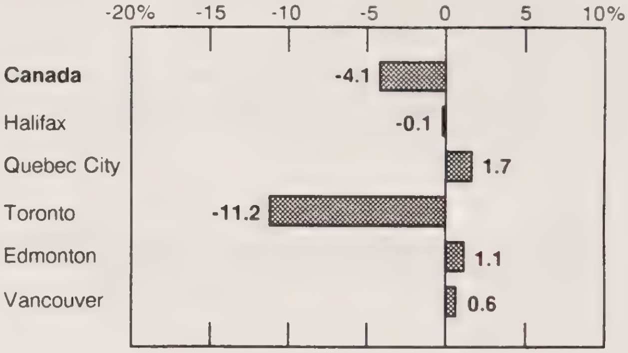
The new housing price index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 134.4 in October, unchanged from September 1991. The estimated house only index increased 0.1% while the land only index decreased 0.2%.

The largest monthly decreases in new housing prices were registered in Victoria (-1.1%) and Sudbury-Thunder Bay (-0.5) while the largest monthly increase was recorded in Vancouver (0.7%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 4.1% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a yearly decrease of 11.2% since October 1990.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In October 1991, this index was 140.0, up 0.1% from the Canada Total level of 139.9 for September 1991.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, October 1991



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
1986 = 100

	October 1991	September 1991	October 1990	% change October 1991/ September 1991	% change October 1991/ October 1990
Canada Total	**134.4**	**134.4**	**140.2**	**–**	**-4.1**
Canada (House only)	**125.6**	**125.5**	**130.4**	**0.1**	**-3.7**
Canada (Land only)	**160.6**	**160.9**	**166.6**	**-0.2**	**-3.6**
St.John's	126.5	126.5	119.1	–	6.2
Halifax	109.5	109.2	109.6	0.3	-0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.2	114.3	113.6	-0.1	0.5
Quebec City	134.4	134.8	132.1	-0.3	1.7
Montreal	135.0	134.7	134.4	0.2	0.4
Ottawa-Hull	123.0	122.8	123.1	0.2	-0.1
Toronto	146.4	146.8	164.8	-0.3	-11.2
Hamilton	133.9	134.4	141.5	-0.4	-5.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	133.5	133.7	136.4	-0.1	-2.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	128.8	129.1	137.8	-0.2	-6.5
London	147.3	147.3	145.7	–	1.1
Windsor	127.1	127.1	128.8	–	-1.3
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.3	133.0	133.1	-0.5	-0.6
Winnipeg	108.0	108.1	109.1	-0.1	-1.0
Regina	112.1	111.7	109.3	0.4	2.6
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.7	–	-0.9
Calgary	132.2	132.4	136.4	-0.2	-3.1
Edmonton	141.2	141.1	139.7	0.1	1.1
Vancouver	127.1	126.2	126.3	0.7	0.6
Victoria	122.1	123.4	119.3	-1.1	2.3

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

October 1991

Highlights

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,098 million in October 1991. After removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 7.3% from October 1990. Concessions sales totalled $66.5 million, 6.1% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during October 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland,	$15.1 million;
• Prince Edward Island,	$4.4 million;
• Nova Scotia,	$36.6 million;
• New Brunswick,	$25.2 million;
• Quebec,	$208.4 million;
• Ontario,	$445.9 million;
• Manitoba,	$44.9 million;
• Saskatchewan,	$31.0 million;
• Alberta,	$125.1 million;
• British Columbia,	$161.2 million.

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary,	$46.6 million;
• Edmonton,	$53.8 million;
• Halifax-Dartmouth,	$19.3 million;
• Hamilton,	$31.1 million;
• Montreal,	$114.1 million;
• Ottawa-Hull,	$50.8 million;
• Quebec City,	$28.6 million;
• Toronto,	$177.8 million;
• Vancouver,	$86.9 million;
• Winnipeg,	$39.0 million.

Note to Users:

Department store sales estimates for 1991 exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST), as well as provincial sales taxes. Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, it is estimated that the amount of FST included in department store sales for Canada in 1990 represented 3.5% of total sales. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily on December 23.

Department Store Sales excluding Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland,	$13.5 million;
• Prince Edward Island,	$4.2 million;
• Nova Scotia,	$34.7 million;
• New Brunswick,	$23.7 million;
• Quebec,	$198.1 million;
• Ontario,	$417.5 million;
• Manitoba,	$41.3 million;
• Saskatchewan,	$28.8 million;
• Alberta,	$117.6 million;
• British Columbia,	$151.9 million.

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary,	$43.3 million;
• Edmonton,	$50.8 million;
• Halifax-Dartmouth,	$18.3 million;
• Hamilton,	$29.0 million;
• Montreal,	$108.6 million;
• Ottawa-Hull,	$48.0 million;
• Quebec City,	$27.2 million;
• Toronto,	$167.6 million;
• Vancouver,	$82.0 million;
• Winnipeg,	$35.4 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

The October 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Areas* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available the fourth week of December. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1991 (Regression Method)

Postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1991 are available today.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6485 (for the population estimates by census division) and 6495 (for the estimates by census metropolitan area).

Please note that the estimates are not 1991 census counts but in fact estimates produced using the regression method and according to the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

These estimates will appear in the publication *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas*, June 1, 1991 (Regression Method) (91-211, $17). For further information, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

September 1991

Highlights

- In September, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 0.7% from the same period last year to 14 065 585 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 128 554 082 m^3, were up 1.6% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 6.2% compared to September 1990 while pipeline imports rose 42.9% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 18.8% from 1990 levels, while imports rose 38.5%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in September declined 3.7% from 1990 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 42.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The September 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)

Second Quarter 1991

- During the second quarter of 1991, 50 large for-hire trucking carriers reported operating revenues of $795.2 million and operating expenses of $787.5 million.

Vol.7, No. 6 of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications". Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; FAX: 613-951-0579), Surface and Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Taxicab Industry Study

1989

- Both self-employed drivers and taxicab corporations earning $25,000 or more in gross business income reported total revenue of $588.9 million. Total expenses for the taxi industry in 1989 amounted to $501.7 million.

Vol.7, No. 6 of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications". Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; FAX: 613-951-0579), Surface and Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

October 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.9 million tonnes in October 1991, a decrease of 3.9% from the October 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 0.5% from the 1990 period. Receipts from United States connections also showed a decrease of 2.9%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The October 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of December. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

October 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 092 748 cubic metres in October 1991, an increase of 1.3% from 4 040 446ʳ (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 401 364 cubic metres, up 2.7% from 5 259 112ʳ cubic metres in October 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 448 911 cubic metres, an increase of 0.8% from 8 378 271ʳ cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 9.9% to 18 482 948 cubic metres from 20 512 837ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 33 680 641ʳ cubic metres, a decrease of 2.3% from 34 457 341ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Receipts of wood residue increased 6.5% to 50 189 991ʳ cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 47 105 032ʳ cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 84 670 927ʳ cubic metres, was up 3.0% from 82 189 537ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The October 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

October 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for October 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 56 884 tonnes in October 1991, a decrease of 2.0% from the 58 050ʳ (revised) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The October 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

October 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 133 496 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1991, an increase of 4.3% from the 128 053ʳ (revised) tonnes produced in October 1990.

January to October 1991 production totalled 1 289 119ʳ tonnes, up 1.8% from the 1 266 038ʳ tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for October 1991, October 1990, and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The October 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Third Quarter 1991

Figures for the third quarter of 1991 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information, on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Wholesale Trade, September 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Exports by Commodity, September 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Imports by Country, January-September 1991.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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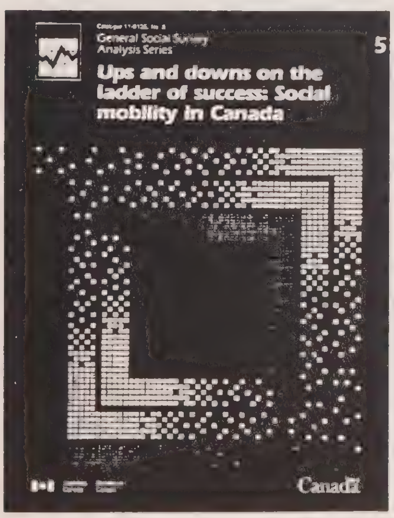
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 11, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



General Social Survey Analysis Series – Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada

Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada (11-612E, No.5, $40) presents analysis of the General Social Survey (Cycle 2) which focused, in part, on the social mobility of Canadians. The analysis was conducted by researchers from the University of British Columbia.

The study of social mobility is concerned with the relationship between parents' education and occupations and those of their children, as well as the relationship between a person's first and subsequent jobs. Social mobility has been a topic of academic research in Canada and many other countries, although in Canada a national social mobility survey had not been conducted since 1973. In response to demands for more current data, Statistics Canada added several questions on this subject to its 1986 General Social Survey (GSS).

For highlights from this publication and details on how to order, turn to page 4 of today's *Daily* or contact Neil Guppy (604-822-3670).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS


Travel-log
Fall 1991
Older Canadians: A Market of Opportunity
Canada

Travel-log – Older Canadians: A Market of Opportunity
Fall 1991

The Fall issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter is now available.

This entire issue features an in-depth look at older Canadians and their travel habits. Some highlights from this issue are as follows:

- Older adults are exploring international destinations at a faster rate than the rest of Canadians;
- Canadians aged 55 and over have increased their leisure trips within Canada over the decade, versus a 2% decline for all other ages;
- Hotels have benefitted the most from increased travel activity among the older set, while campgrounds have welcomed fewer seniors.

The Fall issue of *Travel-log – Touriscope* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm Product Price Index

October 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada fell to 91.8 in October, a 1.2% drop from the revised September level of 92.9. The livestock and animal products index fell 1.6%, while the crops index registered a 0.4% decline. The overall index remained at the lowest level recorded since July 1979, mainly due to sharply-lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

Percentage changes in the index between September and October 1991, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-4.2%
• Prince Edward Island	-1.8%
• Nova Scotia	no change
• New Brunswick	-3.3%
• Quebec	-1.2%
• Ontario	-1.0%
• Manitoba	-1.2%
• Saskatchewan	-0.9%
• Alberta	-1.9%
• British Columbia	no change
• **Canada**	**-1.2%**

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index declined 1.6% in October as lower cattle and hog prices more than offset higher poultry and egg prices. The index fell to 99.8, 7.3% below the October 1990 level of 107.7. The livestock index has registered declines in nine of the past 12 months, mainly as a result of falling hog prices.

- The cattle index decreased 3.0% in October to a level of 104.3. Cattle prices, which have fallen steadily over the past five months, stood 6.5% lower than the May 1991 level. Cattle prices in Canada have followed those in the United States, which have declined because of increasing numbers of market-ready cattle in U.S. feedlots.

- The hogs index fell 2.9% in October, the fourth straight month that prices have declined. The index stood at 73.1, 21.5% below the level recorded in June. Slaughter in the United States during the past four months was 5.6% higher than in the same period in 1990, while Canadian slaughter was 7.1% lower. The increase in the U.S. countervailing duty on live exports of Canadian hogs, announced in early October, may also have contributed to the drop in prices.

Crops

The crops index fell 0.4% in October to a level of 78.9, as the oilseeds and potatoes indexes both declined by 1.9%. The crops index stood 18.9% below the year-earlier level of 97.3, largely as a result of lower CWB initial prices for wheat and barley. The drop in initial prices for the 1991-92 crop year reflects the lower prices expected in export markets over the next year.

- The oilseeds index decreased 1.9% to 93.2, as prices for soybeans, canola and flaxseed all declined. The index stood 13.8% below the year-earlier level of 108.1 and was at the lowest level recorded since October 1987. Preliminary production estimates indicated that Canadian oilseed supplies should be more than adequate during 1991-92.

- The potatoes index fell 1.9% in October following a 23.4% decrease in September. But despite these declines, the index stood at 125.6, 0.4% higher than the previous year's level of 125.1. Potato prices tend to drop in the fall as supplies from the newly-harvested crop become available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The October issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on December 17. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

General Social Survey – Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada

Highlights

- The chances of attaining a postsecondary education (at least some college or university) are twice as great for people whose parents had postsecondary education as for people whose parents did not go beyond Grade 10.

- Most Canadians experience occupational mobility in comparison to the occupations of their fathers. Only 12% of women and 26% of men experienced no mobility at all.

- When comparing their occupation to the one of their parents, Canadians are more likely to experience upward rather than downward mobility. Some 48% of women and 39% of men moved upward in the occupational hierarchy. Most of this occupational mobility was short-range in nature.

- There has been substantial upgrading of educational levels between generations: 48% of parents, but only 14% of their children have not gone past Grade 8. Only 16% of parents have had at least some postsecondary education compared with 43% of their children.

Note to users:

The General Social Survey, a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time; and second, to provide information on specific social policy issues. The second cycle of the GSS, conducted in November and December of 1986, collected data on time use, social mobility and language knowledge and use. For the social mobility component, a sample of 16,390 persons aged 15 years and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces.

A report covering time use, another module of the 1986 GSS, Where does time go? *(11-612E. No.4), was released in August 1991. A data file from this survey was released in December 1989.*

- Women in the labour force, both Canadian- and foreign-born, have a higher average number of years of schooling than do men.

- A person's first job in the labour market is principally influenced by their level of education, and parental education and occupation have little direct effect on labour-market entry.

Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada (11-612E, No.5, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Professor Neil Guppy of the University of British Columbia (604-822-3670), or Ghislaine Villeneuve of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-951-4995). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics
October 1991

Milling:
The total amount of wheat milled in October 1991 was 213 261 tonnes, up 7% from the 200 100 tonnes milled in October 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 17% to 158 471 tonnes in October 1991 from 135 254 tonnes in October 1990.

Crushing:
Canola crushings for October 1991 amounted to 140 011 tonnes, up 4% from the 134 663 tonnes crushed in October 1990. The resulting oil production increased 5% to 56 961 tonnes from 53 979 tonnes in October 1990. Meal production increased 2%, to 83 909 tonnes from 82 146 tonnes in October 1990.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 2% to 85 948 tonnes in 1991 from 84 696 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 4% to 15 477 tonnes in October 1991 from 14 868 tonnes in October 1990. Meal production decreased 1% to 65 933 tonnes from 66 599 tonnes in October 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The October 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
October 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1991 totalled 149 365 tonnes, an increase of 13.8% from 131 261 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 447 824 tonnes, up 15.4% from the 1 254 547 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The October 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Social Survey Analysis Series – Ups and Downs on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada.
Catalogue number 11-612E No.5.
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Power Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, August 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Travel-log – Older Canadians: A Market of Opportunity, Fall 1991.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States: US$12.50/US$50; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 12, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Social Trends

The Winter 1991 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* examines trends in Canadian society. Highlighted is Canada's off-reserve Aboriginal population. While the characteristics of Aboriginal people who live on reserve are reasonably well documented, there is a growing number that live off reserve about whom relatively little is known.

This issue of *Canadian Social Trends* also features articles on the changing occupational structure. Some occupations common at the turn of the century have all but disappeared, to be replaced by those in informatics and high-tech industries.

An article on AIDS in the 1990s notes that as of August 6, 1991, 368,600 cases of AIDS had been reported to the World Health Organization. Of these cases 1% of all reported cases were in Canada. Also, as a companion article on this topic, there is an article on AIDS: Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviours in Alberta.

The Winter issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Portrait of Children in Canada: Statistical Supplement

This compendium of data on Canada's young population was assembled to supplement the chart-book, *A Portrait of Children in Canada*, which was released in 1990. The 32 tables in the statistical supplement provide both updated material and new data series. The information has been integrated from a wide variety of Statistics Canada and other federal government sources to present an overview of the most representative demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Canadian children. Topics covered include children's health and education, their family status, and child-care arrangements. Children in low-income families and youth crime are also profiled, as are children in the aboriginal, visible minority and immigrant communities.

Copies of this publication (47-017, $10) are available in either English or French from the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For more information about this report contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Target Groups Project. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization for the first quarter of 1991 are now available.

Data reported by four major Canadian air carriers – AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air (AirBC and Time Air were added to the fare basis survey in January 1991) – indicate that 62.1% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1991, up from 58.2% for the corresponding period in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65.4% of total volume in 1991; the comparable figure for the first quarter of 1990 was 62.3%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization – 65.9% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1991. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Volume 23, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

October 1991

Canadian firms produced 166 721 cubic metres of waferboard in October 1991, an increase of 8.2% from the 154 050 cubic metres produced in October 1990. Particleboard production totalled 82 431 cubic metres, down 10.2% from 91 752 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for October 1991 was 8 028 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 5.6% from the 7 603 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in October 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1991 totalled 1 310 101 cubic metres, down 25.6% from the 1 760 654 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 874 003 cubic metres, down 12.6% from the 999 825 cubic metres in January to October 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 80 345 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 1.5% from the 79 157 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The October 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats
October 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in October 1991 totalled 65 949 tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the 66 833r (revised) tonnes produced in September 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 594 176r tonnes, an increase of 14.7% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 517 991 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 12 035 tonnes in October 1991, down from the 12 182r tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 105 796r tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 97 400 tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 694 tonnes in October 1991 from 6 486r tonnes in September 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 60 464r tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 58 017 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The October 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review
October 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 800 tonnes in October, a 9.9% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 400 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% over October 1990.

An estimated 590 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in September 1991, an increase of 0.4% from September 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1991 to 5 499 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.1% from the January-September 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The October 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on December 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs
October 1991

Canadian egg production in October 1991 was 39.2 million dozen, a 1.3% decrease from October 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.4% between October 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,243 from 2,266.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Winter 1991.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34; United States: US$10/US$40; Other Countries: US$12/US$48).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, September 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/ US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Footwear Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended September 30, 1991.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Indicators of Science and Technology, 1990, Vol. 2, no. 3.
Catalogue number 88-002
(Canada: $18/72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Statistics Canada

Friday, December 13, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

October 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments decreased 1.5% in October, the third decrease in the last four months. In terms of value, the largest decreases in shipments were recorded by paper and allied products and the refined petroleum and coal products industries. Unfilled orders rose slightly, only the second increase in the last 14 months, largely due to increases in the aircraft and aircraft parts industries. Inventory levels declined for the tenth consecutive month.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. After increasing in April, May and June, the short-term trend for shipments showed no change in July and August and then declined slightly in the most recent period. For all manufacturing industries excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories industries, the trend for shipments continued its two-year decline following a one-month pause in June 1991 when no change in the trend was recorded. The trend for unfilled orders has declined since April 1989, while the decline in the inventory trend has lasted almost two years.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.0 billion in October, a decrease of 1.5% from the previous month. Fourteen of the 22 major groups recorded decreases with paper and allied products (-4.5%) and the refined petroleum and coal products industries (-4.8%) recording the largest decreases in value.

  Shipment **trends** for 12 of the 22 major groups including food, paper and allied products, chemicals, refined petroleum and coal products as well as primary metals, fell over the three most recent periods. In contrast, the trends for only seven of the 22 major groups continued to increase in the three most recent periods, and mostly at a slower rate (a notable example was the transportation equipment industry). Industries where the trend had been increasing but showed no change or began to decrease in the most recent month included electrical and electronic products, wood and the non-metallic minerals industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.7% in October to $34.7 billion with 14 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. Lower levels in the transportation equipment (-3.2%) and machinery industries (-4.2%) were partially offset by an increase in the refined petroleum and coal products industries (3.4%). The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** increased to 1.51 in October from 1.50 in September. This increase was the second in a row following six months of decreases. The **trend,** however, continued to decline from its peak in February 1991.

- **Unfilled orders** increased 0.1% to $24.0 billion, the first increase since April 1991. Most of the October 1991 increase was accounted for by the aircraft and aircraft parts industries (4.5%) which more than offset declines in most of the other industries. The **trend** for unfilled orders continued to fall but at a slower pace in the two most recent periods.

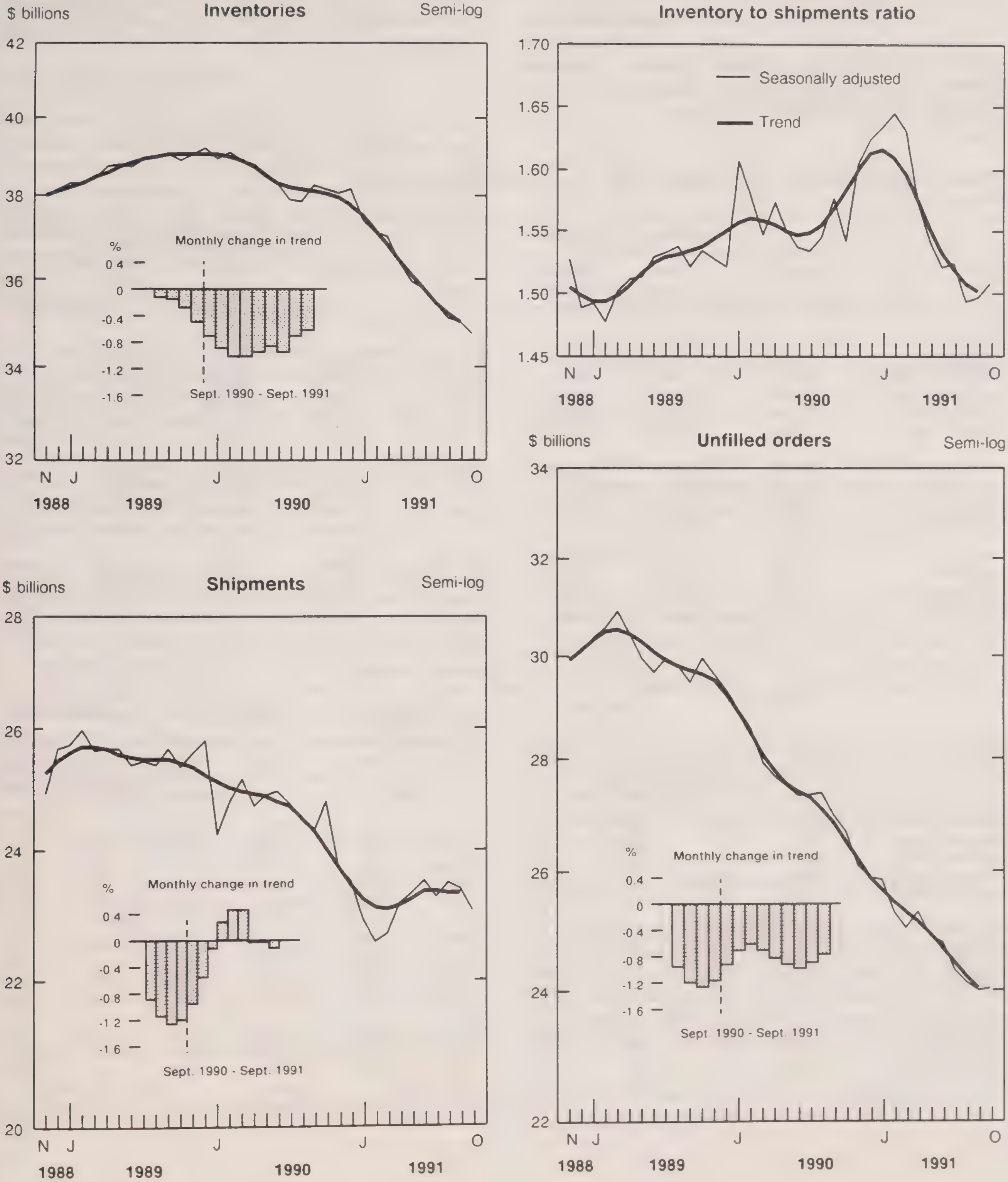
  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased 0.8% to $23.1 billion, the third decrease in the last four months. The **trend** for new orders showed no change in the most recent period.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first 10 months of 1991 were estimated at $231.2 billion, 6.3% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, October 1991



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the October 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

October, 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,757	38,178	26,692	24,487
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,544	37,613	25,631	21,908	22,898	37,393	25,806	22,874
February 1991	20,950	37,789	25,215	20,533	22,564	37,106	25,277	22,036
March 1991	22,990	37,683	25,083	22,858	22,700	36,991	24,997	22,420
April 1991	23,526	36,914	25,335	23,778	23,138	36,377	25,271	23,412
May 1991	25,065	36,147	25,189	24,919	23,312	35,953	24,875	22,916
June 1991	24,451	35,497	24,867	24,128	23,503	35,718	24,754	23,381
July 1991	21,560	35,027	24,377	21,070	23,249	35,397	24,283	22,778
August 1991	23,166	34,855	24,221	23,010	23,483	35,052	24,093	23,293
September 1991	24,224	34,558	23,999	24,002	23,363	34,952	23,978	23,247
October 1991	25,006	34,348	23,988	24,995	23,018	34,691	24,011	23,051

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
October 1990	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.2	2.6	-1.4
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.5	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.5	-0.9	-1.9	-0.7	1.63	1.61	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	-0.7
February 1991	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	1.64	1.61	-2.0	-0.7	-3.7	-0.3
March 1991	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	1.63	1.60	-1.1	-0.6	1.7	0.0
April 1991	1.9	0.3	-1.7	-1.0	1.57	1.57	1.1	-0.7	4.4	0.2
May 1991	0.8	0.5	-1.2	-1.0	1.54	1.55	-1.6	-0.8	-2.1	0.3
June 1991	0.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.9	1.52	1.53	-0.5	-0.9	2.0	0.4
July 1991	-1.1	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	1.52	1.52	-1.9	-1.0	-2.6	-0.1
August 1991	1.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.7	1.49	1.51	-0.8	-0.9	2.3	0.1
September 1991	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.50	1.50	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	0.0
October 1991	-1.5	*	-0.7	*	1.51	*	0.1	*	-0.8	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

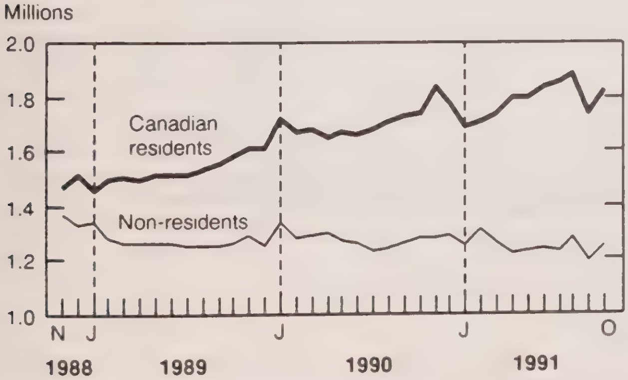
Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends in international travel, indicate that the October volumes of cross-border travel rebounded following the sharp declines experienced in September. The September declines were likely influenced by the real or perceived delays at Canada's ports of entry due to labour disputes during that month.

Highlights

- Same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile increased 8.2% in October, but remained below the record seasonally adjusted level of November 1990.
- Travel of one-or-more nights to the United States (by all modes of travel) increased 5.8% to a seasonally adjusted level of 1.6 million trips while similar trips to all other countries rose 2.0%.
- Trips of one-or-more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 5.8% in October to 1.0 million. Meanwhile, comparable trips by residents of all other countries dropped 1.5% to 240,000.

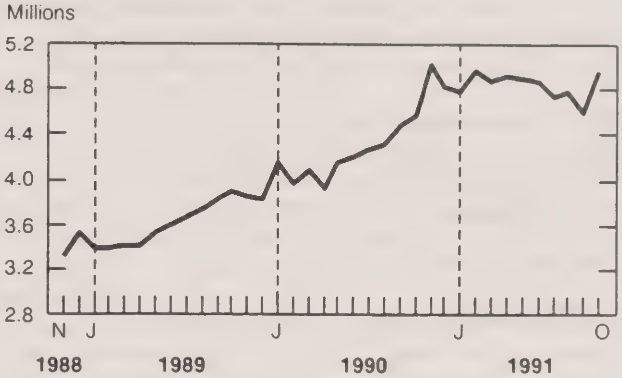
Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



Same-Day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.9 million in October 1991, a 10.0% increase over the same month a year earlier.
- Trips of one-or-more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in October 1991 totalled 1.4 million, up 6.8% from the same month of 1990. Similar trips to all other countries, however, dropped 4.7% to 208,000.
- Trips of one-or-more nights by United States residents to Canada totalled 823,000, a year-over-year decrease of 0.9%, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 4.0% to 199,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The October 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1991

	1991			
	July r	August r	September r	October p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One-or-more Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	982	1,024	946	1,000
Other Countries[2]	243	246	244	240
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,609	1,651	1,496	1,583
Other Countries	241	234	236	240
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,765	2,808	2,712	2,767
Other Countries	271	274	268	264
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,453	6,510	6,137	6,694
Auto Re-Entries				
Same-day	4,738	4,778	4,597	4,976
One or More Nights	1,173	1,198	1,094	1,167

	October 1991p	% Change 1991/1990	January-October 1991p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One-or-more Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	823	-0.9	10,971	-1.5
Other Countries[2]	199	-4.0	2,654	-2.0
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,435	6.8	16,554	9.8
Other Countries	208	-4.7	2,439	-11.9
Same-day Trips[1]				
Residents of Canada:				
United States	4,965	9.8	50,403	14.6

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Youth Custody in Canada

1990-91

Highlights

- In 1990-91, there was an average daily count of 4,294 young offenders in remand, secure and open custody across Canada.

- Over 25% of all cases heard in youth court last year with at least one guilty finding resulted in sentences to custody.

- From 1986-87 to 1990-91, secure custody as a percentage of all dispositions remained relatively constant at 12% while open custody rose slightly from 12% to 13.5%.

- From 1986-87 to 1990-91, an average of 61% of all secure and open custody dispositions were for lengths of three months or less while 97% were for lengths of 12 months or less.

- Of the combined custody and supervised probation count, in the provinces and territories, the Yukon (22%), New Brunswick (18%) and Quebec (17%) had the largest percentage of young offenders held in secure and open custody and in remand while the lowest percentages were in Newfoundland (7%), British Columbia (8%) and Prince Edward Island (9%).

The Juristat Bulletin *Youth Custody in Canada* (Volume 11, No. 18, 85-002, $3.60/$90) examines the imposition of custodial dispositions under the Young Offenders Act (YOA) and the extent of youth custodial caseloads in Canada. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Education

1987-88

Highlights

- Total spending on education reached $39 billion in 1987-88, a 5.1% rise from 1986-87 and the lowest one-year increase in more than five years. The average annual rise since 1983-84 has been 6.6%.

- The share of government expenditures allocated to education was 14.3% in 1987-88, after having dropped continuously from 18.7% in 1973-74 and fluctuating around 14% since 1982-83.

- Elementary-secondary spending totalled $24.6 billion, an increase of 5%. As in the preceding year, it accounted for 63.2% of total education costs, following a steady decline from the 1981-82 level of 65.8%.

- In 1987-88, expenditures on postsecondary education reached $11 billion, a 6.4% increase from the previous year. Spending on university education alone totalled $7.9 billion, or 71% of all postsecondary expenses. The increase in spending on university education was greater (7.1%) than the increase in spending on college programs (4.7%).

Financial Statistics of Education, 1987-88 (81-208, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

October 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from October 1990, except in the case of wheat and rye where marketings increased. Deliveries for October 1990 and October 1991 were as follows (in thousands of tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	873.2	1 101.8
• Durum wheat	122.0	55.5
• **Total wheat**	**995.2**	**1 157.3**
• Oats	64.1	41.2
• Barley	430.1	374.3
• Rye	19.9	24.7
• Flaxseed	91.8	53.1
• Canola	397.3	333.7
• **Total**	**1 998.4**	**1 984.3**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The October 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

October 1991

Steel, primary forms, production for October 1991 totalled 1 149 684 tonnes, an increase of 62.5% from 707 508 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 10 698 959 tonnes, up 2.0% from 10 489 423 (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The October 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 7, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 7, 1991 totalled 256 657 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the preceding week's total of 267 321 tonnes but up 32.1% from the year-earlier level of 194 333 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 12 223 043 tonnes, an increase of 6.8% from 11 444 147 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the compressor, pump and industrial fan industry (SIC 3191) totalled $734.1 million, up 24.4% from $590.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5543.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Commercial Trailer Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial trailer industry (SIC 3242) totalled $572.5 million, down 1.9% from $583.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5552.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613- 951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Plastic Parts Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle plastic parts industry (SIC 3256) totalled $1,438.1 million, up 6.6% from $1,349.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5560.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951- 3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Updates, December 1991.
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: $21; United States: US$25;
Other Countries: US$29).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1990.
Catalogue number 26-213
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Metal Mines, 1989.
Catalogue number 26-223
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Service Bulletin – Surface and Marine Transport, Vol. 7, No. 6, Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, Second Quarter 1991, Large Carriers and Taxicab Industry Study, 1989.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90;
Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Financial Statistics of Education, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-208
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47;
Other Countries: US$55).

Juristat Service Bulletin – Youth Custody in Canada, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108;
Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 16-20, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
17	**Current Demographic Analysis: Report of the Demographic Situation in Canada**	1991
19	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	October 1991
19	**Sales of Natural Gas**	October 1991
19	**Income Distributions by Size in Canada**	1990
20	**Consumer Price Index**	November 1991
20	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	October 1991

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 16, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

School Leavers Survey

The **School Leavers Survey** explores the environmental, social, attitudinal, personal and economic factors that may contribute to the early departure of students from school. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada between April and June 1991 under a contract from Employment and Immigration Canada. A sample of 9,460 youths completed questionnaires.

- When asked to focus on the *most important reason* for leaving school, slightly over one in five students reported that they preferred working to attending classes, and almost the same number reported being "bored".
- Approximately one of every two youths reported they were not happy that they had left school before completing their high school education.
- Estimates based on responses from youths who were 20-years-old in April 1991 indicate that nearly 24% of such students had left school at some time during their school career.

An information package containing highlights of some of the early results from the survey, focusing on why students leave, their satisfaction with leaving, their employment status, the likelihood of their returning to school and the overall distribution of school leavers by gender and by province is available from Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

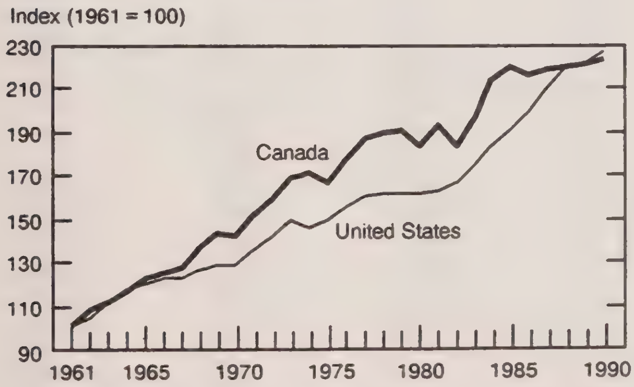
MAJOR RELEASES

Aggregate Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost
1990

Revised labour productivity estimates for the Canadian business sector in 1990 now show a decline of 0.7%, compared to the 0.4% increase reported on April 24, 1991. These estimates reflect a downward revision in output growth. Even though the increase in compensation per person-hour decelerated to 6.9% in 1990 from 7.2% in the previous year, the 0.7% decline in productivity (in terms of output per person-hour worked) resulted in an increase of 7.6% in the unit labour cost. Productivity gains were the lowest, and unit labour cost increases the highest, since 1982.

The manufacturing sector in 1990 faced a 7.0% increase in hourly labour compensation, the highest in seven years, and weak demand for domestically-produced manufactured goods. However, by rapidly decreasing employment (-5.4%), curtailing annual average hours worked (-1.2%) and reducing real output (-5.3%), Canadian manufacturers increased labour productivity by 1.3%, an unusual accomplishment in a period of substantial output contraction.

Real GDP Per Person Hour – Manufacturing Industries



Note to users

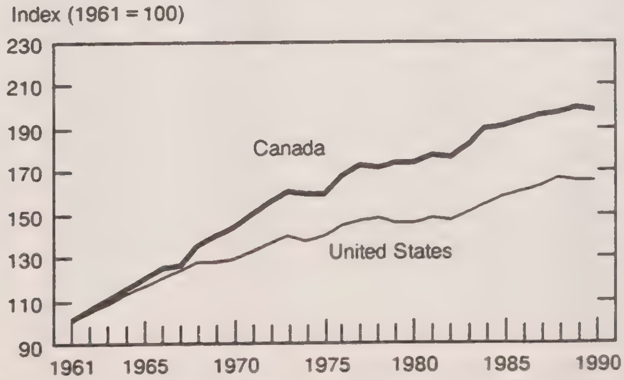
Labour productivity and related data now incorporate revisions affecting the absolute values and growth rates of many time series. The main revisions are:

1. *Re-basing of Labour Force Survey employment data to the 1986 population census.*
2. *Change of employment sources in the urban transit system industry, interurban and rural transit system and postal service industry which affects the published employment data of the transportation and storage industry, communications industry and construction industry from 1961.*
3. *The completion of 1988 input-output benchmark tables and consequent revisions to 1987-1990 compensation data and real GDP (excluding government royalties on natural resources and rents of owner-occupied dwellings).*

Further information on these revisions is available on request.

Over a longer-term perspective, the 2.5% average annual increase in manufacturing productivity in the present phase of the current business cycle (1982-1990) is higher than the average of the previous cycle (1975-1980), but markedly lower than the productivity growth in the 1961-1975 period. Since 1985, the average growth of output per person-hour in manufacturing has been lower than for the rest of the business sector.

Real GDP Per Person Hour – Business Sector



A direct comparison of official statistics indicates that Canadian and American labour productivity growth performance has been historically different, with Canada outperforming the United States in most years since 1961, at both the manufacturing and business sector levels. In recent years, business sector labour productivity has grown at about the same pace in both countries. However, a revival of U.S. manufacturing productivity in the last eight years, combined with a low rate of growth in Canadian manufacturing productivity, has contributed to the closing of the labour productivity growth gap in this sector. In making international comparisons of productivity growth, users should be aware that part of the productivity gap may be due to differences in concepts and methods.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916 to 7938.

For further information on this release, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), FAX (613-951-0489), Input-Output Division.

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada
1946-1990

	Real GDP	Person-hours worked[1]	Compensation per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector			Indexes (1986 = 100)			
1981	87.5	95.4	75.9	91.7	92.8	82.8
1982	82.6	90.9	83.5	90.9	90.4	91.8
1983	85.5	90.4	87.5	94.6	93.7	92.5
1984	91.5	93.4	92.0	98.0	97.7	93.9
1985	96.6	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.5	96.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.7	101.0	101.7	104.7
1988	110.4	108.2	112.7	102.1	103.0	110.4
1989	113.1	109.7	120.7	103.1	103.2	117.1
1990	112.5	109.8	129.1	102.5	102.0	126.0
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1990	4.4	1.3	8.0	3.0	2.4	4.9
1961-1990	4.3	1.8	8.1	2.4	1.8	5.6
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1980	3.9	2.0	9.9	1.8	1.2	8.0
1982-1990	3.9	2.4	5.6	1.5	1.5	4.0
1985-1990	3.1	2.3	6.2	0.8	0.7	5.4
1984-1985	5.6	5.1	3.7	0.5	0.9	3.2
1985-1986	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.6	1.5	3.2
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.7	1.0	1.7	4.7
1987-1988	5.2	4.0	6.6	1.1	1.3	5.4
1988-1989	2.4	1.4	7.2	1.0	0.2	6.1
1989-1990	-0.6	0.1	6.9	-0.7	-1.2	7.6
Manufacturing Industries			Indexes (1986 = 100)			
1981	89.8	101.0	74.5	88.9	87.8	83.9
1982	78.2	92.2	82.4	84.8	82.9	97.1
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.5	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.3	108.7	107.2	101.5	102.5	105.6
1989	110.6	108.4	114.0	102.0	101.9	111.8
1990	104.7	101.3	122.1	103.3	102.0	118.1
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1990	4.0	0.8	7.7	3.2	2.9	4.4
1961-1990	3.8	0.9	7.8	2.8	2.6	4.8
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1980	2.9	0.8	10.7	2.1	1.9	8.5
1982-1990	3.7	1.2	5.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
1985-1990	1.1	0.7	4.9	0.3	0.1	4.5
1984-1985	5.6	2.6	5.2	2.9	3.0	2.2
1985-1986	0.7	2.3	3.9	-1.6	-1.6	5.5
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.2	4.6	4.1	0.5	0.8	3.5
1988-1989	0.3	-0.2	6.4	0.5	-0.6	5.9
1989-1990	-5.3	-6.6	7.0	1.3	0.1	5.6

[1] *In general, hours worked are less than hours paid. Therefore, compensation per person-hour worked is greater than compensation per person-hour paid.* ■

Canada – United-States Comparison

1961-1990

	Real GDP		Person-Hours		Real GDP per person-hour	
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canada	United States
Business Sector			Indexes (1961 = 100)			
1971	172.5	146.2	115.6	110.6	149.3	132.1
1981	261.7	192.9	147.8	130.6	177.1	147.7
1985	289.1	220.0	152.0	140.0	190.3	157.0
1986	299.2	226.7	154.8	141.1	193.2	160.6
1987	314.1	236.3	161.0	145.5	195.1	162.3
1988	330.4	248.6	167.5	149.7	197.3	166.0
1989	338.4	253.8	169.8	153.4	199.3	165.4
1990	336.5	254.4	170.0	154.3	198.0	164.8
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1961-1990	4.3	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.7
1961-1975	5.3	3.3	1.9	0.9	3.3	2.4
1975-1980	3.9	3.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.8
1982-1990	3.9	3.9	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.5
1985-1990	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.0
1984-1985	5.6	4.2	5.1	2.1	0.5	2.1
1985-1986	3.5	3.1	1.9	0.8	1.6	2.2
1986-1987	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.1	1.0	1.1
1987-1988	5.2	5.2	4.0	2.9	1.1	2.3
1988-1989	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.0	-0.4
1989-1990	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Manufacturing Industries			Indexes (1961 = 100)			
1971	182.1	151.9	120.2	112.1	151.4	135.4
1981	250.3	194.0	129.9	119.2	192.6	162.9
1985	276.8	222.9	125.7	116.7	220.2	191.0
1986	278.8	229.8	128.6	114.9	216.7	199.7
1987	292.3	243.7	133.6	115.8	218.7	210.3
1988	307.5	262.4	139.8	119.3	219.9	219.8
1989	308.3	265.7	139.5	119.7	221.0	221.8
1990	291.8	266.8	130.3	117.3	224.0	227.3
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1961-1990	3.8	3.4	0.9	0.6	2.8	2.9
1961-1975	5.4	3.5	1.7	0.6	3.7	2.9
1975-1980	2.9	3.6	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.6
1982-1990	3.7	4.9	1.2	0.9	2.5	4.0
1985-1990	1.1	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.5
1984-1985	5.6	3.5	2.6	-0.7	2.9	4.4
1985-1986	0.7	3.1	2.3	-1.5	-1.6	4.5
1986-1987	4.8	6.1	3.9	0.8	0.9	5.3
1987-1988	5.2	7.7	4.6	3.0	0.5	4.5
1988-1989	0.3	1.3	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9
1989-1990	-5.3	0.4	-6.6	-2.0	1.3	2.5

Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1991-92 Estimates and 1990-91 Revised Estimates

Provincial and territorial government revenues in 1991-92 are expected to reach $146.4 billion, while expenditures are estimated to total $161.8 billion. These estimates are based on the 1991 provincial budgets and other financial statements and do not include revisions made subsequent to their budgets. Included in these estimates are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions but revenues and expenditures of government enterprises are excluded.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, comparable governmental data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.*
>
> *A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts data is available for each province and territory.*

Highlights

Revenues

- On a Financial Management System basis, total revenue for all provincial and territorial governments is estimated to reach $146.4 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 3.2% over 1990-91 revised estimates.

- Most of the major revenue sources are estimated to show increases in 1991-92. Personal income taxes are expected to total $40.8 billion, a rise of $1.4 billion or 3.6% over 1990-91 revised estimates.

- Transfers from other levels of government are estimated to decline 3.0% from the revised estimates for 1990-91 to $25.8 billion.

- General sales tax revenue is estimated to increase 8.7% in 1991-92 while natural resource revenues are estimated to increase 9.5%.

Expenditures

- Total estimated government expenditure for all provinces and territories is expected to be $161.8 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 8.7% over the 1990-91 revised estimates, but lower than the average rate of growth of 11.0% between 1974-75 and 1990-91. All of the major functional expenditure groups are estimated to increase in 1991-92.

- Expenditures on social services ($27.7 billion), resource conservation ($8.5 billion) and environment ($1.9 billion) each are estimated to show double-digit increases in 1991-92 – rising 15.9%, 10.7% and 10.2%, respectively.

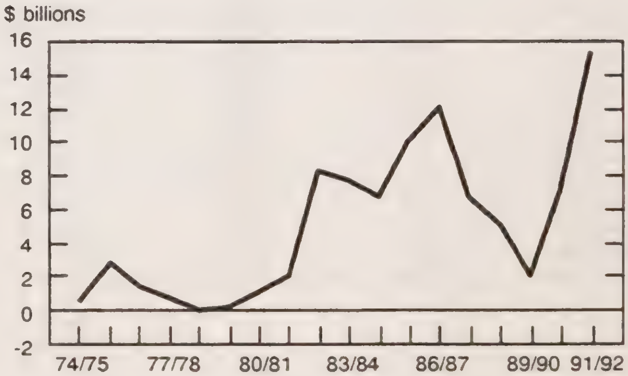
- Other major areas of provincial expenditure increases are expected to be as follows: health ($43.8 billion) is estimated to increase 9.1%; education ($30.6 billion) to increase 7.5% and debt charges ($19.2 billion) to increase 8.9%.

Surplus (Deficit)

- Total estimated expenditure exceeds the estimated revenue of all provincial and territorial governments by $15.4 billion in 1991-92, compared to $6.9 billion in 1990-91.

Provincial and Territorial Government Deficit

Financial Management System Basis



- The last time that the provincial and territorial governments experienced even a small surplus ($0.1 billion) was 1978-79. Since then they have experienced fluctuating deficits. The estimated deficit for 1991-92 exceeds the largest previous deficit of $12.1 billion in 1986-87. (See the accompanying chart which presents the provincial and territorial deficit from 1974-75 to 1991-92.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820), or Terry Moore (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Division. Data are available through custom and special tabulation.

For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Donald Dubreuil, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Provincial and Territorial Government Revenue and Expenditure
1974/75, 1990/91 and 1991/92
Financial Management System Basis

	Revenue			% of total revenue		Average annual % change from	
	1974/75	1990/91	1991/92	1974/75	1991/92	1974/75 to 1990/91	1990/91 to 1991/92
	$ millions						
Revenue Source							
Personal Income Taxes	5,615.7	39,418.8	40,831.5	20.2	27.9	13.0	3.6
Corporation Income Taxes	1,887.6	5,677.2	5,199.6	6.8	3.5	7.1	-8.4
General Sales Tax	3,595.5	17,970.0	19,533.5	12.9	13.3	10.6	8.7
Motive Fuel Taxes	1,444.1	4,307.7	4,666.2	5.2	3.2	7.1	8.3
Natural Resource Revenues	2,376.4	5,544.5	6,069.1	8.6	4.1	5.4	9.5
Sales of Goods & Services	634.0	2,425.7	2,727.7	2.3	1.9	8.7	12.5
Return on Investments	2,131.7	13,862.7	14,433.1	7.7	9.9	12.4	4.1
Transfers from Other Levels of Governments	6,482.3	26,565.2	25,780.0	23.3	17.6	9.2	-3.0
All Other Revenues	3,605.2	26,151.0	27,159.8	13.0	18.6	13.2	3.9
Total Revenue	**27,772.5**	**141,922.8**	**146,400.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**10.7**	**3.2**

	Expenditure			% of total expenditure		Average annual % change from	
	1974/75	1990/91	1991/92	1974/75	1991/92	1974/75 to 1990/91	1990/91 to 1991/92
	$ millions						
Expenditure Function							
General Government Services	1,734.2	7,703.4	8,145.0	6.2	5.0	9.8	5.7
Transportation & Communications	2,616.1	7,220.3	7,441.2	9.3	4.6	6.6	3.1
Health	7,054.1	40,127.5	43,770.0	25.1	27.1	11.5	9.1
Social Services	3,580.0	23,891.4	27,694.5	12.7	17.1	12.6	15.9
Education	6,636.8	28,454.5	30,592.0	23.6	18.9	9.5	7.5
Resource Conservation & Industrial Development	1,338.5	7,643.3	8,461.5	4.8	5.2	11.5	10.7
Environment	352.1	1,765.4	1,945.6	1.2	1.2	10.6	10.2
Debt Charges	1,815.5	17,589.3	19,152.3	6.5	11.9	15.2	8.9
All Other Expenditures	2,969.1	14,459.6	14,617.2	10.6	9.0	10.4	1.1
Total Expenditure	**28,096.4**	**148,854.7**	**161,819.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**11.0**	**8.7**
Surplus/(Deficit)	(323.9)	(6,931.9)	(15,418.8)	–	–	–	–

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

First Quarter 1991

The results of the first quarter of 1991 for the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more, are now available.

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 1991, 1,438 carriers earning $1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $1,981.1 million. This was a decrease of 3.1% from the fourth quarter of 1990 when 1,361 carriers earned $2,044.2 million.
- During the first quarter, domestic movements accounted for 81.4% of the total operating revenues, while international movements generated 18.6%.
- Total operating expenses recorded in the first quarter of 1991 were $1,954.6 million, down 3.9% from the fourth quarter 1990 level of $2,033.3 million. The major operating expenses were: salaries and wages (which accounted for 32.2% of the total); fuel (7.8%); payments to owner-operators including their fuel (24.7%); and other purchased transportation expenses (6.0%).
- The ratio of total operating expenses to total operating revenues was 0.987 for the first quarter of 1991. This was the same ratio reported in the first quarter of 1990, and an improvement over the 0.995 of the fourth quarter of 1990.
- The distance travelled by company drivers in the first quarter of 1991 was 695.7 million kilometres while owner-operators drove 630.0 million kilometres. Revenue per kilometre for that quarter was $1.49, an increase of $0.26 over the last quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1991

Highlights

- Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of $151 million for the first three quarters of 1991, compared to the $105 million income reported for the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary second quarter data for 1991 show a decline of 5% from the same period in 1990 in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services .
- Preliminary data reported by AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air indicate that 62% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1991, up from 58% in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65% of total volume in 1991, an increase of about three percentage points compared to a year earlier.
- In January 1991, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports decreased by 8% from January 1990.
- An 11-year historical perspective of operating statistics show that it took until the 1988/1989 period for major Level I operating indicators to surpass the 1981 levels.

The publication *Canadian Civil Aviation*, 1990 (51-206, $36) was released Nov.28, 1991. The Vol. 23, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Elementary-Secondary Enrolment
1989-1990

Following declines which began in the early 1970s, increases in elementary-secondary enrolment have occurred annually since 1985-86. About 60,000 more students were enrolled in 1989-90 than in the previous year. This brought the total elementary-secondary count to 5.1 million, approximately the same enrolment as 10 years earlier.

The increase in enrolment in the latter part of the 1980s was primarily the result of growth at the pre-elementary and elementary levels; enrolment at the secondary level increased only slightly in 1989-90.

Since 1970-71, total public school enrolment decreased by 858,000 students (15%). Over the same period, private school enrolment grew by more than 91,000 (64%), and federal schools added 18,000 students (63%).

For additional information on elementary-secondary enrolments in Canadian schools, order the publication *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment*, 1989-90 (81-210, $26), released today, or contact Don Little (613-951-1520), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Electric Lamps
November 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,693,560 light bulbs and tubes in November 1991, an increase of 3.7% from the 22,856,758 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 246,045,315 light bulbs and tubes, up 5.6% from the 233,018,879 sold during the same period in 1990.

The November 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
October 1991

Canadian firms produced 159 467 cubic metres of construction type plywood during October 1991, a decrease of 3.3% from the 164 966 cubic metres produced during October 1990.

January to October 1991 production totalled 1 431 569 cubic metres, a decrease of 16.9% from the 1 722 091 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

List of Hospitals
1991

The names and addresses of 1,240 Canadian hospitals with 178,006 beds are listed in this report, by province or territory as well as alphabetically according to municipality. Additional information is provided on the type of hospital, ownership and approved bed complement.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990) or FAX (613-951-0792). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, October 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,
October 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment,
1989-90.
Catalogue number 81-210
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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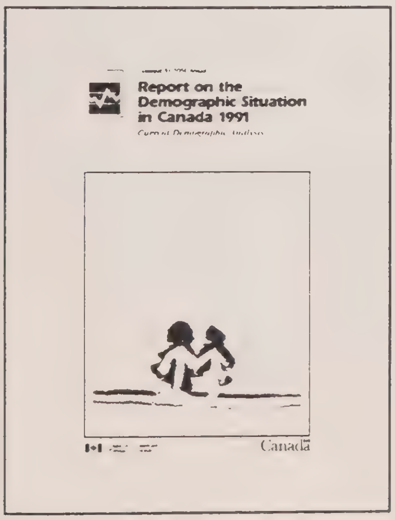
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 17, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
1991

The 1991 edition of this report, now published annually, is released today. The first part of the report is devoted to an analysis of the most recent demographic tendencies: an encouraging growth in the population following a slight increase in fertility, a rise in marriages of singles, etc... The second part is given over to a review of the major changes in world migration flows since the Second World War. This facilitates a better understanding of where Canada stands and the international stakes riding on migration.

To obtain *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*, 1991 (91-209E, $26) or for further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office, or Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.

The latest highlights of Canadian demography are found on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

1991

Highlights

- The total increase in the Canadian population in 1989 (14 per 1,000) was second only to that of Australia, which posted the largest gain of all industrialized countries, mainly because of a jump in immigration. However, the growth was not evenly distributed; for instance, it reached 21 per 1,000 in Alberta and 28 per 1,000 in British Columbia, but for a third consecutive year Saskatchewan's population decreased.

- The fertility rate in Canada is higher than in the European Economic Community overall and only in Great Britain and France is the rate slightly higher.

- Financial incentives may have contributed to the rise in the fertility rate in Quebec, although analysis of demographic statistics does not prove conclusive.

- People still marry much more in Canada than a quick interpretation of the statistics would tend to suggest. Nuptiality is tending to increase in Canada, and the rise is attributable to single people and less so to the divorced population.

- Fertility for Canada as a whole is rising slowly but surely because of an increase in first births. In Quebec, the role of second-order births is undeniable.

- After three years of data collection, statistics show that AIDS deaths are attributed almost exclusively to males (94%) and that the illness progresses slowly among young people.

- After those difficult mid-decade years, Alberta and British Columbia were once again in 1990 the only provinces to show gains from internal migration, as in the beginning of the 1980s.

- No province attracts more new Canadians, wherever they come from in the world and despite their choice of residence on arrival, than Ontario.

To obtain *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*, 1991 (91-209E, $26) or for further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office, or Jean Dumas (613-951-2327) Demography Division. ■

University Enrolment

1991-92

Preliminary data for the fall of 1991 indicate that the growth trend that has dominated university enrolment for the past 12 years is continuing. Compared to 1990, the number of full-time students attending Canadian universities increased by more than 4% this fall, bringing the total to another record high of 556,000.

Contrary to last year's experience when there was almost no change, the preliminary count of part-time students increased as well. This fall, 318,000 students are enrolled part-time, an increase of 3%. The increase occurred solely at the undergraduate level (4%), while part-time graduate level enrolment decreased by almost 3%.

University enrolment has continued to increase over the past decade despite a decline of between 1% and 3% annually in the total population aged 18-24 years. This reflects the fact that the proportion of students in this age group registering full-time at university (the participation rate) has increased over this period of time – from 10% in 1982 to 15.3% in 1991. In addition, there has been a growing number of mature students registered as well. Full-time students 30 years of age and over now represent 11% of all full-time students, up from 8% in 1982.

Preliminary data on the number of students in universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have been close estimates of final enrolment counts.

For further information, contact Sylvie Bonhomme or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1526/1537), Post-secondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Preliminary Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities 1991-92, and Percentage Change from 1990-91

Level and Type of Attendance	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	% Change
Undergraduate												
Full-time	12,605	2,600	26,180	16,970	110,000	200,045	18,760	20,955	44,145	37,060	**489,325**	4.5
Part-time	3,925	940	6,895	5,440	105,500	97,270	15,275	8,310	15,525	20,090	**279,170**	3.8
Graduate												
Full-time	840	35	2,530	945	19,265	25,800	2,275	1,535	5,555	8,055	**66,840**	4.8
Part-time	460	5	1,480	465	18,640	12,140	1,175	865	1,970	2,015	**39,210**	-2.6
Total Enrolment												
Full-time												
No.	13,450	2,635	28,710	17,915	129,265	225,845	21,035	22,495	49,700	45,115	**556,165**	4.5
% Change	7.3	4.1	6.3	6.0	3.7	4.3	6.8	3.9	2.2	7.2		
Part-time												
No.	4,385	945	8,375	5,905	124,140	109,410	16,450	9,170	17,490	22,105	**318,380**	3.0
% Change	-4.8	4.9	--	7.4	2.4	3.7	1.8	-6.5	-0.9	13.8		

-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*
Due to rounding, detail may not always add to total. ■

Highway Construction Price Index (1986 = 100)

1990-91

The Highway Construction Price Index at the Canada level advanced to 106.0 in fiscal year 1990-91, an increase of 3.2% over the 1989-1990 level of 102.7. Increases ranged from a low of 1.6% in Nova Scotia to a high of 18.6% in British Columbia while price decreases occurred in Ontario (-4.7%) and Manitoba (-2.1%).

- Contractors' bid prices, which account for about 90% of total expenditures, advanced 3.3%. All three bid price components (grading, granular base course and paving) showed increases (3.9%, 4.2% and 0.8%, respectively) over the previous fiscal year. Provincially, price indexes for the contract portion of highway construction expenditures declined in Ontario (-4.7%), followed by Manitoba (-2.1%), New Brunswick (-0.5%) and Saskatchewan (-0.1%).

- Changes in price indexes for grading (including the supply component) varied from a low of -6.2% in Alberta to a high of 34.5% in British Columbia. Price indexes for granular base course (including the supply component) also varied widely. While Ontario showed the largest decrease of 4.2%, Quebec showed the largest increase of 23.7%. Indexes for paving prices (including the supply component) fluctuated from a low of -9.6% in Newfoundland to a high of 8.8% in Saskatchewan.

- Price indexes for materials supplied by provincial highways departments reversed their four-year downward trend and showed an increase of 2.7% in fiscal year 1990-91. Since an increasing proportion of contractors' bid prices now include supply components, the relative importance of the supply components provided by provincial highway departments declined from 20% in 1989-90 to 10% of the total in 1990-91. For example, provincial governments in Ontario and Newfoundland did not supply any materials for contractors during 1990-91. The indexes for New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia all showed increases over the previous year, while Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba showed decreases.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2039.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels

1989-1990

Highlights

- In 1989-1990, more than one-half of all students in English schools outside Quebec were enrolled in French second language programs, up from one-third in 1970-71. This represents an increase of 519,000 second language students during a period when eligible elementary-secondary school enrolment declined by 267,000 students.
- Two million students attending English schools were enrolled in second language French courses (regular and immersion) in 1989-1990.
- The number of French immersion programs and enrolment in these programs have grown simultaneously, the latter increasing annually by between 10% and 20% in the years from 1983-84 to 1988-89. Although the 1989-1990 growth rate of 6% did not reach double-digit levels, nearly 7% of students in English schools outside Quebec were enrolled in French immersion programs in 1989-1990, up from 6% in 1988-89.
- Overall, from 1970-71 to 1989-1990, enrolment in minority language programs dropped 21% (from 196,000 to 155,000).
- Enrolment in English schools in Quebec has decreased steadily, dropping 58% from 249,000 in 1970-71 to 103,000 in 1989-1990.

For additional information, order the publication *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels*, 1989-90 (81-257, $26), released today or contact Don Little (613-951-1520), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Tobacco Products

November 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.28 billion cigarettes in November 1991, a 38.4% decrease from the 5.33 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production for the first 11 months of 1991 totalled 40.64 billion cigarettes, down 6.3% from 43.36 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in November 1991 totalled 3.40 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 12.9% from the 3.91 billion cigarettes sold in November 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 35.92 billion cigarettes, down 13.5% from 1990 cumulative amount of 41.55 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the November 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

October 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,139.8 million in October 1991, similar to October 1990 figures.

Operating expenses were $834.9 million, a decrease of 0.2% from October 1990. Net operating revenue was $304.9 million, an increase of 0.5% from October 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The October 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

October 1991

Rolled steel shipments for October 1991 totalled 1 088 461 tonnes, an increase of 8.5% from the preceding month's total of 1 002 967 tonnes and an increase of 41.7% from the year-earlier level of 768 250 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 9 413 902 tonnes, a decrease of 7.2% compared to 10 144 463 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The October 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1991

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at December 1, 1991 and revised figures for November 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year),a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). For more detailed information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, October 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Farm Product Price Index, October 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Touriscope - International Travel, Advance Information, October 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 81-257
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 91-204
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

The Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 91-209E
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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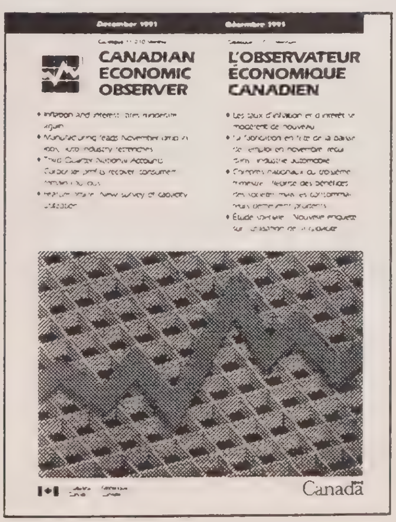
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS



The Canadian Economic Observer

December 1991

The December issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The December issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in November, the third quarter national accounts, and a feature article on new survey estimates of capacity utilization. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASE

Income Distributions by Size in Canada

1990

Average family income in 1990 was an estimated $51,633, down 1.6% from 1989 after adjustment for inflation as measured by changes in the consumer price index. The 1990 decline reverses a six-year upward trend.

Coincident with the decline in average family income there was an increase in the size of the low income population: the proportion of persons below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs increased to 14.6% in 1990 from 13.6% in 1989. There were an estimated 3,821,000 low income persons, up from 3,487,000 the previous year.

Highlights

- The decline in real income (inflation adjusted) in 1990 was widespread among various types of families. Both non-elderly and elderly families suffered income reductions. Among non-elderly families, the most notable losses were for those with male heads less than 25 years of age (down 10.9% to $32,387), for female lone-parent families (down 7.3% to $21,961) and for two-parent families with one earner (down 6.9% to $41,129).

- The average number of earners per family dropped to 1.75 in 1990 from 1.80 in 1989. This downward shift was similar to the one witnessed during the recession of the early 1980s.

- There were an estimated 1,013,000 children living in families with incomes under the low income cut-offs in 1990, an increase of 150,000 children over the previous year. As a result, the low income rate for children rose to 17.4% in 1990 from 15.0% in 1989. Children represented 26.5% of the total low income population, up from 24.8%. In contrast, the low income rate for elderly persons continued its declining trend in 1990, decreasing to 19.3% from 21.4% a year earlier.

- Female lone-parent families continued to have a low income rate substantially higher than those of other types of families. Their 1990 rate of 60.6% also showed an increase, up from 52.9% in 1989.

- Families headed by persons under the age of 25 had a 1990 low income rate of 38.4%, up from 28.0% in 1989.

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the April 1991 Labour Force Survey (approximately 45,000 households). The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1990, (13-207, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Microdata tapes containing information on the 1990 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
October 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for October 1991 reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres increased by 0.3% while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 11.7% from October 1990.

Available now on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for October 1991 will be published in the January issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications". For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
October 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 814 100 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October 1991, a decrease of 4.0% from the 2 930 500 cubic metres produced in October 1990.

January to October 1991 production was 26 590 700 cubic metres, a decrease of 7.1% from the 28 633 400 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Soft Drinks
November 1991

Data on soft drinks for November 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.70/$27) will be released at a later date. For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Canadian Economic Observer, December 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Income Distribution by Size in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 13-207
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, November 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, October 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Gas Utilities, August 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, September 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

The Labour Force, November 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 19, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Focus on Culture

Winter 1991

The Winter issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles on television viewing, performing arts companies and the forthcoming report of the National Advisory Committee on Culture Statistics.

Highlights

- In 1989, Canadians watched an average of 23.4 hours of television per week, down from 24.3 hours in 1984. The time spent watching material played back on a VCR (including rented videotapes) is included in the viewing data.
- For both sexes, it is the younger adults, especially in the 18 to 24 age group, who demonstrated the greatest drop in television viewing. In this age group, women's average viewing decreased two hours per week while men reported a drop of one and a half hours.
- The $3.4 million deficit of performing arts companies in 1988-89 was nine time greater than in the previous year and represented the largest deficit since 1985-86.
- Total corporate support for performing arts companies reached $22 million in 1988-89, up $2.7 million from the previous year.

The Winter 1991 issue (Volume 3, Number 4) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." For more information contact Iain McKellar (613-951-9038), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

October 1991

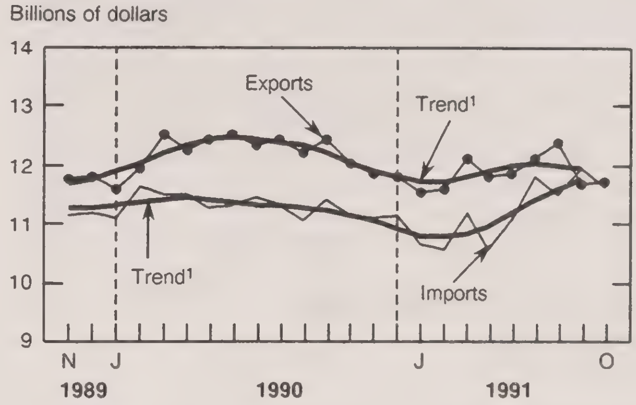
Seasonally adjusted exports showed hardly any change (up $31 million to $11.7 billion) in October 1991 after plummeting by almost $750 million in September. Increases totalling $235 million were recorded almost entirely by those commodity groupings that tend to experience wide month-to-month fluctuations: special transactions, which include low value shipments not classified by nature of merchandise, contributed $115 million, automotive products $99 million and energy products $21 million. On the downward side, exports of aircraft and miscellaneous transportation equipment, a grouping of commodities noted for sharp monthly swings, were down $39 million. As well, forestry products were down $79 million, industrial goods and materials declined by $70 million and other consumer goods were down by $4 million.

Seasonally adjusted imports dropped by $324 million to $11.6 billion in October 1991. As in the case of exports, the net fall was the product of sharp movements in both directions. Among the contributors to upward changes were energy products (up $131 million), special transactions ($63 million) and aircraft and miscellaneous transportation equipment ($45 million). The downward movement was dominated by a fall of $335 million in imports of automotive products: all components of the automotive products grouping were down, by more than $200 million in the case of motor vehicle parts. Agricultural products were down by $69 million, industrial and agricultural machinery by $33 million, and industrial goods and materials by $44 million.

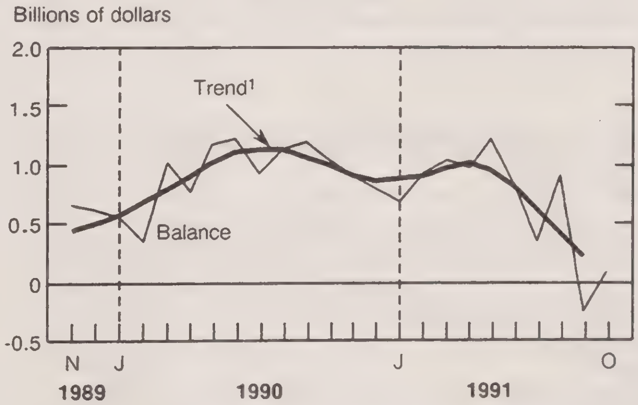
The joint movement of exports and imports was sufficient to bring the trade balance from a September deficit of $286 million into a small surplus of $69 million. A declining trend in the trade balance seems unmistakable, but perhaps not quite as steep as suggested by last month's figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the October 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of January 1992, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

(Preliminary Data)
October 1991

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during October 1991 totalled 4 373 million cubic metres, a 6.7% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in October 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from October 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 948 million cubic metres (+9.6%); commercial sales, 790 million cubic metres (+9.2%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 635 million cubic metres (+5.1%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 43 098 million cubic metres, a 0.3% increase over the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 10 310 million cubic metres (+1.5); commercial sales, 8 569 million cubic metres (+1.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 24 219 million cubic metres (-0.6%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (November 1990 to October 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 0.2% decrease from the previous period (November 1989 to October 1990).

The October 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

October 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	24 435	75 451	286 604	2 287	388 777
Ontario	347 482	268 060	648 464	177 485	1 441 491
Manitoba	61 635	55 254	37 629	555	155 073
Saskatchewan	94 793	56 207	3 000	149 530	303 530
Alberta	294 074	235 675	1 049 447	–	1 579 196
British Columbia	126 119	99 019	174 046	106 013	505 197
October 1991 – Canada	**948 538**	**789 666**	**2 199 190**	**435 870**	**4 373 264**
October 1990 – Canada	865 781	723 238	2 176 852	331 290	4 097 161
% change	9.6	9.2	5.1		6.7
Year-to-date Canada 1991	**10 310 004**	**8 569 232**	**20 412 738**	**3 806 377**	**43 098 351**
Year-to-date Canada 1990	10 158 126	8 446 398	21 108 831	3 255 959	42 969 314
% change	1.5	1.5	-0.6		0.3
Sum of November 1990 – October 1991	**13 667 219**	**11 323 417**	**25 087 806**	**4 522 377**	**54 600 819**
Sum of November 1989 – October 1990	13 509 270	11 176 131	25 952 075	4 087 665	54 725 141
% change	1.2	1.3	-1.4		-0.2

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

October 1991

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1991 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3658.

The October 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Provincial Government Enterprise Finance

1989 Actual

In 1989, provincial government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of $5,251 million, up $114 million (2%) over the previous year. Among this group of enterprises, electric power utilities, and lottery corporations reported profits of $1,708 million and $1,382 million, respectively.

Total income reached $43,721 million, an increase of $2,897 million (or 7%) over 1988. Sales of "goods and services" and "investment income" remained the largest sources of income. Sales of goods and services were $36,033 million, up 5% while investment income grew by 23% in 1989 to reach $6,583 million.

The debt of provincial government business enterprises stood at $148,055 million at the end of 1989, up $7,945 million (6%) over the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3267 (income and expense by industry), 3268 (assets and liabilities by industry) 3269 (income and expense by province) 3270 (assets and liabilities by province).

For more information on this release, please contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834) Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Donald Dubreuil, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

November 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of November 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, Volume III, 1990.
Catalogue number 57-206
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32;
Other Countries: US$38).

Consumer Price Index, November 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/93; United States: US$11.20/US$112;
Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available Friday, Dec.20 at 7 a.m..

Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49; United States: US$14.75/
US$59; Other Countries: US$17.25/US$69).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10; United States: US$12;
Other Countries: US$14).

Exports by Country, January-September 1991.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/
US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
September 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/
US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

Focus on Culture, Winter 1991.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30;
Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

November 1991

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose 0.4% between October and November to reach a level of 127.0 (1986 = 100). This increase wiped out the two consecutive monthly declines of 0.2% registered in both September and October. Four of the major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% for Housing to 1.7% for Transportation, while the Recreation, Reading and Education index remained stable and the Clothing and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages indexes declined 0.5% and 0.1%, respectively. As in November 1989 and 1990, the large increase in the Transportation index resulted mainly from higher prices for new automotive vehicles and was the major contributor to the overall increase in the All-items CPI.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, which had been 6.8% in January, was 4.2% in November, the smallest increase so far this year. On a year-to-date basis, the January to November monthly average for 1991 stood at 125.6, 5.8% higher than the corresponding 1990 monthly average. For the same period January to November, increases of 5.0% and 4.8% were registered in 1989 and 1990, respectively.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose 0.6% to 127.1 in November. This increase came after large declines for Food and Transportation in October.

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (August to November) was 0.6%. This contrasted with the 0.6% decline registered in October. Annual rates of increase were 1.6% in September and 3.2% in both July and August.

Food

After a peak reached in June and a decline of 3.9% between July and October, the Food index turned around and showed a slight increase of 0.2% in November. The index for Food Purchased from Stores increased 0.3% while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 0.1%.

The increase of 0.3% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from several offsetting price movements. Most of the upward pressure originated from higher prices for fresh vegetables, up 15.7% on average, and particularly for lettuce. In addition, higher prices were observed for dairy products, particularly for low fat milk and process cheese, meat products and bakery products. A fall of 4.8% in the Fresh Fruit index resulted from price declines for citrus fruit and apples, which were associated with increased seasonal supplies. Lower prices were also registered for carbonated beverages.

Over the 12-month period ending in November 1991, the Food index advanced 2.6%, up slightly from the 2.5% increase recorded in October. The index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.4% in November while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 9.7%. Similar movements for both of these aggregates were observed in October this year.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.4% in November after no change in October. The 1.7% increase in the Transportation index accounted for most of the latest rise in the non-food index. A considerably smaller proportion was attributable to a rise of 0.1% in the Housing index and to an increase of 0.6% in the Health and Personal Care index. The Recreation, Reading and Education index remained unchanged while the index for Clothing came down 0.5% and the index for Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages declined 0.1%.

The 1.7% increase in the Transportation index resulted from an advance of 4.5% in the 1992-model cars and trucks. Prices of new-model vehicles are usually reported in the month of November and take into account changes in quality, warranty conditions and standard equipment adjustments. Declines were registered for the Operation of Automotive Vehicles (-0.2%), mainly because of lower gasoline prices. Air transportation fares fell 1.1% in November. The Housing index edged up 0.1% in November with much of the upward pressure resulting from increased charges for rent (0.2%) and piped gas (1.4%). Mortgage interest costs and the Homeowners' Maintenance and Repairs index declined 0.2% and 0.3%, respectively. The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.6%, mainly in response to higher prices for personal care services, toilet preparations and cosmetics, and prescription eyeglasses.

The Clothing index fell 0.5% as a result of widespread promotions in Women's, Men's and Girls' wear. Prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages posted a marginal 0.1% decline in November. The Recreation, Reading and Education index remained flat in November as movements in the prices of individual items cancelled each other out.

Over the 12-month period, November 1990 to November 1991, the All-items excluding Food index advanced 4.5%, down from the 4.7% increase registered in October. The latest rise was the smallest since September 1990.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In November, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index continued to accelerate and climbed a further 0.4%. This latest rise came after increases of 0.1% in September and 0.2% in October and was equivalent to the one registered in August. Over the 12-month period November 1990 to November 1991, the index advanced 5.2%, the same rate of increase as in October 1991, but down from the 5.7% in September.

Goods and Services

After continuous declines since July, totalling 0.8%, the Goods index turned around and increased 0.5% in November; this was mainly the result of higher prices for the purchase of automotive vehicles. Prices of semi-durables, non-durables and services showed marginal changes. On a year-over-year basis, the rate of increase of the Goods index slowed down from 5.6% in August to 3.2% in November. The increase in the Services index was also down to 5.3% from rates of 5.4% in October and 5.6% in September.

City Highlights

Between October and November, changes in the All-items indexes for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 1.1% in Regina to an increase of 1.0% in Winnipeg. The 1.1% decline registered in Regina was mainly the result of recent tax changes in Saskatchewan. As well, all the major price components posted price decreases except Transportation which showed an increase of 1.6%. In Winnipeg, except for the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index which remained flat, all major components showed increases; the Transportation index posted a 3.8% increase from October to November.

Between November 1990 and November 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged between a low of 2.9% in Toronto to a high of 6.4% in Charlottetown-Summerside; a similar situation had prevailed in October.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change November 1991 from	
	November 1991	October 1991	November 1990	October 1991	November 1990
All-items	**127.0**	**126.5**	**121.9**	**0.4**	**4.2**
Food	119.6	119.4	116.6	0.2	2.6
Housing	125.7	125.6	121.5	0.1	3.5
Clothing	128.3	128.9	118.0	-0.5	8.7
Transportation	120.5	118.5	122.1	1.7	-1.3
Health and personal care	128.8	128.0	121.5	0.6	6.0
Recreation, reading and education	132.1	132.1	124.5	0.0	6.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	165.2	165.3	140.3	-0.1	17.7
All-items excluding food	128.6	128.1	123.1	0.4	4.5
All-items excluding food and energy	129.3	128.8	122.9	0.4	5.2
Goods	123.0	122.4	119.2	0.5	3.2
Services	131.8	131.6	125.2	0.2	5.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.7	79.1	82.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	168.1				

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest contributor to this decline was a drop in the Food index, which reflected price decreases for beef, dairy products, sugar, and cereal and bakery products. Lower prices for clothing and a decline in charges relating to household operation also exerted a notable downward impact. A major offset resulted from a rise in the Transportation index, largely due to higher prices for 1992 automotive vehicles. Vehicle insurance premiums advanced as well. Price increases for beer in licensed premises and for personal care supplies were also recorded. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.2%, mainly due to higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles. Further upward pressure resulted from higher prices for personal care supplies and for cigarettes. Recreational expenses advanced as well. Declines in the Food, Housing and Clothing indexes considerably moderated the impact of these advances. Within the Food component, lower prices were recorded for fresh fruit, pork, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and chicken. The drop in the Housing index was mainly due to decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and a decline in electricity charges. Prices for household textiles declined as well. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.4%.

Halifax

Higher prices for 1992 model automotive vehicles explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Price increases for fuel oil also had a notable upward impact. The Food index advanced, as higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and dairy products were recorded. Declines in the Clothing and the Health and Personal Care indexes had a slight moderating effect. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Saint John

Increased transportation charges accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for automotive vehicles (1992 models) were recorded, along with increased premiums for vehicle insurance. Further upward pressure resulted from a rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and sugar. Increased recreational expenses and higher prices for fuel oil were reported as well. Declines in the Health and Personal Care index and the Clothing index moderated the overall advance. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. The largest upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices for new (1992 model) cars and trucks were recorded. These advances more than offset lower prices for gasoline. Higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals also contributed a notable upward impact. Charges relating to personal care advanced, as did prices for cigarettes. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and decreased housing charges. The fall in the Housing index reflected decreased costs relating to owned accommodation, lower household operating expenses and a decline in prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.9%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Higher transportation charges and a rise in the Food index were largely responsible for the increase. Within the Transportation index, higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles were only partially offset by a decline in gasoline prices. The rise in the Food index mainly reflected price increases for fresh vegetables, prepared meat products, restaurant meals and dairy products. Higher charges for personal care supplies and services also contributed to the overall rise. Dampening these advances were declines in clothing prices, owned accommodation charges, and prices for household furnishings. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.5%, mainly reflecting advances in the Transportation and Food components. Within Transportation, higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles more than offset lower prices for gasoline. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products, bakery products and poultry. Further upward pressure resulted from increased charges for

rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses. Lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, and for clothing, had a dampening effect. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles were the largest contributing factor to the overall rise. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of gasoline and household furnishings, as well as in household operating expenses. A notable dampening effect was exerted by the Food index, which declined as a result of lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products and chicken. Lower prices for clothing were also registered. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A large part of the advance was associated with higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles. Advances in clothing prices and household operating expenses had a much lesser impact. A drop in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks and pork, had a notable dampening effect. Further downward pressure resulted from price declines for gasoline, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 1.0%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indexes. The largest contribution came from the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline and for new (1992 model) vehicles were recorded. A rise in the Food index also exerted a considerable upward impact, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, beef, bakery products and restaurant meals. Increased charges for rent, household furnishings and equipment and clothing were also registered. Charges relating to personal care advanced as well. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Regina

The All-items index fell 1.1%, largely as a result of the deharmonization of the provincial retail sales tax. The largest downward impact was registered by the Clothing index as the sales tax was removed from articles costing less than $300. A fall in the Food index, mainly reflecting the removal of the tax from restaurant meals, also exerted a considerable downward impact. Within the Housing component, decreased charges for piped gas and electricity (again the removal of the tax) also contributed noticeably to the overall decline. Lower prices for cigarettes were also recorded. Partly offsetting these declines was an advance in the Transportation index, reflecting higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles and increased prices for gasoline. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.5%, largely due to the deharmonization of the provincial retail sales tax. The greatest downward influence was exerted by the Clothing index, as the tax was removed on articles costing less than $300. The next greatest influence came from the Housing component, followed closely by the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages component. The removal of the provincial sales tax on piped gas and electricty caused the former to decline, while the latter fell due to lower prices for cigarettes (also reflecting the removal of the tax). The Food index also declined, not only due to the removal of the tax from restaurant meals, but also due to lower prices for soft drinks and chicken. A major upward influence was exerted by the Transportation index, as higher prices for gasoline and for new (1992 model) vehicles were recorded. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles, was the main contributor, although the impact was dampened somewhat by lower gasoline prices resulting from a "price war". Increased charges for piped gas and for rented accommodation also exerted notable upward pressure. The Food index advanced as well, largely due to higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products and soft drinks. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services were also noted. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Calgary

Increased housing charges, particularly for natural gas and for rented accommodation, combined with higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for food, notably fresh vegetables and beef, and increased charges for served alcoholic beverages also exerted considerable upward pressure. Dampening these advances were lower prices for women's wear, gasoline ("price war"), non-prescribed medicines and eye care. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Advances in the Transportation and Food indexes had the greatest influence. Within Transportation, higher prices were recorded for new (1992 model) vehicles, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, pork, dairy products and bakery products. Increased charges for personal care and higher prices for new houses were also reported. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and household furnishings. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Victoria

Advances in the Food and Transportation indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals. Price increases for new (1992 model) vehicles explained the rise in the Transportation index. Higher charges relating to personal care were also recorded. Lower prices for clothing, new houses and household furnishings had a dampening effect. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The November 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
November 1991 index	120.9	114.5	117.8	126.0	116.9	125.6	129.4	140.0
% change from October 1991	-0.2	-2.1	-0.1	-3.2	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
% change from November 1990	4.1	1.5	3.4	6.6	0.3	7.6	5.0	13.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
November 1991 index	126.8	124.6	119.9	124.9	118.2	133.7	130.3	186.5
% change from October 1991	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
% change from November 1990	6.4	4.5	4.7	9.1	3.8	7.1	4.7	23.0
Halifax								
November 1991 index	126.0	128.2	119.9	127.1	118.1	127.9	126.1	171.6
% change from October 1991	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.1	2.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0
% change from November 1990	4.4	4.2	3.4	9.3	0.7	4.8	3.8	13.6
Saint John								
November 1991 index	125.3	122.5	119.9	127.4	119.7	126.6	125.8	182.1
% change from October 1991	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.1	2.9	-0.8	0.6	0.0
% change from November 1990	5.1	3.3	3.5	9.4	2.7	5.9	4.6	21.8
Quebec City								
November 1991 index	126.3	117.6	125.6	133.3	114.7	129.7	135.6	162.1
% change from October 1991	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1990	5.9	2.8	4.5	14.2	0.1	7.1	9.7	18.3

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Montreal								
November 1991 index	127.9	118.5	128.3	133.2	116.6	130.0	138.7	165.3
% change from October 1991	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
% change from November 1990	5.8	1.5	4.6	14.0	0.2	7.3	10.0	20.6
Ottawa								
November 1991 index	126.7	120.1	124.8	127.8	122.2	134.4	131.0	162.2
% change from October 1991	0.5	1.0	0.2	-0.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1990	4.5	4.5	3.9	6.8	0.0	6.3	5.4	16.9
Toronto								
November 1991 index	129.2	121.3	130.2	127.5	123.0	132.8	133.7	161.5
% change from October 1991	0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
% change from November 1990	2.9	1.6	2.0	5.5	-1.5	6.3	5.7	17.3
Thunder Bay								
November 1991 index	125.6	117.1	122.7	127.5	122.3	124.7	130.5	170.4
% change from October 1991	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0
% change from November 1990	4.3	2.5	4.8	7.9	-1.9	5.3	5.1	20.3
Winnipeg								
November 1991 index	126.3	122.5	123.4	127.6	121.7	127.2	131.3	161.6
% change from October 1991	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	3.8	1.1	0.3	0.0
% change from November 1990	4.1	3.4	4.7	7.6	-1.6	4.9	5.0	14.3
Regina								
November 1991 index	125.2	124.6	117.3	127.2	125.3	138.3	129.1	158.7
% change from October 1991	-1.1	-1.6	-0.8	-5.1	1.6	-0.8	-0.7	-3.1
% change from November 1990	3.8	3.1	2.7	8.7	-0.5	4.4	6.7	14.1
Saskatoon								
November 1991 index	125.1	124.7	118.6	126.3	121.9	148.7	128.0	149.0
% change from October 1991	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	-5.2	4.0	-0.9	-0.4	-2.4
% change from November 1990	3.1	3.9	2.2	8.8	-2.3	3.1	4.8	11.2
Edmonton								
November 1991 index	125.2	117.8	121.7	126.8	119.5	127.7	130.8	177.3
% change from October 1991	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.1
% change from November 1990	3.6	2.6	4.2	9.0	-3.6	6.2	4.8	17.0
Calgary								
November 1991 index	125.6	120.2	121.6	128.0	118.2	125.4	130.0	177.0
% change from October 1991	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from November 1990	4.3	5.6	3.9	9.0	-2.9	4.0	5.4	16.9
Vancouver								
November 1991 index	124.6	123.5	119.3	122.6	125.7	122.8	129.0	155.4
% change from October 1991	0.4	1.1	0.0	-0.5	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
% change from November 1990	3.7	5.6	2.3	7.7	-1.7	5.2	6.1	14.2
Victoria								
November 1991 index	124.5	123.2	118.2	123.4	125.8	121.3	130.9	156.0
% change from October 1991	0.5	1.4	-0.1	-0.9	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1990	4.2	4.8	2.7	8.5	0.2	4.5	5.6	13.6

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

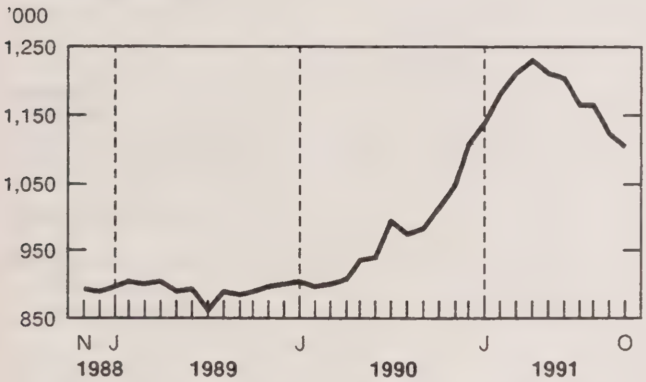
October 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended October 19, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,100,000, down 1.9% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between September and October 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased in Manitoba (-5.5%), Newfoundland (-4.9%), Ontario (-3.6%) and British Columbia (-2.1%). Increases were observed in the Northwest Territories (+3.3%) and in Saskatchewan (+1.4%). There was little or no change in the other provinces and territory.

Note to Data Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

- In October 1991, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 0.2% to $1,550 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 1.2% to 5.9 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In October 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,112,000, up 11.6% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 14.7% to 583,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 8.4% to 529,000.

- Between October 1990 and 1991, the percentage of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased to 81.9% from 85.5%. The most important proportional increases offsetting the decline occurred for persons receiving family-related benefits (to 8.2% from 5.9%) and training benefits (to 5.1% from 2.6%).

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average (11.6%):

	Beneficiaries, October 1991	% Change from October 1991/1990
Oshawa	7,150	25%
Toronto	113,650	23%
Winnipeg	21,930	21%
Sudbury	5,660	19%
St. Catharines-Niagara	12,000	18%
Edmonton	26,300	18%
Saskatoon	6,220	17%
Windsor	9,340	15%
Saint John, N.B.	5,170	13%
Montreal	153,520	13%
Halifax	12,120	13%

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- Unemployment insurance disbursements during October 1991 totalled $1,344 million[2], up 26.6% from October 1990. Since the start of 1991, payments have amounted to $14,967 million, an increase of 36.6% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same 10-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.4% to $242.68, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 28.5% to 61.1 million.

- A total of 385,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits was received in October 1991. This represents a decrease of 1.2% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 3,096,000 claims have been received, up 8.7% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The October 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for August, September and October 1991, will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	October 1991	September 1991	August 1991	October 1990	% change Oct. 1991/ Sept. 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,549,883	1,553,382	1,489,998	1,203,930	-0.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,939	5,868	5,817	5,018	1.2
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,100**[p]	**1,121**[p]	**1,165**[r]	**1,011**	**-1.9**

	October 1991	September 1991	August 1991	October 1990	% change Oct. 1991/ Oct. 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,344,343	1,207,706	1,288,004	1,061,827	26.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,393	4,901	5,306	4,609	17.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	243.99	241.98	240.41	230.36	5.9
Claims received (000)	**385**	**276**	**236**	**390**	**-1.2**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,112[p]	1,086[p]	1,267[r]	996	11.6
Regular benefits	910[p]	900[p]	1,084[r]	851	7.0

	January to October		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	14,966,604	10,955,573	36.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	61,119	47,581	28.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	242.68	230.25	5.4
Claims received (000)	**3,096**	**2,847**	**8.7**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,371**[p]	**1,098**	**24.9**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
.. *Figures not available.*

■

Adult Correctional Services in Canada
1990-91

Total federal and provincial government operating expenditures on adult correctional services during fiscal year 1990-91 were $1.8 billion: $862 million in the federal sector and $938 million in the provinces. After adjustment for inflation, this represents a 6% increase from 1989-90 and a 20% increase from 1986-87.

From a caseload perspective, an average of 29,233 adults were held in government correctional institutions on any one day during 1990-91 and another 95,001 offenders were under supervision in the community.

Highlights from the report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1990-91*, released today include:

- The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was $123.73 in 1990-91. Using 1990-91 constant dollars to control for inflation, this figure represents an increase of $5.10. (4%) from the 1989-90 average daily cost per inmate.

- The average inmate population under provincial jurisdiction was 17,944. This represents a decrease of 1% from 1989-90 and an increase of 14% from 1986-87.

- At the federal level, the average inmate population totalled 11,289. The federal custodial population decreased by 1% from 1989-90 but increased by 2% from 1986-87.

- Expressed as a rate per 10,000 adults, the Canadian average was 107 persons admitted to custodial facilities during the year. Over the last five years, the rate of incarceration has fluctuated between 101 and 107.

- Sentenced inmates admitted to provincial custody were typically 28 years old, which is considerably lower than the median age of the Canadian adult population (41 years). The average age for federal inmates was 31 years.

- Over one-third (37%) of all admissions to the federal correctional system in 1990-91 were for either robbery or break and enter. Over the last five years, the number of admissions for these offences has fluctuated between 37% and 43%. At the provincial level, fine default admissions accounted for over one-quarter (27%) of admissions, ranging from 27% to 30% over the five years.

- The percentage of females in Canada's correctional system has changed little over recent years. For 1990-91, female offenders represented 8% of sentenced admissions to provincial custody, 3% of admissions to federal custody and 17% of admissions to provincial probation.

- In total, there were 92 inmate deaths reported during 1990-91, representing a 48% increase from the previous year. Fifty-six of these deaths occurred within the provincial inmate population and the other 36 within the federal inmate population. Deaths from natural causes accounted for 49% of all deaths, suicides 33%, murders 9% and other deaths 10%. Over the past five years, the number of deaths has increased by 11%.

The report provides a descriptive overview of each of the correctional systems operating in the provincial, territorial, and federal jurisdictions of Canada. As a general reference document, this report focuses on custodial and community supervision services as well as financial expenditures and staff resources for adults across Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

The 11th issue in an annual series, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, 1990-91 (85-211, $39) covering the five fiscal years 1986-87 to 1990-91 is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (613-951- 9023). ■

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

July-September 1991

> *Note to users:*
>
> *These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts. The 1991 Census counts are scheduled for release in April 1992.*

Highlights

- On October 1, 1991, Canada's population reached 27,125,800, an increase of 381,500 over last year. The annual growth rate remained the same as the previous year at 1.4%, but last year the estimated population growth was only 374,200 persons.

- A total of 207,800 immigrants entered Canada in the course of the last 12 months, a slight decrease compared to 210,400 one year previous.

- The annual number of births continued to grow in Canada, surpassing the 400,000-mark. From October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991, their number was estimated at 410,700 compared to 396,800 births for the preceeding period (an increase of 13,900). The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) also climbed, going from 201,700 to 212,800.

- British Columbia (2.6%), Alberta (2.0%) and Ontario (1.6%) were once again the only provinces to experience an annual growth rate exceeding that of the national level (1.4%). The territories also had growth rates above the national average; Yukon 3.2% and the Northwest Territories 1.6%. Although Saskatchewan's growth rate was negative (-0.2%), it still represented an improvement in view of the fact that 12 months earlier, it was -0.6%.

- Interprovincial migration slowed somewhat during the last 12 months, declining from 387,200 the previous year to 381,100. Only the provinces of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia registered gains in their migratory exchanges with other provinces (+1,700, +11,000 and +36,000, respectively, compared to -600, +3,500 and +41,100 the year before.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter July-September 1991 are also available on CANSIM: quarterly estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; emigration, matrix 6516; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (family allowances) matrices 5731 and 6982 and (Revenue Canada) matrix 6981.

These estimates will appear in the publication *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), forthcoming in the next few weeks. For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746) from the Canadian Center for Health Information; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. □

Preliminary Postcensal Estimates of Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, October 1, 1991

	Population October 1			Annual growth rate for years ending September 30	
	1991PP	1990PR	1989PR	1991	1990
	(numbers)			(%)	
Canada	**27,125,800**	**26,744,300**	**26,370,200**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	575,600	573,100	572,600	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	129,100	130,200	130,000	-0.8	0.1
Nova Scotia	903,700	895,700	890,200	0.9	0.6
New Brunswick	727,300	724,600	719,900	0.4	0.7
Quebec	6,872,600	6,797,800	6,724,400	1.1	1.1
Ontario	9,961,200	9,803,400	9,644,200	1.6	1.6
Manitoba	1,096,700	1,092,600	1,087,300	0.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	994,900	996,900	1,003,100	-0.2	-0.6
Alberta	2,538,500	2,487,200	2,442,100	2.0	1.8
British Columbia	3,244,100	3,162,500	3,077,300	2.6	2.7
Yukon	27,300	26,400	25,800	3.2	2.5
Northwest Territories	55,000	54,100	53,200	1.6	1.7

PP *Preliminary postcensal estimates.*
PR *Updated postcensal estimates.*
Note: *Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.* ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1991

The Canada total union wage rate index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose 0.2% in November 1991 from October's revised level of 126.1. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.4%, from 119.9 to 126.4.

On a monthly basis, the largest increases were observed for Calgary (1.8%) and Edmonton (1.0%), due to increments in existing contracts for a variety of trades. The seven cities in Ontario that registered minimal increases (0.1%) reflected increments in the agreement for painters.

On an annual basis, the largest increases were observed in Montreal, Quebec City and Chicoutimi (6.8%), Toronto (6.6%) and Sudbury (6.1%), followed closely by both Vancouver and Victoria (6.0%). Ottawa, Windsor and Thunder Bay registered increases of 5.9%, London 5.7%, Calgary 5.3% and Hamilton 5.2%. The other cities registered increases that varied from 4.8% in St. Catharines to 2.6% in Edmonton.

New information recently received from Quebec has resulted in revised wage rates and indexes for all construction trades from May 1991 to date.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
November 1991
(1986 = 100)

	November 1991	October 1991	November 1990	% change November 1991 October 1991	% change November 1991/ November 1990
Canada	**126.4**	**126.1**	**119.9**	**0.2**	**5.4**
St.John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	–	–
Halifax	120.2	120.2	115.5	–	4.1
Saint John	126.6	126.6	121.7	–	4.0
Quebec City	132.5	132.5	124.1	–	6.8
Chicoutimi	132.5	132.5	124.1	–	6.8
Montreal	132.6	132.6	124.1	–	6.8
Ottawa	133.5	133.4	126.1	0.1	5.9
Toronto	136.6	136.4	128.2	0.1	6.6
Hamilton	130.6	130.5	124.2	0.1	5.2
St. Catharines	130.8	130.8	124.8	–	4.8
Kitchener	129.2	129.1	124.6	0.1	3.7
London	132.6	132.5	125.5	0.1	5.7
Windsor	133.0	132.9	125.6	0.1	5.9
Sudbury	134.1	134.0	126.4	0.1	6.1
Thunder Bay	133.5	133.5	126.1	–	5.9
Winnipeg	119.3	119.3	114.0	–	4.6
Calgary	116.1	114.0	110.3	1.8	5.3
Edmonton	111.1	110.0	108.3	1.0	2.6
Vancouver	123.8	123.8	116.8	–	6.0
Victoria	122.9	122.9	115.9	–	6.0

– *Nil or zero.*

■

FLUX: Two Years in the Life of the Canadian Labour Market

Findings of the Statistics Canada Labour Market Activity Survey1986-87

Highlights

- During the two years covered by the survey, there were 26 million labour force transitions. Every working hour, 7,000 working-age Canadians (15-64 years) changed their labour force status. They moved from out of the labour force into it, and back again; from unemployed to employed, and vice versa; and they changed jobs.

- According to the conventional monthly labour force survey, the unemployment rate in 1987 was 9%, but according to the Labour Market Activity Survey, over the two-year period 1986-87, a much larger 28% of the labour force experienced at least one spell of unemployment.

- Some transitions are planned and voluntary, but many are not: over one-third of job departures were job losses, not quits, and 30% of job changes involved wage decreases.

- Many of the job vacancies during the two years were low paying, with 58% paying less than $8.00 an hour.

- Teenagers are heavily involved with the labour market today: over 92% of those aged 16-19 were in the labour market at least once during the two years (this compares with 90% of those aged 35-44).

- After one year, 83% of low-wage job holders were either still in low paying jobs or without work, while only 17% had progressed to higher-paying jobs.

The main object of this report has been to expose to a wider public the extent of the data recorded by the Labour Market Activity Survey. As such, it represents primarily a "fact" book, concerned with what happened, rather than a detailed analysis of the findings, or an attempt to explain them.

The Labour Market Activity Survey tracked the same people over time (in this case a two-year period), and demonstrated just how elastic both the working-age population and the labour market are. It is clear now, too, that when reference is made to the labour force at different times, even within the span of a year, that force represents a different size and mix of working-age Canadians each time. This is not to deny the existence of a substantial fixed "core" at the centre, but there is tremendous elasticity at the periphery.

The publication, *FLUX: Two Years in the Life of the Canadian Labour Market (Findings of the Statistics Canada Labour Market Activity Survey)*, 1986-87 (71-538E, $45) is now available. For more detailed information on this release, contact Scott Murray (613-951-9476), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 14, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 14, 1991 totalled 257 585 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 256 657 tonnes and up 18.6% from the year-earlier level of 217 218 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 12 363 201 tonnes, an increase of 6.0% from 11 668 766 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 0.7% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 9.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 5.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 0.4% from the previous year.

Note to users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

November 1991

Manufacturers shipped 3 456 490 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1991, down 10.8% from the 3 872 996 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 12.6% from the 3 956 759 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1991 totalled 28 721 158 square metres, a decrease of 16.3% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 November issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

November 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 304 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1991, a decrease of 9.7% compared to 2 552^r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1990.

For January to November 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 32 373 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 33 602^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 3.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1991 issue of Rigid Insulating Board (36-002, $5/$50)will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

November 1991

November 1991 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pack of Processed Peaches

1991

Data on the pack of processed peaches for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1991 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date. For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Performing Arts

1989-1990

Data from the 1989-1990 annual survey of performing arts companies in Canada are now available on a cost-recovery basis. Information on company performances and attendance can be obtained, as well as detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures, tabulated by province or by the four disciplines of theatre, music, dance and opera.

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6884), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Annual Retail Sales by Province

1989

Annual retail sales for 1989 are now available by province and industry group. For information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559). ■

Leisure and Personal Services

1989 Preliminary Data

Preliminary data on leisure and personal services for 1989 are now available and will appear in Service Bulletin 63-015, Vol. 3, No. 2 .

For further information, please contact Pina La Novara (613-951-2196), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Meat and Meat Products Industry (Except Poultry)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the meat and meat products industry (except poultry) (SIC 1011) totalled $8,722.8 million, down 0.2% from $8,743.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Feed Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the feed industry (SIC 1053) totalled $3,091.1 million, up 6.1% from $2,913.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5389.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills (except corn oil) (SIC 1061) totalled $854.4 million, down 11.7% from $968.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Food Products Industries including Malt and Malt Flour Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other food products industries including malt and malt flour industry (SIC 1098) totalled $3,162.7 million, up 9.4% from $2,890.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5400.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drink Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soft drink industry (SIC 1111) totalled $1,874.3 million, down 6.7% from $2,008.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5402.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wire products, upholstery and coil spring industries (SIC 3058) totalled $686.1 million, down 6.5% from $734.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5530.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and woodworking machinery industry (SIC 3193) totalled $319.2 million, up 7.1% from $298.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5545.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c.
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other machinery and equipment industries n.e.c, (SIC 3199) totalled $4,022.5 million, up 5.9% from $3,798.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5547.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled $5,111.8 million, up 18.6% from $4,308.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5549.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle stampings industry (SIC 3253) totalled $2,265.2 million, down 2.0% from $2,311.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5557.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies industry (SIC 3259) totalled $4,110.7 million, up 7.5% from $3,823.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5562.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Shipbuilding and Repair Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled $1,568.4 million, up 27.1% from $1,234.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5564.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Boatbuilding and Repair Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled $440.9 million, down 4.9% from $463.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the communication and energy wire and cable industry (SIC 3381) totalled $2,170.3 million, up 11.3% from $1,949.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5583.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, September 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

FLUX: Two Years in the Life of the Canadian Labour Market (Findings of the Statistics Canada Labour Market Activity Survey), 1986-87.
Catalogue number 71-538E
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 85-211
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 23-27, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
23	**Retail Trade**	October 1991
23	**Wholesale Trade**	October 1991
23	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	October 1991
23	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	October 1991
24	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	October 1991
24	**Major Release Dates**	January 1992

Note: Please be advised that the publishing of the **Daily** will be suspended for the following dates: December 27, 30, 31, 1991 and January 2, 1992. Publication will resume on Friday, January 3, 1992.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 23, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

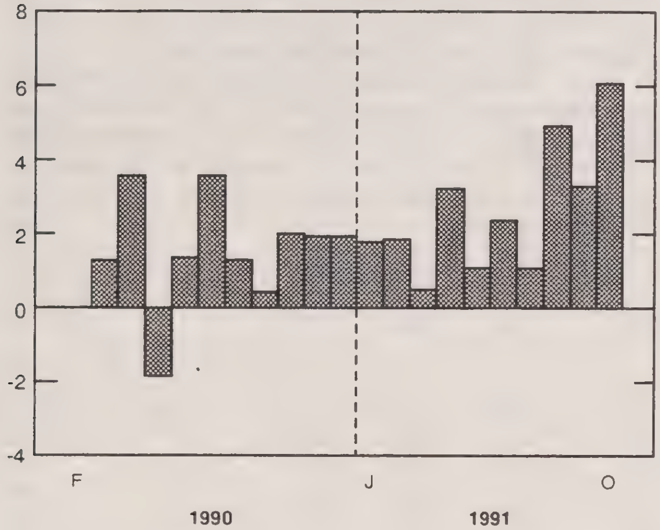
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

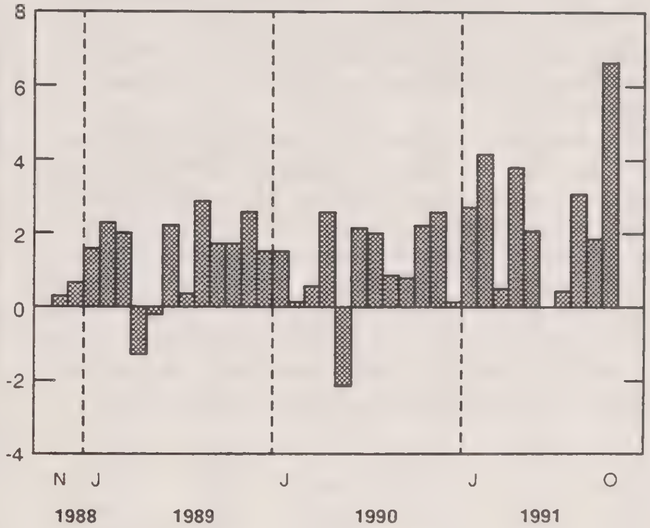
Canadian Securities[1]

$ Billions



Canadian Bonds

$ Billions



[1] *Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

October 1991

Canadian Securities

In October 1991, non-residents invested a record $6.1 billion in Canadian securities, $1.1 billion higher than the previous record investment established just two months earlier. The year-to-date foreign investment of $26 billion in Canadian securities is nearly equivalent to the annual record of 1986. In the current month, new bonds issued by Canadian governments attracted most of the investment from non-residents.

Non-residents purchased, on a net basis, a massive $6.6 billion of Canadian bonds in October, shattering by $2.5 billion the previous record of February 1991. The bulk of the foreign investment went to finance new Canadian bond issues. Non-residents continued to be modest net investors in the secondary market for the third consecutive month.

Foreign financing of new Canadian bonds amounted to $6.6 billion with retirements at a low $0.8 billion, leaving net new issues at $5.9 billion, the highest ever recorded. New issue activity was overwhelmingly conducted by the government sector, and widely spread among the federal and provincial levels and their enterprises. Highlighted by four exceptional placements averaging over $700 million, most were floated directly in the foreign markets in both Canadian dollars ($2.8 billion) and in U.S. dollars ($2.1 billion). Geographically, U.S. and European residents purchased some 40% each of the new issues with most of the balance financed from Asia. Interest rates continued to decline in North America during October, with the differential narrowing but still favouring investment in Canada.

Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds amounted to $0.8 billion, slightly below the net investment of the previous two months. This contrasted with the first seven months of the year which saw non-residents reduce their holdings by $3.6 billion. During the current month, non-residents traded a record $36 billion of outstanding Canadian bonds, largely Government of Canada issues.

Non-residents sold a net $0.5 billion of Canadian money market instruments after having accumulated $5.8 billion in the previous four months. In the current month, there was net foreign disinvestment of $0.7 billion in short-term paper of all levels of government.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by $45 million in October, following three months of net investment totalling $435 million. In the current month, a net disinvestment by U.S. residents ($99 million) was partially offset by net buying from overseas investors ($54 million). The gross value of trading with non-residents rose slightly to $2.5 billion in the latest month. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300, rose 3.8% in October, reversing a decline of a similar size in September.

Foreign Securities

In October 1991, Canadian residents reduced by $0.7 billion their holdings of foreign securities, following eight months of net investment totalling $4.8 billion. A net disinvestment of $1.1 billion of foreign bonds in October was second only to the $1.4 billion in August 1989. Residents did, however, acquire a net $0.4 billion of foreign equities, bringing to $3.6 billion their net investment in foreign equities so far this year; the year-to-date investment was directed both to U.S. equities (56%) and overseas equities (44%).

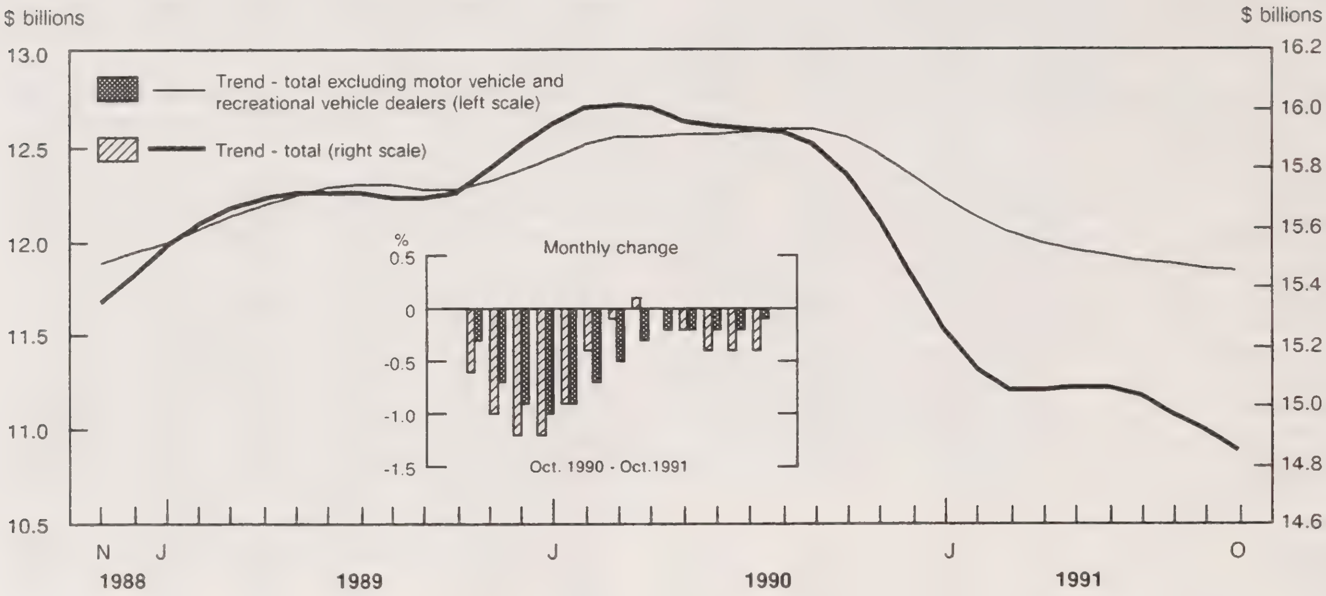
The October issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	Canadian Securities: Bonds: New issues	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Retire-ments	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Total bonds	Canadian Securities: Money market paper (net)	Canadian Securities: Stocks (net)	Canadian Securities: **Total Canadian securities**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Foreign Securities: Stocks (net)	Foreign Securities: **Total foreign securities**
					$ millions					
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-232	3,451	-472	2,747	-541	-418	**1,787**	257	-169	**88**
February	232	5,208	-1,281	4,159	-1,875	-450	**1,834**	-426	-328	**-754**
March	-1,550	4,382	-2,301	532	155	-153	**534**	-48	-11	**-59**
April	689	3,925	-842	3,772	-456	-123	**3,193**	-596	-421	**-1,017**
May	-208	2,993	-712	2,073	-756	-236	**1,081**	-350	-674	**-1,023**
June	-2,386	3,478	-1,057	35	2,341	-44	**2,333**	74	-986	**-912**
July	-107	2,620	-2,056	458	405	186	**1,049**	-475	186	**-289**
August	1,082	2,898	-911	3,069	1,776	115	**4,961**	426	-499	**-73**
September	1,027	3,544	-2,706	1,865	1,259	134	**3,258**	-589	-45	**-634**
October	764	6,630	-770	6,624	-482	-45	**6,098**	1,106	-376	**730**
January to October										
1990	2,174	19,422	-10,891	10,705	3,735	-1,114	**13,327**	290	-588	**-298**
1991	-700	39,129	-32,107	25,323	1,825	-1,027	**26,121**	-596	-3,546	**-4,142**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Retail Sales – Canada Trends[1]



[1] *Trends represent weighted averages of data.*

Retail Trade

October 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales fell 1.7% in October to $14.7 billion. However, excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail sales decreased a more moderate 0.3% in October, following a decline of 0.5% in September and a gain of 0.4% in August.

- Sizeable sales fluctuations recorded by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers over the last three months have dominated the movement of retail sales. The 7.0% drop for motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers reported in October followed a gain of 3.8% in September and a sharp decline in August (-7.4%).

Note to Users

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.

- Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales have shown a mildly declining trend since March 1991. The weak level of sales is broadly based with 11 of 15 trade groups recording lower sales. The most significant sales decreases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by household furniture and appliance stores (-2.7%), supermarkets and grocery stores (-0.4%) and other durable goods stores (-3.9%). Partly offsetting these decreases were gains by all other retail stores (+3.1%) and automotive parts, accessories and services stores (+1.7%).

- Household furniture and appliance stores recorded a similar monthly drop to the previous month (-2.4%). The decrease for supermarkets and grocery stores was the sixth decline in the last seven months. "All other retail stores" have shown a mixed pattern over the last four months. The increase in sales of automotive parts, accessories and services followed a 0.7% decrease in September.

- All provinces registered lower sales in October, ranging from -5.4% in Alberta to -0.7% in New Brunswick. However, sales advanced in the Northwest Territories (0.7%) and the Yukon (0.5%).

Trends

- As illustrated in the chart, after declining sharply from April 1990 to March 1991 and then rising slightly between March and June, the trend for total retail trade has been decreasing. Total retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers also have a declining trend, but at a slower rate.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first 10 months amounted to $145.9 billion, down 2.2% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data). Last month, cumulative sales were also 2.2% lower than in the same period of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The October 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

October 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted Oct. 1990	Unadjusted Sept. 1991 r	Unadjusted Oct. 1991 p	Unadjusted Oct. 1991/ 1990*	Seasonally Adjusted Oct. 1990	Seasonally Adjusted July 1991 r	Seasonally Adjusted Aug. 1991 r	Seasonally Adjusted Sept. 1991 r	Seasonally Adjusted Oct. 1991 p	Seasonally Adjusted Oct./ Sept. 1991	Seasonally Adjusted Oct. 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,482	3,417	3,580	2.8	3,572	3,586	3,576	3,586	3,570	-0.4	-0.1
All other food stores	307	284	287	-6.3	317	301	298	297	292	-1.7	-8.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	775	725	786	1.4	766	737	745	752	760	1.0	-0.8
Shoe stores	160	139	136	-15.4	146	130	129	130	122	-5.5	-15.9
Men's clothing stores	182	134	140	-23.0	171	145	147	141	131	-7.1	-23.4
Women's clothing stores	323	324	311	-3.8	316	304	300	303	298	-1.6	-5.6
Other clothing stores	350	319	327	-6.4	333	309	310	312	306	-1.8	-8.0
Household furniture and appliance stores	730	619	634	-13.2	693	625	630	615	598	-2.7	-13.7
Household furnishings stores	219	182	201	-8.4	205	178	179	181	184	1.5	-10.4
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,417	2,986	2,999	-12.2	3,248	3,245	3,003	3,119	2,899	-7.0	-10.7
Gasoline service stations	1,397	1,153	1,187	-15.0	1,379	1,181	1,176	1,157	1,150	-0.6	-16.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,058	842	938	-11.3	1,017	877	879	873	887	1.7	-12.8
General merchandise stores	1,865	1,646	1,810	-2.9	1,792	1,757	1,766	1,719	1,718	-0.1	-4.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	543	484	484	-10.8	568	501	504	503	501	-0.3	-11.8
Other durable goods stores	413	405	378	-8.4	460	401	409	424	408	-3.9	-11.4
All other retail stores	810	806	839	3.6	874	826	853	849	876	3.1	0.2
Total, all stores	**16,031**	**14,464**	**15,038**	**-6.2**	**15,857**	**15,102**	**14,904**	**14,960**	**14,700**	**-1.7**	**-7.3**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,614**	**11,478**	**12,039**	**-4.6**	**12,609**	**11,858**	**11,901**	**11,841**	**11,801**	**-0.3**	**-6.4**
Department store type merchandise	5,560	4,976	5,207	-6.3	5,450	5,087	5,118	5,080	5,027	-1.0	-7.8
Regions											
Newfoundland	290	270	281	-3.2	296	285	290	287	282	-1.6	-4.5
Prince Edward Island	64	58	58	-8.9	65	59	61	60	58	-2.2	-10.0
Nova Scotia	506	462	478	-5.5	509	479	480	484	473	-2.3	-7.0
New Brunswick	414	362	385	-7.1	408	390	390	380	377	-0.7	-7.4
Quebec	4,025	3,563	3,743	-7.0	3,956	3,749	3,680	3,666	3,609	-1.6	-8.8
Ontario	5,919	5,289	5,514	-6.8	5,861	5,588	5,464	5,530	5,380	-2.7	-8.2
Manitoba	554	494	512	-7.6	543	509	508	509	496	-2.4	-8.6
Saskatchewan	489	427	447	-8.6	469	433	433	447	425	-4.8	-9.4
Alberta	1,692	1,557	1,584	-6.3	1,658	1,589	1,576	1,611	1,524	-5.4	-8.0
British Columbia	2,029	1,939	1,990	-1.9	2,043	2,012	1,977	2,031	1,976	-2.7	-3.3
Yukon	16	15	15	-7.3	16	15	15	14	14	0.5	-8.5
Northwest Territories	31	28	30	-4.7	31	31	30	29	30	0.7	-5.1

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

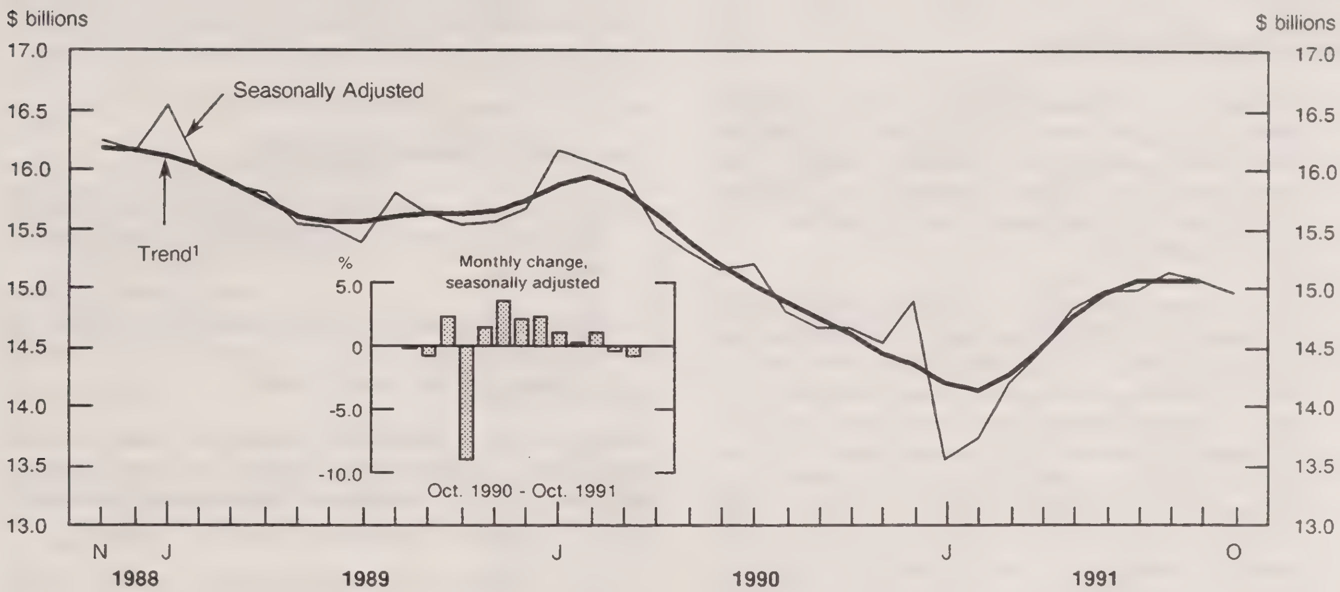
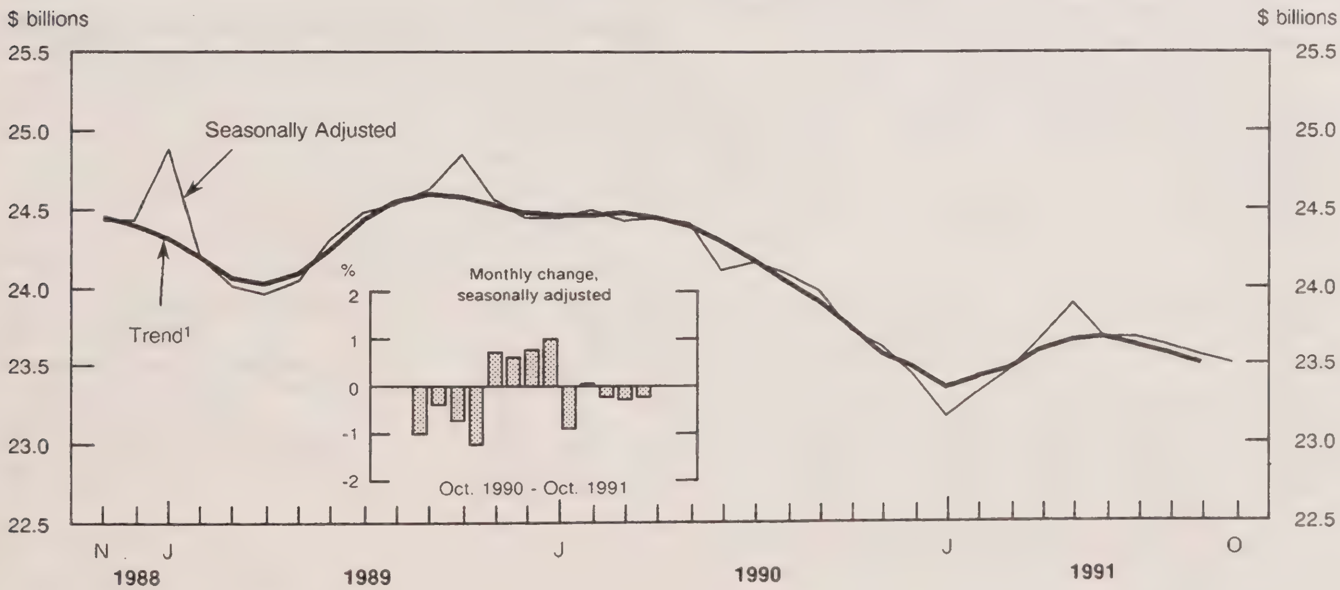


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Trade

October 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $14.9 billion in October, down 0.8% from the previous month. This represents the second consecutive monthly decline and, in comparison to September, was more widespread.

- Seven of the nine trade groups registered a sales decrease in October compared to the previous month. In terms of dollar impact, the most notable sales drops were reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-2.6%), followed by suppliers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (-0.6%) and other machinery, equipment and supplies (-0.6%). Modest sales increases were recorded by suppliers of other products (farm and paper products; agricultural supplies; industrial and household chemicals; etc.) (+0.2%) and household goods (+0.3%).

- Regionally, Alberta was the only province to report higher month-to-month sales (1.0%). Elsewhere, sales decreases ranging from 9.8% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.1% in British Columbia were reported.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.*

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In October, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.5 billion, down 0.2% from the previous month.

- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of October was 1.57:1, virtually unchanged compared to the month before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The October issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

October 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991p	Oct. 1991/ 1990 *	Oct. 1990	July 1991 r	Aug. 1991 r	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991p	Oct./ Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991/ 1990 *
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,697	3,948	4,058	9.7	3,548	3,798	3,846	3,868	3,846	-0.6	8.4
Apparel and dry goods	342	444	414	20.9	316	369	364	376	376	-0.2	19.0
Household goods	632	629	665	5.3	534	541	554	541	543	0.3	1.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,977	1,839	1,995	0.9	1,746	1,748	1,797	1,809	1,762	-2.6	1.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,154	1,102	1,169	1.3	1,078	1,133	1,127	1,089	1,074	-1.3	-0.4
Lumber and building materials	1,522	1,528	1,524	0.1	1,361	1,372	1,375	1,351	1,335	-1.2	-1.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	374	302	347	-7.4	322	293	305	296	293	-1.0	-8.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,273	3,320	3,271	-0.1	3,275	3,311	3,346	3,298	3,278	-0.6	0.1
Other products	2,622	2,488	2,625	0.1	2,472	2,412	2,424	2,436	2,440	0.2	-1.3
Total, all trades	**15,594**	**15,599**	**16,067**	**3.0**	**14,651**	**14,978**	**15,139**	**15,064**	**14,947**	**-0.8**	**2.0**
Regions											
Newfoundland	197	179	185	-5.9	173	171	170	169	162	-3.9	-6.0
Prince Edward Island	37	40	41	9.2	34	39	39	38	37	-3.2	9.9
Nova Scotia	346	373	366	5.7	340	367	367	361	359	-0.7	5.4
New Brunswick	287	270	265	-7.8	261	252	255	255	237	-7.2	-9.2
Quebec	3,994	4,008	4,067	1.8	3,737	3,711	3,781	3,778	3,723	-1.5	-0.4
Ontario	6,344	6,395	6,594	3.9	5,952	6,139	6,224	6,181	6,151	-0.5	3.3
Manitoba	511	523	535	4.6	478	511	509	512	501	-2.2	4.8
Saskatchewan	510	511	535	4.9	474	487	491	494	492	-0.4	3.8
Alberta	1,460	1,371	1,457	-0.2	1,382	1,391	1,399	1,373	1,387	1.0	0.4
British Columbia	1,888	1,909	2,003	6.1	1,800	1,893	1,885	1,882	1,880	-0.1	4.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	20	20	6.8	19	18	19	20	18	-9.8	-5.7

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

October 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991p	Oct. 1991/ 1990 *	Oct. 1990	July 1991 r	Aug. 1991 r	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991p	Oct./ Sept. 1991	Oct. 1991/ 1990 *
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,688	2,844	2,787	3.7	2,593	2,722	2,783	2,812	2,707	-3.8	4.4
Apparel and dry goods	707	762	713	0.8	751	784	774	767	765	-0.2	1.9
Household goods	1,148	1,136	1,149	0.1	1,148	1,084	1,121	1,136	1,149	1.1	0.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,439	3,394	3,383	-1.6	3,479	3,334	3,316	3,367	3,411	1.3	-2.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,806	1,935	1,949	7.9	1,817	2,074	2,091	1,930	1,962	1.6	8.0
Lumber and building materials	2,201	2,209	2,147	-2.5	2,326	2,185	2,208	2,244	2,258	0.6	-2.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,392	1,303	1,278	-8.2	1,468	1,348	1,340	1,335	1,344	0.7	-8.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,018	6,975	6,897	-1.7	6,996	7,071	6,981	6,934	6,915	-0.3	-1.2
Other products	3,105	3,007	2,961	-4.6	3,141	3,070	3,009	3,018	2,989	-1.0	-4.8
Total, all trades	**23,503**	**23,565**	**23,263**	**-1.0**	**23,717**	**23,671**	**23,623**	**23,543**	**23,499**	**-0.2**	**-0.9**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

October 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,055 million in October 1991, a decline of 0.8% from the previous month's revised total of $1,063 million.

- The 0.8% decrease in October, the third consecutive monthly decline, extended the fluctuating but generally declining sales trend observed since the beginning of 1991.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,124 million at the end of October, a modest decline of 0.2% from the September 1991 revised value of $5,133 million. This decrease followed two consecutive monthly increases.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.

- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.86:1 in October, an increase over the 4.83:1 ratio observed in September.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).

Order the October 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of February 1992. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	October 1990	September 1991	October 1991	October 1990	July 1991[r]	August 1991[r]	September 1991[r]	October 1991[p]
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	1,205	1,002	1,098	1,180	1,087	1,086	1,063	1,055
Total Stocks	5,825	5,500	6,070	4,989	5,030	5,099	5,132	5,124
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.83	5.49	5.53	4.23	4.63	4.70	4.83	4.86

■

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production

1991 Preliminary and 1990 Final

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1991 will amount to 89 703 thousand cubic metres, a 0.6% decrease from 1990, with a value of $10,630 million, an 18.9% decrease from 1990.
- Natural gas production during 1991 should be 103 393 million cubic metres, a 4.7% increase from 1990, valued at $5,191 million.
- Production of natural gas by-products should reach 24 705 thousand cubic metres, a 3.5% increase from 1990, with a value of $2,126 million, down 10.3% from 1990.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Industry Division.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production
1991 Preliminary and 1990 Final

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-products[1]	
	'000's m^3	$ millions	000,000's m^3	$ millions	'000's m^3	$ millions
1991 Preliminary						
Saskatchewan	12 699.0	1,259.2	5 996.7	307.0	126.5	12.3
Alberta	72 177.8	8,783.8	85 202.5	4,306.5	23 731.8	2,044.1
British Columbia	1 990.7	261.7	11 524.6	519.3	808.8	65.2
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	2 835.1	324.8	669.6	58.2	38.0	3.9
Canada	**89 702.6**	**10,629.5**	**103 393.4**	**5,191.0**	**24 705.1**	**2,125.5**
1990 Final						
Saskatchewan	12 431.2	1,557.8	5 648.4	306.0	125.2	13.0
Alberta	73 047.5	10,822.5	82 214.2	4,841.6	23 046.9	2,297.6
British Columbia	1 950.8	316.1	10 335.4	491.0	652.9	55.3
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	2 849.1	407.0	572.8	53.4	37.7	4.8
Canada	**90 278.6**	**13,103.4**	**98 770.8**	**5,692.0**	**23 862.7**	**2,370.7**

[1] *Excludes volume and value of elemental sulphur.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Coal Production
1991

Estimates of Canadian coal production for 1991 indicate that both the volume and value will increase. Production of 71.0 million metric tonnes (Mg) with a value of $1.9 billion should be achieved, increases of 3.9% and 4.5%, respectively.

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565).

	1990 Final		1991 Estimate	
	Mg'000	$'000	Mg'000	$'000
Nova Scotia	3 416	$204,465	4 050	$238,000
New Brunswick	548	$37,200	500	$34,200
Saskatchewan	9 407	$99,420	9 000	$95,300
Alberta				
subbituminous	21 252	$172,025	22 150	$185,100
bituminous	9 153	$309,975	10 200	$356,000
Total	30 405	$482,000	32 350	$541,100
British Columbia	24 556	$1,000,615	25 100	$997,300
Canada	**68 332**	**$1,823,700**	**71 000**	**$1,905,900**

■

Railway Operating Statistics
September 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $8.6 million in September 1991. Operating revenues of $535.6 million were up $47.6 million or 9.7% from the September 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 9.1%. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 16.3% and freight car-kilometres increased by 7.6% compared to September 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The September 1991 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released shortly. For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Traveller Accommodation Statistics
1989 Preliminary Data

Preliminary data on traveller accommodation statistics for 1989 are now available and will appear in *Service Industry Bulletin*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (63-015, $7.20/$43). For further information, please contact Sam Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division.

■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
December 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1 amounted to 28 510 tonnes, compared with 28 460 tonnes last month and 24 710 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order Stocks of *Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Service Bulletin – Aviation, Vol. 23, No. 12, December 1991.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Work Injuries, 1988-1990.
Catalogue number 72-208
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 24, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

(Continued on page 2)

Industrial Research and Development

1989 (with 1990 and 1991 estimates)

In 1991, Canadian firms plan to perform about $5.2 billion of research and development (R&D), an increase of 5.9% over 1990. This represents 54% of all R&D performed in Canada.

Industrial Research and Development Statistics, 1989 presents statistical information for the years 1963 to 1991. Among the topics covered are current and capital expenditures on research and development, energy R&D expenditures by area of technology, software R&D expenditures, R&D expenditure as a percentage of company sales, sources of funds for intramural R&D, personnel engaged in R&D, and foreign payments made and received for technological services. Most historical tables are presented for 1987 to 1991 and disaggregated by 46 industrial groupings, size of R&D program, employment size, sales size, country of control, and by province.

Industrial Research and Development Statistics, 1989 (with 1990 and 1991 estimates) (88-202, $44) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division.

Note to users

Please be advised that the publishing of the **Daily** will be suspended for the following dates: December 27, 30, 31, 1991 and January 2, 1992. Publication will resume on Friday, January 3, 1992.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
October 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost edged ahead 0.1% in October following declines of 0.3% in August and 0.1% in September. Excluding federal government and transportation and storage services, which rebounded from strikes in September, production was unchanged. Output of services rose 0.3% following resolution of the strikes. Goods production, which had buoyed the economy earlier in the year, sagged 0.2% in October, the second drop in three months.

Services-producing Industries

Besides rebounding from the strikes in September, services output was boosted by substantial gains in financial services and by an advance in communications. Significant areas of weakness were still evident, however, as retail trade fell 1.2% and community, business, and personal services slid 0.6%.

Federal government services had fallen 4.6% in September when civil servants went on strike. These losses were more than recouped in October, when output rose 5.1% even though the strike lasted for a few days into October. The strike also held up the flow of grain through the elevator system, and grain storage services rose 18.7% in October after tumbling 18.2% in September. Urban transportation services gained 7.5% in October following a 6.7% slide in September when transit workers struck against the Toronto Transit Commission.

Finance, insurance, and real estate services rose 1.1% in October. Almost 80% of the gain was accounted for by security brokers and investment companies as the volume of new bond issues surged in October following unusually low activity in September.

Communications services advanced 0.9% as declines by broadcasters and telecommunications carriers were outweighed by gains for telephone and postal services.

A 1.2% drop in output by retailers was more than accounted for by a sharp decline in new motor vehicle sales. Excluding new motor vehicle dealers, output by retailers advanced 0.5%, while prices for non-durables fell 0.9%.

Community, business, and personal services slipped 0.6%. Widespread declines were led by cutbacks in services to businesses, health services, accommodation services, and personal services such as laundries, barbers, and housekeepers.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.2% drop in goods production in October followed a 0.5% advance in September. Lower output in manufacturing, utilities and forestry was partly offset by higher output in construction and mining. Agriculture and fishing posted marginal gains.

Manufacturing output slumped 1.0% in October following a 0.7% gain in September and a similar loss in August. These developments followed four consecutive monthly increases averaging 1.0%. Manufacturers of paper, transportation equipment and fabricated metal products accounted for 72% of the dollar loss in October as 13 of 21 major groups cut production. Small gains elsewhere in manufacturing were led by producers of primary metals.

Output of paper and allied products fell 5.7%. Pulp and paper, especially newsprint, accounted for almost all of the dollar decline as output fell 6.8% to its May 1991 level. The drop followed a 5.3% gain in September as producers continue to adjust to changing conditions in international markets.

Producers of transportation equipment reduced output 1.9%. Responding to weak demand in U.S. markets, motor vehicle assemblers accounted for 74% of the dollar decline as they curtailed output 5.7%. Parts producers recorded a marginal 0.3% decline while a 2.0% drop in aircraft production also contributed to the weakness.

Output of fabricated metal products dropped 1.6% to its lowest level since November 1984. Output in metal stamping and machine shops slumped 3.2% and 5.8%, respectively, accounting for about 62% of the dollar losses.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, notable declines were evident in beverages, electrical products, and furniture and fixtures.

Primary metal producers added 0.7% to a 2.7% advance recorded in September. Led by higher nickel production, smelting and refining jumped 6.0% to a record level.

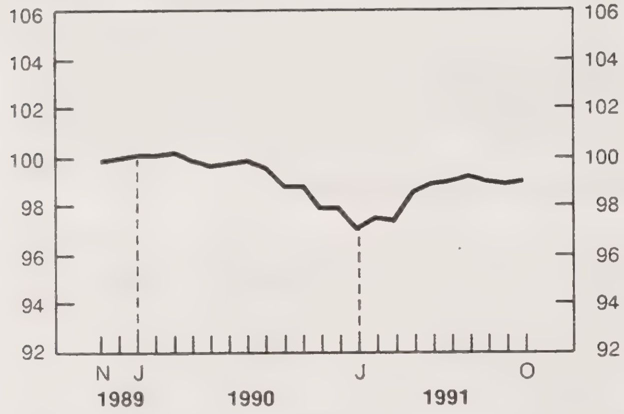
Output of rubber products, food, and refined petroleum products also advanced..

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

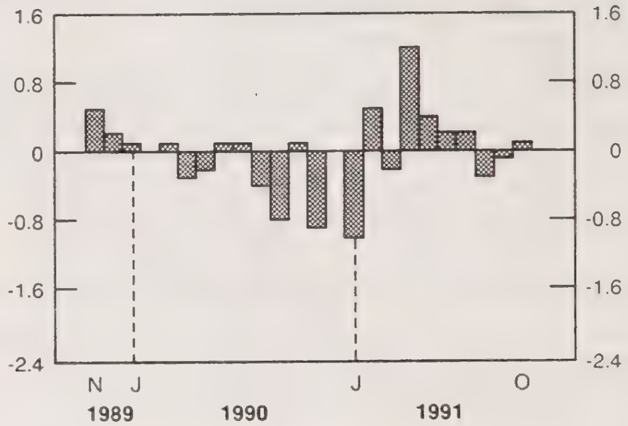
Total Economy

Index (January 1990 = 100)



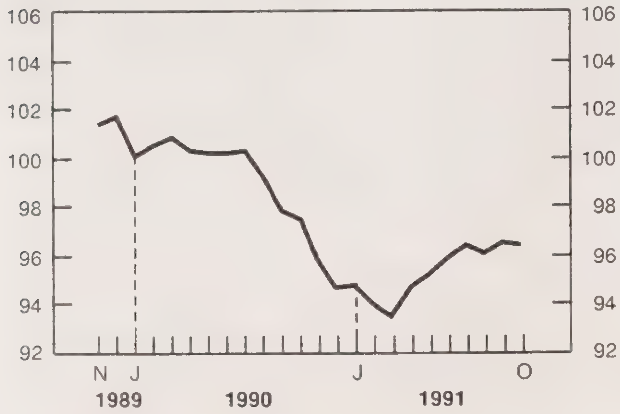
Total Economy

% change



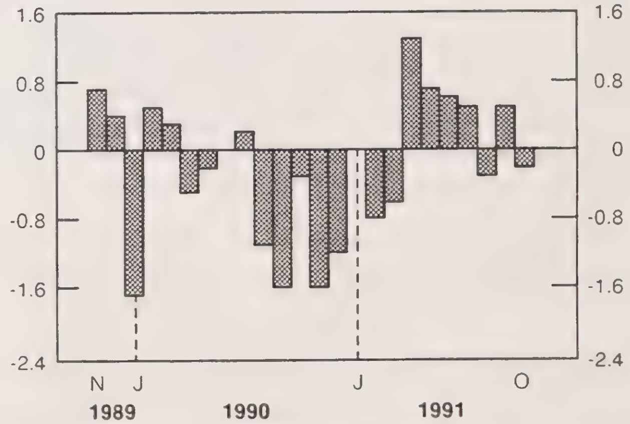
Goods

Index (January 1990 = 100)



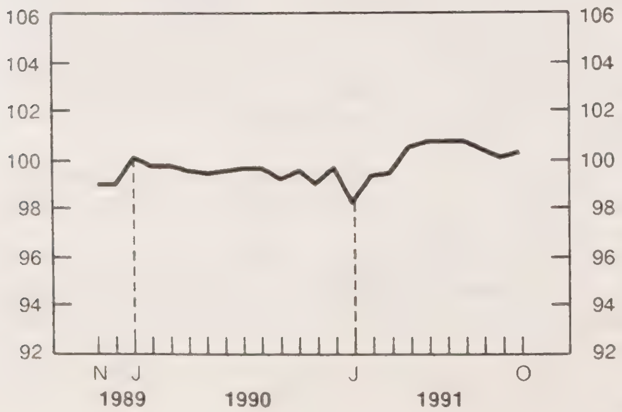
Goods

% change



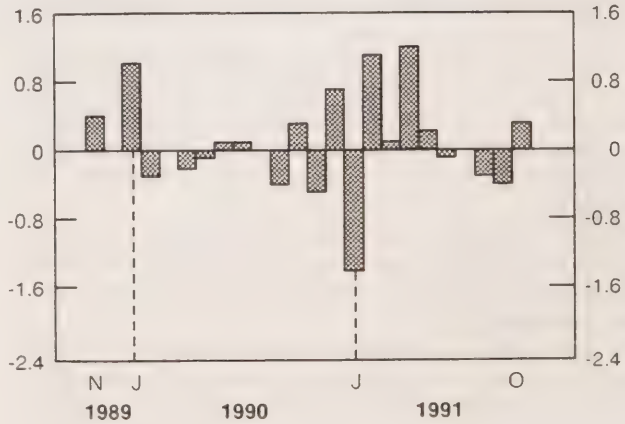
Services

Index (January 1990 = 100)



Services

% change



Following two consecutive monthly increases, utility output dropped 0.6%. Electrical power output dropped 0.8%. Gas distribution partly offset these October losses, advancing 1.3% to its highest level since December 1989.

Construction output rose 1.6% following a flat September and August. Improved market conditions spurred a 6.1% surge in residential construction to a level 27.6% above its trough in March 1991, and its highest level of output since July 1990. The gain was led by increased activity on singles. Reduced work on industrial projects paced non-residential construction to a 2.1% loss and its lowest level since January 1985. Other engineering construction advanced 0.8%.

Following declines in the previous three months, mining output advanced 1.1%. A 7.4% advance in other metal mines brought the cumulative gain to 19.8% since its April 1991 trough, and output to its highest level since April 1989. Drilling activity related to mineral extraction continued its downward trend, dropping a further 8.0% to a level 45% below its recent peak in January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The October 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in January 1992. Contact: Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	October	July	August	September	October
Total Economy	**504,657.0**	**506,884.2**	**505,347.8**	**504,812.1**	**505,485.0**
Business Sector:	**414,012.9**	**415,795.8**	**414,288.2**	**414,225.3**	**414,379.8**
Goods:	**171,760.8**	**169,846.8**	**169,340.4**	**170,145.6**	**169,866.0**
Agriculture	11,685.6	11,380.8	11,392.8	11,420.4	11,461.2
Fishing and Trapping	936.3	894.0	879.6	858.0	874.8
Logging Industry	2,563.2	2,624.4	2,659.2	2,632.8	2,529.6
Mining Industries	19,743.8	19,833.6	19,725.6	19,718.4	19,928.4
Manufacturing Industries	88,872.2	86,604.0	85,886.4	86,494.8	85,622.4
Construction Industries	32,063.4	32,307.6	32,332.8	32,361.6	32,894.4
Other Utility Industries	15,896.3	16,202.4	16,464.0	16,659.6	16,555.2
Services:	**242,252.1**	**245,949.0**	**244,947.8**	**244,079.7**	**244,513.8**
Transportation and Storage	22,357.8	22,219.2	21,865.2	21,403.2	21,511.2
Communication Industries	18,773.4	19,063.2	19,246.8	19,472.4	19,641.6
Wholesale Trade	25,488.1	27,091.2	27,254.4	27,069.6	27,026.4
Retail Trade	30,034.2	29,550.0	29,064.0	29,277.6	28,916.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,598.9	84,621.6	84,519.6	84,268.8	85,204.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,999.7	63,403.8	62,997.8	62,588.1	62,213.4
Non-business Sector:	**90,644.1**	**91,088.4**	**91,059.6**	**90,586.8**	**91,105.2**
Goods:	**921.4**	**928.8**	**938.4**	**921.6**	**909.6**
Services:	**89,722.7**	**90,159.6**	**90,121.2**	**89,665.2**	**90,195.6**
Government Service Industry	33,352.5	33,646.8	33,540.0	33,097.2	33,579.6
Community and Personal Services	53,022.4	53,218.8	53,271.6	53,247.6	53,305.2
Other Services	3,347.8	3,294.0	3,309.6	3,320.4	3,310.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	172,682.2	170,775.6	170,278.8	171,067.2	170,775.6
Services-producing Industries	331,974.8	336,108.6	335,069.0	333,744.9	334,709.4
Industrial Production	125,433.7	123,568.8	123,014.4	123,794.4	123,015.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	41,536.5	40,813.2	40,461.6	40,809.6	40,297.2
Durable Manufacturing	47,335.7	45,790.8	45,424.8	45,685.2	45,325.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 2.7% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 0.5% from the previous year.

Note to users

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1991

Production of process cheese in November 1991 totalled 4 924 054 kilograms, a decrease of 16.7% from October 1991 number and a decrease of 21.7% from the revised November 1990 level. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 69 955 882 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 77 206 340ʳ (revised) kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 567 222 kilograms, an increase of 99.5% from October 1991 and an increase of 42.1% from November 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 184 850 kilograms, compared to the 4 069 716 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

November 1991

Manufacturers shipped 18 042 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1991, down 5.9% from the 19 175 thousand square metres shipped in November 1990 and down 10.5% from the 20 155 thousand square metres shipped in October 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 179 753 thousand square metres, a decrease of 24.6% from the January to November 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The November 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

November 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 826 854 metric bundles in November 1991, an increase of 17.2% from the 1 558 341ʳ (revised) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1991 shipments were 36 133 619 bundles, up 1.8% from 35 492 100ʳ bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The November 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

November 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 163 373 thousand square metres in November 1991, a decrease of 2.5% from the 167 648^r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1991 domestic shipments totalled 1 851 285^r thousand square metres, down 3.7% from the 1 921 978^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The November 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

November 1991

Data on domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers for the month of November are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The November 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 0.8% to 1 872 543 cubic metres in October 1991 from 1 856 966 cubic metres after revisions in October 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1991 totalled 2 851 486 cubic metres, an increase of 23.1% compared to 2 315 620 cubic metres in October 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 17 135 657 cubic metres, a decrease of 7.0% compared to 18 422 954 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The October 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

October 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for October 1991 are now available. The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables*-Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Heritage Institutions

1989-1990

Data from the 1989-1990 annual survey of heritage institutions in Canada are now available on a cost-recovery request. Information on attendance and employment can be obtained, as well as detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures, tabulated by province or by institution type.

For further information on this release, contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, October 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Rigid Insulating Board, November 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, October 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, October 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, November 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Air Charter Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Road Motor Vehicles, Fuel Sales, 1990.
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

Telephone Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Service Bulletin – Service Industry, Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Industrial Research and Development Statistics, 1989 (with 1990 and 1991 estimates).
Catalogue number 88-202
(Canada: $44; United States: US$53; Other Countries: US$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
3	**Industry Selling Price Index**	November 1991
3	**Raw Materials Price Index**	November 1991
3	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	November 1991
6	**Building Permits**	October 1991
7	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	October 1991
8	**Help-wanted Index**	December 1991
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	November 1991
10	**Labour Force Survey**	December 1991
10	**New Housing Price Index**	November 1991
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	November 1991
13	**Estimates of Labour Income**	October 1991
14	**Farm Product Price Index**	November 1991
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	November 1991
17	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	November 1991
17	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	November 1991
21	**Consumer Price Index**	December 1991
21	**Retail Trade**	November 1991
21	**Sales of Natural Gas**	November 1991
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	November 1991
23	**Wholesale Trade**	November 1991
23	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	November 1991
29	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	November 1991
29	**Industry Selling Price Index**	December 1991
29	**Raw Materials Price Index**	December 1991
30	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	November 1991
30	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	December 1991
31	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	November 1991
31	**Building Permits**	November 1991
31	**Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 1, December 31 Grain Stocks**	
31	**Major Release Dates**	February 1992

The February 1992 release schedule will be published on January 31, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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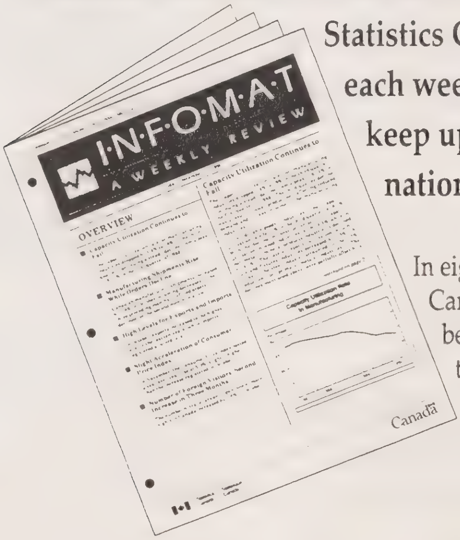

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